THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 29, '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

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

A conscience stricken Baltimorean contributed $100 to the conscience fund of the treasury department.

If all the radicals who have plundered the government during the last twelve years were to become conscience stricken, what a blessing it would be for the country, enough of funds would find their way back into the treasury, from which they were stolen, to pay off the national debt.

The Legislature.

A correspondent of the Beaver Radical, in his Harrisburg gossip says that Senate and House will be organized as follows.

Hon. George H. Anderson, of Pittsburg, will be elected Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. Russell Errett, Clerk. Anderson was the Republican nominee last Spring, and was defeated by Col. M'Clure. Hon W. Elliott will be re-elected Speaker, for the Speaker, of the House does not become Governor in case of death or resignation, and is selected at the meeting of the Legislature. Selfridge and Shurlock of your county, are candidates for Clerk, and the contest will be close."

The same writer makes up a list of candidates for the United States Senatorship, in case Gen. Cameron declines to be a candidate. It includes Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Judge Scofield, Hon. John Allison, Col. M. S. Quay, Wayne M'Veigh, Col. J. D. Cameron, Hon. W. Kemble, Wm. B. Mann, Gen. Todd, Hon. W. Ketchum and a host of others. There will be no State Treasurer to elect this winter Mackey holding over until a law is passed providing for an election by the people in accordance with the amendment to the constitution just adopted. It is fortunate that it is so.

He also says Hon. Wm. Meredith, Isaac Hazlehurst, Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia: Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming; Hon. Samuel Dimmick, of Wayne; Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Hon. George Lear, of Bucks, or H. Green, Esq., of Northampton are named as the number out of which one will be chosen by Gen. Hartranft as his Attorney General. The Secretary of State is to be selected from that portion of the State west of Harrisburg, but no names are given.

The Power to Seize Property for School Purposes,

Last Monday 18th, in the Supreme Court Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of F. J. Ferree vs. the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, in which the judgement of the Court below was a writ of error to the Court of Common Pleas of county, and the action was brought to determine whether School Directors have the right to enter upon improved property for school purposes. Ferree owned a dwelling house adjoining the school property in the Sixth ward, and the Board having failed to negotiate with the owner for it had viewers appointed, and then it took possession of it for school purposes. The case was brought in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the property, and a verdict for defendents was rendered. The case was then carried up to the Supreme Court and the directors again sustained.

South Carolina.

ELLIOTT, the negro candidate for United States senator in South Carolina, indignantly denies the report that he has withdrawn. In a letter to one of the newspapers of that state he says:

"I am a candidate for the position of United States senator from this state, and shall remain a candidate until the final vote shall have been reached by the general assembly. Underlying my candidacy is a question of principle, right, and justice, which I am determined, so far as I am able, to have asserted, I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone which can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall be to have the whole of the people of this state, as well as of the entire country, understand whether or not the performance of the pledges recently made by the republican party shall be foreshadowed by the blighting influence of a purchased seat in the senate of the nation.

The negroes are in the majority in both houses, and they can elect one of their own color, unless, money induces them to discard color. J. J. Patterson, very recently from Juniata county, is also a candidate, and has plenty of money to tempt the black members. It is supposed that the democrats will vote for Elliott.

—FIRE.—Again we have the great calamity of Chicago, October, 1871, repeated at Boston, November, 1872, and it is with pleasure that we herewith annex a partial list of the old and reliable Insurance Companies, that have successfully passed through these fiery ordeals. Although having heavy losses, they have their capital unimpaired

Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia. Established, 1794. Chicago losses $508,000. Paid. Boston losses, $800,000, being paid. Assets after paying Boston losses, $8,000,000. Imperial, of London, established 1803. Chicago losses, $21,600, paid, Boston losses, $700,000, being paid. Assets, $8,000,000, gold. Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, established 1825, Chicago losses nothing, Boston losses $300,000, being paid. After paying Boston losses, assets $1,000,000. Niagara, of New York, established, 1850, Chicago losses $255,000, Boston losses, $300,000, being paid. After paying Boston losses, assets $1,000,000. National Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Capital, $500,000; Boston losses, $20,000. German American Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assettes, $1,272,000, Boston losses, 109,000 Orient, of Hartford, Conn. Assetts, $600,000 Boston losses, $170,000. The losses at Boston are now being paid as fast as adjusted.

The above well known companies have therefore fully sustained their positions in the front rank of first class companies.

The lessons learned by the insuring public, in the bitter experience of Chicago and Boston, has certainly taught them to appreciate the value of Policies in such reliable companies as these, which are all represented at this Agency.

Insure your property and furniture. Do not wait for warning. Call on, or address,

JOHN I RANKIN,
General Insurance Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The horse disease has disappeared from Pittsburg.

A SMALLER VOTE AND GREATER MAJORITY.

The election returns begin to present a curious subject for political speculation. It seems likely to turn out that Gen. Grant, notwithstanding his overwhelming majority, really received fewer votes in 1872 than in 1868. The negro vote, being now first fully counted in a Presidential election, is of course excluded from the comparison.

The population of the United States must have increased nearly three millions, in the last four years; and the full vote which a Presidential election draws out should naturally show an increase of not less than eight per cent over the vote of 1868. If Gen. Grant were only relatively as strong as in 1868, his vote then should be eight per cent heavier. But his majorities are so much increased in the different states, and he makes so nearly a clean sweep of the states, that his aggregate vote would seem sure to be vastly greater. Yet the returns tell a curiously different story.

In his own state of Illinois, for example, he has actually fewer votes than were cast for him in 1868. The official returns are not yet all in, but those received all point in that direction. In New Hampshire, he had 38,191 voter sin 1868: in 1872 he had but 37,235. In Vermont, he had 44,167 in 1868; in 1842, he has about 41,475. In Connecticut, he had 50,996 in 1868; in 1872 he had 50,699.

Pennsylvania affords still more suggestive figures. In 1860, it gave Lincoln 268,030 votes. In 1864, it gave him 296,391. In 1868, it gave in the October election 331,416 for the Republican State ticket, and a mouth later, 342.280 for Grant. Instead of increasing about 30,000, as would have been natural if the parties had remained about relatively the same, the vote of Hartranft only rose in 1872 to 353,387, while the vote for Grant actually fell off in November to 349,589 or barely seven thousand more than in 1868. And yet, with this falling off in his vote, Grant's majority was nevertheless swelled to over a hundred thousand more than Hartranft's.

In New York the returns do not yet permit an accurate statement. Gen. Grant's vote is probably slightly heavier than in 1868, but by no means up to the natural increase. He gains in the cities, (where the Tweed and O'Brien regime in 1868 stuffed ballot-boxes,) and falls off slightly in the rural counties. New-Jersey alone appears to show a gain equal to the natural increase.

Fewer people voting for him, and yet a bigger majority,—that seems to have been the rule in Gen. Grant's last election. We do not believe that the significant fact will be lost, either upon the President himself, or upon the shrewd and able men who have directed his canvass.—Tribune.

Valuable Meteorological Discovery.

From Washington comes the intelligence that the researches of the signal office have just been rewarded with a beautiful and highly important meteorological discovery on the coast of England. From time immemorial the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen, but Sir John Herschel and others have supposed it was confined to England and western Europe, which it reached from the south Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long continued undulations from October until January, constituting an important element in the phenomenal character of European winters. On the 12th of November, a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th, it had spread over nearly all the Pacific states and the territories of Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was passing through the passes of the Rocky mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Indian territory. On Friday morning it extended, in apparently unbroken magnitude and magnificence, from Oregon and Washington territory eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky mountains' back-bone, in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican gulf.

This discovery will enable metrorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originated in the Rocky mountains, against whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah and Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor laden air of this wave is now soon to be forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave crossing from the warm Pacific is probably like the English wave numbered in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparative high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget's sound and eastward.

PARIS, November 14.—The affairs of the French government are again threatening, and are likely to become complicated by the movement contemplated by the opposition party in the assembly. The monarchists have become considerably agitated over the annual address of Thiers, read on the reassembling, yesterday. They proposed a combined movement on the part of the members in the assembly opposed to the present policy of the administration for the adoption of an address to be promulgated in oposition to the message of Thiers, declaring that "France is not republican in the present form of the government."

Stokes' Trial.

NEW YORK, November 19.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Brady set down the second day of the December term for the trial of Stokes, who shot Col. Fisk.

A note of the Boston fire says:

The banks are already recovering, and in many intances report the line of depositr on the increase. There is some inquiry for commercial paper, and as the fears of investors are allayed by the general and speedy wheeling into line of parties who have been burned out, an early demand for undoubted grades may be looked for. The majority of sales made today were at twelve per cent., and highly satisfactory notes can be had at that figure, though old prime favorites are held much higher and are not offered in the open market.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Harrisburg Nov. 21.

Mr. Beebe offered a resolution prohibiting any appropriations to be made by the state to sectarian institutions for charitable purposes.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution that the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of alderman and justice of the peace and substitute therefore a minor judicial tribunal to be elected on the cumulative mode of voting.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that there be inserted in the proposed constitution a provision for the payment of salaries to all public officers, and that all perquisites and fees be paid into the State treasury.

Mr. M'Allister offered a resolution prohibiting any legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the commonwealth from accepting, during the term of office, a pass over any railroad receiving its franchises and rights from this state.

Also, that the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited by the legislature.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution instructing the committee on suffrage, election and representation to inquire into the propriety of allowing all persons, without regard to nativity or nationality, who have resided in an election district for ninety days, the right to vote at state and municipal elections.

Mr. Bartholomew offered a resolution prohibiting the legislature from enacting any special law for the extension of the time for the payment of any contract or debt.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution providing for a general system of free schools and requiring the attendance of all children aged from six to twelve, unless they are physically incapacitated; also prohibiting any appropriation by the legislature or by any county, city, township or public corporation in aid of any church or sectarion denomination whatever.

Mr. Turrell offered a resolution authorizing juries in civil and criminal cases to render a verdict with the assent of two-thirds of their number.

Mr. Baer offered a resolution prohibiting any person holding office under the laws of this state to accept any gifts to influence him in performing any official act, and imposing a penalty for the same.

Also, that in trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives, shall be a sufficient defense.

Also, that no costs shall be paid by a person acquitted by jury or on an ignored bill.

Also, to enable a debtor, being a head of a family, his wife or widow, to enjoy the comforts of life, and rear, educate, and maintain his or her children; these shall be exempt from levy, sale for the payment of all debts hereafter contracted, except for taxes, property, of value of one thousand dollars, which may consist of real and personal property, or of either, and the same being set aside as may be provided by law shall not be sold, conveyed, pledged or pawned during the joint assent, and all contracts waiving the benefits of the exemption are declared to be void, provided that the lien for purchase money on real estate sold shall not be impaired.

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution instructing the committee on suffrage to report an amendment compelling each legal voter to exercise the power of suffrage at all state and municipal elections in this commonwealth.

Friday, Nov. 22.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Stanton that the real and personal property of females acquired before marriage shall be exempt from any liability of debt of her husband, and that conveyance of such property can be made without consent of her husband, and that no married woman shall become the security of any debt or engagement of her husband, and be made liable for such debt or engagement.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the people of every section of the state shall be supreme in the management of their own local affairs, and that no special law shall be enacted with reference thereto.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution restraining further grants to corporations or other persons privileges or rights over or upon the rivers, creeks or streams of the commonwealth.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution requesting the committee on legislation to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of representatives in the senate to fifty and of the house to two hundred and twenty-five.

Also, that the committee on railroads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to prohibit any railroad from leasing or purchasing any coal or mining lands within the commonwealth.

Mr. Ross, that section two, articles five of the same shall provide that all judges of the Supreme court shall not be required to reside in the district from which they were respectively elected. Also that the committee on declaration of rights be requested to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the grand jury.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that no law shall be passed giving to contractors, builders, landlords or any class of creditors preference or priority in entering liens against the personal or real property of any debtor.

Mr. Dunning offered a resolution that in case the constitution shall be so amended as to authorize the appointment of distirct judges by the governor that the appointment of such judges shall be referred to the judges of the Supreme Court for confirmation.

Mr. Church, to abolish the office of associate judge in the judical districts where such officers are not required to be learned in the law.

Also, that the committee on the executive department shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of electing a lieutenant governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the senate.

Mr. John M. Baily offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to report that no railroad or canal companies shall make any rates of transportation unjustly discriminating on local trade.

Mr. Laudis offered a resolution that no member of the legislature shall receive extra compensation for services as member of a committee of either house.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday, December 2, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, moved to amend by inserting Monday next at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Temple said the reason he made the motion to adjourn until Monday, December 2, was that during next week Thanksgiving day took place and that it was very evident that it would be inconvenient for members who lived at a distance from here to go to their homes to enjoy their thanksgiving dinner, and continue sessions of the convention during the week.

Mr. M'Allister said that he hoped the adjournment would not be longer than next Monday. He said they had come here on business, and he was in favor of attending to the business. He understood that the president would be able to report the committees early next week, and after that the convention would have work that would occupy every member of the convention until Christmas and it would be impossible to make one step of progress unless the convention would be in session. To adjourn so often was imitating the example of the legislature of which the people had complained so much. The legislature had held three or four days session in a week and then adjourned to go home. That was one of the faults arising out of the free passes on our railroads, and it was time it should be discontinued. He hoped that the members of the convention would defray their own expenses. *He* thought the amendment of Mr. Smith should be adopted and that their Thanksgiving dinner could just as well be eaten here, and that it was not necessary to be at home for that purpose and sacrifice the interest of the state.

The amendment of Mr. Smith was agreed to by a vote of 76 to 32, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

The following resolutions were offered and laid on the table:

Mr. Woodward, on the propriety of abolishing the secret ballot, and requiring voting to be *viva voce.*

Mr. Russell offered a resolution requesting the committee on education to report as to the expediency of the legislature appropriating annually not less than one million of dollars for the purpose of education, to be distributed among the several school districts, as the legislature may direct.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution establishing a Supreme Court, superior court, a probate court, and prescribing qualifications and mode of elections.

Also, establishing a county board of three—one of whom shall be a lawyer—who shall be empowered to grant license, lay on roads and discharge the duties now performed by the county commissioners, and abolish the office of county commisioners.

Also, to establish a board of three auditors, all of whom shall be elected on the cumulative system.

Also, to elect five directors of the poor on the same system.

Mr. John N. Purviance offered a resolution levying a tax on railroads and other corporations, to be paid to the common school fund; fixing the seat of government at Harrisburg; that no bank shall be chartered except under the general banking law.

Mr. Funk offered a resolution that one person shall be appointed to collect all the state and municipal taxes of every county in the district, ward and borough who shall receive a salary fixed by law for his services.

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution to retire the judges of the Supreme court, district courts and such other judges as are required to be learned in the law, at seventy years of age on full pay.

MUDDLE IN THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Two Factions in Session Both Claiming to be Legal.

Montgomery, November 18. The Alabama Legislature convened by law to-day, at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Moren, who holds over by the Constitution until his successor is qualified, called the Senate to order in the Senate chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the hall of the House, Mr. Hubbard, Speaker of the last House, and who holds over by the Constitution, until his successor is elected and qualified, called members to order, and on the call of the roll of counties, forty-five representatives presented themselves and were sworn in. There not being a quorum, the house adjourned until 12 o'clock M. to-morrow. Every member in each House at the Capitol, appearing to-day, was a Conservative.

The Republicans met at the United States Court room, and organized with a member from each branch in the chair. This makes two legislatures in Alabama. Five Conservatives are absent, but will arrive to-night. Three at Marengo, who were arrested yesterday, hold certificates of election, but they have been carried to Mobile. This would make fifty-three Conservative members in the Conservative branch—fifty-one is a quorum. The Republicans are said to have sworn in fifty two in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and three from Barbour counties, but who do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State. The Conservatives from Barbour county who hold certificates were arrested this afternoon, but they promptly gave bonds to appear at the next term of the United States Court, and were discharged. There is considerable excitement but no disturbance yet. To-morrow will probably make new developments.

Interesting Insurance Case.

An interesting case growing out of a fire in Somerville has recently been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. A building belonging to the Metallic Compression Casting Company was on fire. The engines were at work puting it out, having their hose stretched across the track of the Fitching Railroad Company. A freight train came along and severed the hose, and the building and the coatents were burned. The owners sued the railroad company to recover the loss. The principal questions involved in the case was whether the hose was rightfully put across the track, and whether the loss by the fire was not so closely connected with the negligent act of the company as to preclude a recovery by the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court decides that the negligent act of the company was a direct and efficient cause of the loss.

A LONG-LIVED REPUBLIC.

On Sunday last the people of Switzerland celebrated the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of their independence, an occasion which doubtless inspired every Switzer with the most lively emotions of patriotic pride. And there is good reason why the citizens of that sturdy little republic—which, surrounded by some of the most powerful and despotic governments of the world, has maintained its freedom for nearly six centuries in defiance of assaults from every quarter—should cherish pride in such a nationality.

JAY GOULD ARRESTED.

Jay Gould has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Supreme Court, on a charge of robbing the treasury of the Erie Railroad Company of nearly ten millions of dollars.

NEW YORK, November 22.— The celebrated stallion "Socrates," owned by Mr. Ralphs, of Philadelphia, and valued at $40,000, and the noted trotter, "Camors," owned by Lon Morris, of Boston, and valued at $20,000, died of dropsy to-day.

—THE HORSE DISEASE.—The prevailing horse disease continues to make steady progress in Williamsport. Yesterday it had obtained a start in every livery stable in the city, and in some of them every animal was sick. The street cars stopped running on Saturday morning, and the number of hacks upon the streets was very perceptibly lessened. Along the line of the canal and in canal stables the spread of the disease is quite rapid, and it is feared that in a few days more the shipment of lumber by that route will be almost entirely suspended. In private stables the cases have become so numerous that it would be useless to enumerate them. So far the general business of the city has not been seriously interfered with, but a few days more may show a worse state of things. We have information that the disease has also made its appearance to a considerable extent among the horses of the farmers in many parts of the county, and at Montours

REMEDY FORTHE HORSE DISEASE

Charcoal, 2 ounces; elecampane, 2 ounces; nitrate of soda, 1½ ounces; assafoetida in powder, 1½ ounce; Duvoy's horse powder, 1 package; extract of licorice, 3 ounces; Sal amonia, ½ ounce, and honey or molasses, ½ pint.

Mix the powders well and add the honey work it up to a pill mass and make pills twice as long as thick, (of 1 ounce each), give one pill to the horse every hour for the first three hours; then one pill every three hours for the next 12 hours, then one pill every four to six hours thereafter.

Buffalo, Nov. 7.—McCormick & Lynch's canal stables were burned last night. About 50 horses and mules perished.

THE GREAT WEEKLY.

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT GRATIS!

To every new subscriber to the Patriot for the year 1873, whose name, accompanied by two dollars, is received after this date and prior to January next, we will send the paper for the remainder of 1872, gratis.

The favorite weekly, The Harrisburg Patriot, is now a Mammoth Folio, and contains more Reading Matter than any other paper published in Pennsylvania.

It furnishes all the political and general news of the current week in condensed form.

It gives an accurate report of the Markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

Its Literary department contains Tales, Essays, Poetry, etc., by the best American and European writers.

It will give full and accurate reports of Legislative proceedings and of the doings of the Constitutional Convention. During the session of these bodies it will be of peculiar interest to every Pennsylvanian. It will also give a complete resume of the proceedings of Congress.

The political aim of the Patriot will continue to be the elevation of the Laboring classes, the protection of the people against the encroachments of Rings and Monopolies Electoral Reform, the establishment of a sound system of finance, the re-enfranchisement of disfranchised American citizens, and last but not least, the restoration of Local Self Government.

The following rates, unexampled in cheapness, have been fixed for subscription to the

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One Copy, one year	$2.00
One Copy, six months	1.25
Four Copies, one year, each	1.75
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Twenty Copies, one year, each	1.25
Fifty Copies, and upwards, one year, each	1.00

An extra copy, free is furnished to the Agent sending in clubs of ten or more. A copy of the Daily Patriot will be sent, free, to the Agent sending in clubs of fifty or more. All papers will be separately addressed, but must go to one post office. (See directions below.)

THE DAILY PATRIOT,

Published every morning, Sundays excepted, is a first class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports, Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

One Copy, one year, by mail, $7; Five Copies do., $32; Ten Copies do., $60.

Larger Clubs at the last named rates. Papers may be separately addressed, but must be taken in one package. The money must accompany the order to insure attention.

DIRECTIONS.—Additions to clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above club rates. Changes in club Lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office and State, to which it has been previously sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered letter. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender.

Send for prospectus and specimen copy. Address

"THE PATRIOT."

For the Reporter.

TO THE WEST AND BACK.

(Concluded.)

After having a good night's sleep in a foreign land, the first object my eyes beheld in the morning, was the Suspension bridge, which spans the river about two miles below the falls and is a noble and stupendous structure. It was built by J. A. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J., and was begun in 1852. This bridge is of enormous strength and forms a communication between Canada and America, over which the trains of the Great Western and the New York Central R. R., pass over without causing the slightest vibration. The cost of its construction was $500,000: the first Engine crossed it on the 8th of March, 1855. The road for carriages is suspended 28 feet below the railway line. The hight of the towers on the American side is 88 feet, those on the Canada is 78 feet high; this bridge is 800 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 250 feet above the river, and suspended on four mighty cabels 10½ inches in diameter. From this bridge our eyes first beheld the falls of Niagara. After crossing over on the roadway we retraced our steps on top of the bridge to the Canada side and strolled down the banks of the river to the Whirlpool, about three miles below the falls, where the river takes an abrupt turn and shoots with great violence against the cliff on the Canada side forming the mighty whirlpool. The scenery around this caldron is exceedingly mild and picturesque. We then return to the bridge and up along the banks of this rushing, foaming, looking stream, till we reach the falls, where we stand in amazement and are swallowed up in our own insignificance when beholding there the mighty works of Nature. The falls of Niagara may justly be classed among the wonders of the world. They are truly the pride of America, and their grandeur, magnitude and magnificence, are well known to all the civilized world.

If the reader will bear with me a little, I will here give you a short description of Niagara Falls, imperfect though it may be: The great lakes of North America Superior—Michigan—Huron and Erie, pour the flood of their accummulated waters into lake Ontario, through a channel of about 36 miles in length called the Michigan river. Twenty two miles below its commencement at lake Erie, occur the famous falls of Niagara. The American falls are 900 feet wide by 154 feet high. The Horse shoe or Canadian fall is 2000 feet wide and 169 feet high. Over this magnificent precipice the irresistible tide rushes at the rate of 100 millions tons of water every hour, as computed by scientific men. The total descent from lake Erie to Ontario is 334 feet. The falls of Niagra were first seen by a white man nearly two hundred years ago; father Hennepin, a French jesuit missionary, first saw them when on an expedition of discovery in the year 1678. It was not till I came in table rock and looked on the face of the bright green water, that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. The Niagara is forever stamped upon my heart an image of beauty to remain there changeless and indelible until all trouble of daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the day I passed on that enchanted ground. What voices spoke from out the thundering water, what faces faded from the earth, looked out upon me from its gleaming depths. What heavenly promise glistened in those angels' tears the drops of many hues that showered on us there. To wander to and fro all day and see the cataract from all points of view. We first proceed to Horse-Shoe fall. The view here is awfully grand. Repairing to the museum, we are clothed in a water proof suit, leaving nothing visable but our phiz; we then follow our guide down the long flights of stone steps, down, down, as we gaze upwards at the frowning cliff that seems tottering to its face, and pass under the thick curtin of water so near that it seems as if we could touch it, and hear the hissing spray and are stunned by the deafening roar that issues from the misty vortex at our feet, an indiscribable feeling of awe steals over us and we are more than ever impressed with the tremendous magnificence of Niagara.

Behind our narrow footpath, the precipice of the Horse shoe fall rises perpendicularly to a hight of 90 feet, at our feet the cliff descends about 70 feet into a turmoil of bustling foam; in front is the liquid curtain which, though ever passing onward never unveils this wildest of nature's caverns. The volume of water that rushes over the Horseshoe fall is enormous. It is estimated that the sheet is fully 20 feet thick in the centre; it is of a deep green color. We then ascend the long stairway to the museum where we are divested of that magnificent robe which changed our appearance from that of demons to human beings. This museum which stands at the top of the bank near table rock, is well worth visiting; it contains a fine collection of birds, beasts and fishes, besides a camera obscura. We then proceeded to and crossed the new Suspension bridge which takes rank with any similar structure in the world. It is designed more especially for foot passengers and carriages. This bridge is 1240 feet in length, and 10 feet in width; the elevation of this bridge above the water is 190 feet; depth of the river under the bridge 250 feet. A fine view of the falls and surroundings is had from this bridge while passing over. Being now on the American side, we pass through the grove and cross the iron bridge over the rappids. Here the noble River is seen hurrying on towards its final leap, and as we stand upon the bridge looking down upon the gushing flood of water that seems as if it would sweep away our frail standing place and hurl us over the dread precipice whose rounded edge is but a few yards further down. This is a fine point from which to observe the rappids above the falls. The falls of the river from the head of the rappids, a mile above the falls, to the edge of the precipice is 60 feet, and the madness of the waters hurling and foaming in billows and breakers down the ascent, as if fretting with impatience, is a fine contrast to the uniform, magnificent sweep with which at length they gush into the thundering flood below. Reaching Goat island; a narrow bridge connects this island we have a fine view of the rappids and the American falls, affording an opportunity of approaching the very verge of the precipice where you can look down into the seething caldron below. The central fall over which we pass in our return to Goat island, although a mere ribbon of white water when seen from a short distance in contrast with the great falls, is by no means unworthy of notice. It is 100 feet wide and is a very graceful sheet.

Proceeding along the bank a short distance, we are pointed out the spot where the celebrated Sam Patch made his famous leape, jumping over that sheet into the river. A little further on we come to the cave of the winds, it is situated at the foot of the rocks between Goat island and Lund island, and is considered by some as one of the finest and most wonderful sights on the American side. Can't describe the cave then the fact we were too exhausted to descend, and passed on until we reached the extremity of the island; we crossed the bridge to Terespin Tower; this tower occupies a singular and awful position. A few scattered masses of rock lie on the very brink of the great fall seem as if unable to maintain their position against the tremendous rush of water. Upon these rocks the tower is built. We descended into the narrow door and up the long winding stairs till we reached the summit where we obtained the most magnificent view that can be conceived; the rappids above rolling tumultuously toward you; the green water of the mighty fall at your feet; below you the hissing caldron of spray, and the river with its steep banks beyond, in fact the whole range of the falls themselves and the world of raging waters around them, are seen from this commanding point of view. While standing on the top of this tower, reflecting on the wonderous works of Nature you realize a feeling of the deepest solemnity stealing over you, when you are compelled to adore the power and majesty of the Almighty ruler of the Universe.

We again descend the crooked stair case and land in the bridge where I clambered over stony railing of the bridge on to a large rock which leanes on the brink of the precipice and took one long, last look, down 160 feet into the fearful chasm below. Passing on along the edge of the rappids we come to the Island called the Three sisters. Here between the shore and Moss island is a small but beautiful fall named Hermit's Cascade, where the unfortunate Abbot was wont to repair daily to enjoy a shower bath of natures own constructing. These islands, hitherto inaccessible, are now connected by substantial foot bridges from which the grandest views of the rappids are to be obtained. The islands above the rappids are numerous, the river being studded with them from lake Erie, all the way down to the falls. Grand island is the largest, being 12 miles long and 7 miles broad; it divides the stream into two branches. Navy island is just below it. Here the French built their ships of war in 1759. This island was the resort of the rebel leaders in 1837. It has an area of 304 acres.

Our space and time forbids further notice of these islands which are exquisitly beautiful. Some are large and others are small. Some lie in quiet water clearly reflected in the surrounding mirror. While others stand in the midst of the raging current looking black in the white turmoil and surrounding foam as the waters, if they would fain check the angry waters in their headlong rush towards the falls. There is a facination about this mighty cateract which seems to chain us to the spot, and when we seek to leave, it draws us irresistably back again. Even in our frail attempt to describe, however inadequately the task may be accomplished, we are loth to lay down the pen and tear ourselves away from that wonderful scene.

The Almighty has invested Niagara with a power which frail man that I am, I cannot resist, and those who gaze upon it for the first time have a new era opened up in their existence. New thoughts and impressions have been stamped indellibly on my heart which will haunt me in after years and linger on my memory till time shall be swallowed up in eternitv.

Hail, soverign of the world of floods,
Whose majesty and might first dazzles,
Then enraptures, then oerawes the aching sight,
The pomp of kings and emperors in every clime and zone;
Grows dim beneath the splendor of thy glorious watery throne.
No fleets can stop thy progress, no armies bid the stay;
But oward, onward, thy march still holds its way.
The rising mists that veil thee, as thy heralds go before;
And the music that proclaims thee,
Is the thundering catract's roar.

Loath as we were to leave those beauti full scenes, we were compelled by hunger and fatigue to retrace our steps, passing round the head of Goat island and across the iron bridge to the village of the falls, stopping at the Spencer house, opposite the depot, feeling very much exhausted, but well paid for our time in visiting this the greatest curiosity of the world. Only after tea and a rest in the parlor did I realize that I was again in America. With the idea that I was an American citizen free born and half white, and this being the day appointed to confirm the election of U. S. Grant, as the monarch of these United States, for the next four years, I walked out to get the news of the election, my attention being attracted to a crowd on the street, I repaired to the spot to ascertain the cause of so many men being congregated together; where I learned that a certain free Amenican of African decent, had refused to vote for U. S. Grant, whereupon the very loyal mob had pounced upon him ending in a general fisticuff; not wishing to shed any blood in behalf of Ulysses, I returned to the hotel and retired. Wednesday Nov. 6th, took the train at 7½ a. m., running along the river to Buffalo, where we change cars, took the Erie R. R., passing through the State of New York, which seems well adapted to stock raising judging from the number of cattle seen from the car windows; the long train with its living freight thundering on around steep hills and mountains, through deep cuts and over deep ravines until the conducter calls out "Elmira, passengers for Waverly change cars." Not having any desire to go to Waverly, but wishing to take the North Central road to Williamsport, we concluded to take the 6 p. m., train on that road, had a stroll through the city of Elmira which has a population of 16,000, being the county seat of Chemung county, situated on the Chemung river. The city is handsomely laid out and contains besides the county buildings, a female college, six banks, a large number of warehouses, and 600 general business firms, and is the centre of an active trade. Took the train at 6½ p. m., arriving at Williamsport at 11 p. m., a city of 16000 inhabitants, and one of the largest lumber manufacturing cities in the State. Leaving Williamsport at 7½ a. m., we arrive at Lock Haven just in time to miss the connection with the Bald Eagle Valley train. Stopped with my good old friends Ben and Sue, where we spent the time very pleasantly till 3 p. m., when we again took the train, stopping nineteen times before reaching Bellefonte. After giving up all hope of ever getting back to the land of the living and resigning ourselves to our fate they reversed the train, and we came flying up to Bellefonte hindformost where we gladly left the dirty old cars after having traveled over three thousand miles. On looking around to be sure we were in Bellefonte, we met a host of friends who seemed to be surprised to see us back none the worse of the trip.

Feeling as though we could walk 40 miles yet before supper we shouldered our traps and started for Jerries; not long there till George that very obliging liveryman, hitched up his match nags and drove us over that famed Nittany mountain to our home in the village of Centre Hall, we arrived at 7 a. m. A. S.

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