THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 1, 1873.

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.

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

Congressman Dunnell, of Minnisota, had a house in process of building, but which was getting along slowly. As soon as the increase of salary bill passed, he telegraphed home, "to commence hauling sand." "Hauling sand" is getting to be a familiar term among his constituents.

The Pittsburg *Post* pronounces Mr. Orvis' speech, upon our state finances, the ablest that was delivered at Harrisburg last winter, and the Philadelphia *Age* recently spoke of him as the ablest member of the House. *Mr.* Orvis' straightforward course in favor of honest legislation, and the great ability he displayed has already gained for him a state reputation, ranking him among the foremost of our public men.

Even the New York Sun has read Mr. Orvis' great speech, published in last week's Reporter, and comments upon the astounding defalcation of nearly 3 million dollars as revealed by our representative and proven by the official documents.

President Grant is on a pleasure trip to Colorado. There is evidently little to do at Washington, for President Grant always spends his entire summers away from the seat of government—or else he is not capable of doing much, which we are inclined to think is the fact, and the machine is run by Proxy. But why double his salary when he can find time to be away on pleasure trips nearly half his term?

Gov. Hartranft has not yet signed the congressional apportionment bill passed by the late legislature. And he ought never to sign it—it is the most infamous and unfair radical gerrymander to cheat the democracy of Pennsylvania out of their just representation in Congress that wickedness could have conceived. Let's see how long Hartranft will hold out.

The reason why Grant's salary was doubled may have been because he intends doing more traveling and sporting this summer than ever before, which will require more stamps. He is already on his tramp, and is now in Colorada. Really, we have a government with nothing to do, unless it goes hard to draw big pay.

They had a beer riot in Frankfort, Germany, last week, in which about a dozen of men were killed—the price of beer being raised, was the cause.—Thus some of them got more *bier* than they wanted, free of cost, and which will quench their thirst forever.

The charges of fraud against the Vienna commissioners, appointed by the administration, have been sustained and a new commission has been appointed. Now let George O. Evans, Cameron, Addition-division-and-silence Kemble and Credit-mobilier Colfax be appointed another commission to watch the new commissioners.

The Lewistown True Democrat copies, with its endorsement, our recent article on the senator question in which we pointed out the danger of defeat if a tricky and unpopular democrat should succeed in getting the nomination in this close senatorial district. Let democrats keep their eyes open and nominate a deserving man, one who can command the entire vote of the party, and the district will be safe for the democracy. The True Democrat, however, thinks it a little early to talk about this matter; but our cotemporary would not think so, perhaps, if he were aware that schemes are already being hatched by bad men to obtain this nomination, and this is what induces the Reporter to give this timely warning.

Louisiana is still far from being quiet. The usurping, bastard Kellogg government, upheld by Grant's bayonets, is trying to enforce its mandates against an unwilling people. The citizens of that state are unanimously resolved to pay no taxes levied by a bogus government. They are right—that government is not the one they voted for, and why not resist the payment of taxes which it levies to uphold itself? That is what our revolutionary fathers did. To resist such an injustice is the sacred, God-given right of any people. The people of Louisiana want nothing to do with the Kellogg government—it is there in direct opposition to their votes.

Mr. *Hancock's* "little rooster" does not like what we said on the senator question—that part of it which advises against the danger of selecting any one but a sound and incorruptible democrat. Of course we did not, neither does any one else, expect that to suit *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster." We only reminded the party of the fact that democrats have shown, even in our own county inside the last five years, that they will not vote solidly for a bad man, hence we think it a matter of the highest importance that in this close district the democracy be warned against making a weak nomination. We think it quite natural this is distasteful to Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" as it is undermining the dunghill upon which he scratches.

Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" exclaims that the people of this county know the editor of the Reporter. Of course they do, all of them; we are glad they do, and regret they all do not know *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster." When we quit running for the legislature we had an increased majority, and higher than our excellent nominee for governor, Hiester Clymer. But when *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster" quit running, it was evident that only a portion knew him, for he was a telescopic distance behind, and had he been *known* by all, he would have been *non est*. The only place in which Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" runs highest in figures, is when he draws pay for printing, he distances all others, and comes out from 400 to 800 in majority. Our mutual admiration society now stands adjourned.

An International Scandal.

Though it has been understood from the beginning that the appointments of Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition were honorary and carried no salary, the pressure to obtain these places has been unprecedented. At first it was hard to understand why the applications were made. Some disgraceful facts have leaked out since, which show that the same corruption that had made other offices a by-word had found footing in these places of honor. It was charged explicitly that two of the Commissioners appointed by Col. Van Buren had agreed to obtain for their clients certain restaurant privilages, for which they were paid $6,000 and $2,000 severally: Investigation has shown these charges to be but too true.

When the first whisper of the scandal reached Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to our Minister at Vienna, *Mr.* Jay, asking him to act with Sub Commissoner Thomas McElrath, as a board of inquiry into the alleged corruption. They were not long in finding the culprits. Instead of helping on the great work that Austria had planned, they have been portioning out the plot of land given to the United States into places for soda-water stands and baked-bean depots. Their covetousness had overreached itself, however, in their eagerness to get their money and put their friends in possession of their stands. They will be removed, and the corruption will stop here. But the scandal will remain.

Of all the humiliation forced upon our people by the greed of political bummers, this is the worst, because it puts the nation to shame in the eyes of all Europe. Statesmen and thinking people abroad have read of corruption in the American Legislatures and avarice in high places that stooped to the lowest depths to turn a penny, but no doubt they thought the account exaggerated. With this fresh proof of rascality before their eyes, they will no longer hesitate to believe the worst.

Is there no place of honor in our long list of offices that is free from the taint of corruption? It becomes us to think well before we answer the question. Our claims to greatness are advanced by our orators and writers on all occasions. What shall we say to the claim of excelling all other nations in shamelessness? De Tocqueville wrote of this land of the free a generation ago, "Behold a nation rotten before ripe." Was he the Cassandra of our Troy?—*The Graphic.*

The majority report of the Committee on railroads and canals was before the Constitutional Convention on 7th, sitting as a Committee of the Whole. After an annimated discussion the following section was adopted, the balance remaining to be passed upon hereafter:

SEC. 1. Any individual company or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may interset and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The legislature shall by general law prescribe reasonable regulations to give full effect to these powers and rights.

Serious Riot Between Strikers and Imported Negroes.

Indianapolis, April 15.—A serious riot is in progress at Knightstown, Indiana, between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and the colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee, originating with a negro and a striker, which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding-house, well armed and well guarded by local police. A crowd is surrounding it, throwing stones and missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity came to aid the negroes, and many shots were fired during the melee. Governor Hendricks has been appealed to for troops, and it is expected that the Emmet Guards and a body of police from this city will leave for Knightstown at 2 A. M., and arrive there about 5 A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before the troops arrive. One of the guard over the negroes has been injured, it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious and are leading the rioters.

The Situation in Spain

Madrid, April 26,—The official gazette annouces that Don Alfonzo, brother of Don Carlos, accompained by his staff crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently in encounters with the republican forces, In one engabement over 100 of the insurrectionists wer wounded.

Rumors of a modification of the ministry are current in Madrid.

The Beer Riot in Frankfort.

Frankfort, Germany, Apr. 22.—The rioting in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. Disorderly demonstrations lasted until midnight, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

An Insane Mother Kills Her Two Children.

New York, April 23.—This morning Mrs. Annie Hennesey, aged 26, wife of George Hennesey, a respectable shoemaker, during a fit of insanity, killed her two children, George, aged three, and Francis, aged five months. On returning from work the husband found the door of the room locked, and after considerable trouble gained admission, when he found a tud standing in the centre of the room, in which the bodies of the children were lying. On inquiry, the woman stated that "it was all right". The mother, who for some time has been afflicted with religious mania, had choked the children and then roasted the babies on the stove. She was sent to the hospital.

Speech by Bismarck.

Berlin, April 24.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet was to-day engaged in a debate which lasted 6 hours on a bill regulating the training and appointment of the Clergy. Bismarck made one of his powerful speeches in support of the bill. He defended the attitude the Government had taken as fully justified by the domineering assumptions of the priesthood. In the course of his speech he took occasion to deny the often repeated report that he instigated the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

President Grant and Party.

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—It is stated that President Grant and party will leave here on Thursday morning for Idaho springs, Colorado. In a brief response to a toast in the house of Henry T. Blow, yesterday, the President said: "While St. Louis is one of the few places in which I have lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that I will ever make this city my home."

Local Option Train.

The night express recently placed on the Cumberland Valley railroad has been dubbed the "local option train" by the bibulous Cumberland countains who avail themselves of its advantages when thirsting for either the malt or spirituous. The train arrives here at 10:20 at night and remains nearly an hour and a half, thus affording passengers of the above description ample opportunity to supply themselves with what Cumberland county has denied them by a large majority of votes. Mechanicsburg residents who have been accustomed to their "smiles" are said to be paticular partial to the local option train.—*Patriot.*

Frozen to Death.

The Severe Snow Storm in Nebraska.

Lincoln, April 22.—A train on the Burlington and Missouri railroad came in yesterday, being the first for a week. The reports of the late storm show it to have been one of the severest ever known. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock. Near Afton a man named Keeler attempted to reach his neighbors a half mile away with his wife and child, and the latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, near Hasting, perished while trying to reach his stock from the house. The wife and child of Mr. Bent, near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbor's house, their own being rendered useless. Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep in their beds for three days. The destruction of horses is great, some losing all they had. One party lost his whole herd of twenty-five. The gulleys of railroads were filled with snow as hard as ice. The snow plows were useless.

Beecher on South Carolina and the Modocs.

New York, April 21.—Mr. Beecher in his sermon yesterday said he did not know on earth a more pitiable sight than the present condition of South Carolina It was at one time the richest and proudest of the states. It inaugurated these ideas which led to the disaster of war and cleansing of the continent. The people of South Carolina had risked and sacrificed every thing for their principles. They had seen their children laid in the grave, and their households reduced to beggary, and yet in the plenitude of their sorrow, they would take back no particle of their faith in the cause. Throughout the bad cause they showed heroism it would be well to pattern and admire.

In his prayer he besought the Father of all mankind to remember in mercy "the children of the forest, whose pent-up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder."

—By reference to the retail price list of the Jobbing House of Burnside & Thomas, you will find that this popular firm are offering a very large and superior stock of Fish, Groceries, Tobaccos, Molasses, Boots & Shoes, and a thousand other articles of merchandize at city prices. If you want to save from 20 to 40 per cent. you ought to patronize this old, experienced and reliable firm. We cheerfully recommend them to all our readers, and feel satisfied of the fact that they deal only in first class goods and sell them to your advantage. You will be convinced by calling on them. See their low prices and make your purchases.

A thunderbolt which came down last Saturday at Milton, Conn., and paid particular attention to the house of Mr. Brown, deserves record for its singular and vigorous behavior. It began by demolishing the lightning-rod in the most sarcastic and scornful manner. It then entered a second story room of the house, cut a hole six feet square in the floor, demolished the stove, and broke every pane of glass in the window, after which it mildy enterd the dining room, and ripped up the floor there. It made minced-meat (so to speak) of the wash-room. It left that house without any underpinning to speak of. Then it paid its respects to the barn, went back to the house, violated the sanctity of a servant maid's room. The poor girl was just innocently adjusting her hair in the looking-glass when she was thrown violently backward on the bed by the furious thunderbolt, and she says she will never be vain again. In a neighboring house the frisky element "scattered a quantity of soft soap, and tore 1 rivet from a frying-pan." There never was such a bolt befor.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

New York, April 25.—The manufacturing city of Joachimethl, in the mountians of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of 586 houses in the city, 450 were completely burned. A magnificent church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, fell to prey to the flames, as did also the valuable paintings by Lucas Cranoch and Albert Durer.

If there be an elysium on earth it must exist in a county of Virginia the clerk of which reports that there is neither lawyer, doctor, nor preacher within its precincts, nor has been for twenty years past.

The insurance companies of the United States lost $62,302,006.00 by fires during the last year, which was 110 per cent. of their receipts.

London, April 25.—The greatest apprehensions are felt in highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The monarchists seem determined to oust Thiers at any cost.

AN endless assortment of Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, from 20cts., to six dollars, Gold pens and Pencils, always on hand at WELCH & CO'S, opposite the Bush House.

The Louisiana Troubles.

A special from New Orleans says Governor Kellogg has sent the State militia into Tangiahoba parish, installed the officers, scattered a mob who had collected and restored order. He has secured a steamboat on which is mounted a twelve pound howitzer, for service on the rivers and bayous, and has organized a battalion of cavalry. He has also directed the Attorney General as to the prosecution of Gov. McEnery and others under usurpation act, and also for treason, and has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant Parish.

What It Costs.

The price of a ticket to San Francisco and back over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads is a little less than three hundred dollars. To this must be added the expenses of seven or eight days' meals—averaging three dollars a day, also the additional expense of a compartment in the Pullman car. Without this latter the journey would be unendurably fatiguing; with it, it is surprisingly comfortable.

Upon the margin of the long railway map furnished to travellers we read, that a sleeping berth from New York to San Francisco can be procured for eleven dollars, which certainly sounds remarkably cheap. But this does not mean a section, or even half a section: it refers to the minimum of space, that is, half of one of the berths, upper or under, three other persons occupying the remainder of the section. Now few persons can be really comfortable with less than a whole section—certainly no lady traveling alone could be,—and a whole section costs forty-four dollars. It will be seen therefore that a compartment in the P. P. C., is a considerable item in the expenses of the trip.

Hotel charges in California are not so high as with us, being three dollars,—sometimes two dollars and a half,—a day. Carriage fares are exceedingly dear, stage fares less than in the East,—on the White Mountain roads for instance. The Yo Semite excursion is an extremely costly one. No one should undertake it without an allowance of from ten to fifteen days (at least) in time, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars in money. It will then be easily seen, that it is safe to estimate the expense of two months of travel in California to vary from seven to eight hundred dollars, according as the traveler is or is not an economist. To reckon it as less would be to mislead. And this, observe, is in gold, and does not include any of the longer excursions—Southern California, the Columbia River, Puget Sound; all of which furnish points of great interest and beauty well worth an additional journey to see.—*Susan Coolidge, in Scribner's, for May.*

Suicide.

Dr. Holland has a "Topic" in Scribner's for May, on the recent discussion of suicide, from which we quote the closing paragraph:

If man is nothing but an animal, if this life is all there is of his existence, and the question simply concerns the amount of comfort to be got out of it in this transient world, why, let him do as he likes with himself and his friends; but he who regards the present scene as only the foreground of an infinite spiritual feature, through which, if one tread faithfully the prescribed passages of pain as well as pleasure, he shall find himself in higher pathways, as a consequence, at the last,—we say he will take life whether it be convenient or inconvenient, and hold it as the gift of God, inalienable by any reason of infirmity or suffering, or hopeless disease, or cost to other life through necessary ministry. The doctrines of Prof. Newman and Mr. Tollemache are unchristian doctrines. They carry us back into barbarism—back into the darkness in which children killed parents that became a burden to them, and mothers strangled infants that could only inherit their own sufferings. It is an infamous criticism of the divine wisdom, an insult to Providence, an assault upon the safeguards of society, and a reflection upon human nature and human destiny, from which all Christian manhood recoils as from the touch of a serpent.

—BEHIND THE SCENES.—We have been favored with a few specimen pages of a work soon to be issued by the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, entitled "Behind the Scenes in Washington," being a full account of the credit mobilier investigation, the Congressional ring, political intrigues, working of the lobbies, etc Also giving the secret history of our National Government in all its various branches, and showing how the public money is squandered, how votes are obtained, etc., with personal sketches of leading Congressmen and Senators, also accurate descriptions of the public buildings of the federal capitol. The specimens before us are well written and printed in the style, and give evidence the coming work will be in the usual fine style of the National Publishing Co. The book is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The following important section to the new Constitution was adopted on Friday last, by the Convention:

All municipal, railroad, canal, and other corporations and individuals shall be liable for the payment of damages to the property resulting from the construction and enlargement of their works, as well to owners of property not actually occupied as those whose property is taken; and said damages shall be paid or secured to be paid before the injury is done.

It is rumored that Senator Wallace has been tendered the Presidency of one of the largest railway corporations, which, if accepted will necessitate his withdrawal from public life. The Democratic party has no more able advocate or determined champion, the loss of whose services would be deeply regretted.

By turning to the last official report of the state treasurer, we find on page 27 that that the balance in the sinking fund November 30, 1871, was 3,478,938 40; and on page 38 that the balance in the fund November 30, 1872, was 3,496,614 03. Why did not this large amount of money remain in the sinking fund instead of being applied as the constitution and laws require to the payment of the public debt? Why should the people of the state be swindled out of the interest on this large amount? For if this money had been applied as it should have been, the interest bearing debt of the state would have been reduced that much more, and the tax payers of the state relieved from the annual payment of 208,736 30. What explanation can the commissioners of the sinking fund, or the state treasurer give why this money has not been applied as required by the constitution? They may say that it is unwise and impolitic to pay the public debt more rapidly than they have been doing. They are not, however, the proper judges of the wisdom or propriety of the rapid payment of the public debt. The *people* settled that question of policy when they ratified the amendments to the constitution of 1857 Why, then, is this money not applied as the constitution requires? Is it used by the "Treasury Ring"—for we hear there is such an institution, among numerous other "rings" here—is the interest on this large amount of money used to enable this ring to perpetuate its rule and power at the state capitol? If it is, it is time the people of the state should understand it.

THE WAR ON THE MODOCS.

Our Troops in the Lava Beds.

DESCRIPTION OF JACK'S STRONGHOLD.

Seventeen Dead Warriors Found.

A RENEWAL OF FIGHTING.

THE SETTLERS ALARMED.

The Modoc War—The Savages Driven From the Lava Beds.

San Francisco, April 21.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night with the following news from the front to April 18. Col. Perry, Lieutenant Miller and one hundred and ten men left camp at sunrise this morning on a scout southeastward. Nothing will be done in camp until they return, unless the modocs make an attack, which is not probable. Part of the command will return to morrow night, and part will proceed to the Willow Spring land route and determine whether the Modocs have fled that way.

Indians were seen

in close proximity to the camp to-day. They came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard in the southeast, evidently fired by the Indians in killing cattle. This afternoon the Indians were seen out herding their horses four miles southeast of this point and an equal distance south of their former position.

The New Stand Taken.

It is said there are large caves and strong positions there, and they will make a stand at that point. The women and children are there, having been removed before the late massacre. There is a quantity of ammunition there, and a supply of water. Fortifications will be thrown up at points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line.

Eleven Dead Bodies

and no live Modoc were found in the cave of the lava beds to-day, making sixteen warriors slain. The bodies of the dead were burried. The number of Indians wounded is unkown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by shells. Six soldiers and one civilian were slain. Eleven soldiers were disabled by sprained ankles It is reported that two more of the wounded in the lava beds are to arrive to-night.

Mr. *Meacham*

is doing finely. The day after to-morrow he will be taken to Ferris' ranche, by a boat to Lost river, thence by ambulance to the ranche. As soon as the cavalry return the Modocs will be attacked if they remain where we think they now are.

Captain Egan is rapidly recovering. Young Hovey will be buried at Yreka this evening. He was scalped and disembowelled, and his head mashed with a flat rock. Harmon, who fell within the Indian lines, was scalped.

The Lava Beds Occupied by the Troops.

Headquarters, Lava Beds, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired. We are awaiting the return of the cavalry. The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle grounds, and are working towards the craters, which are at the edge of a high ledge of the Modoc stronghold south. If the Modocs have fled to this section we will strike the trail, and troops will follow as soon as we are notified. The cavalry will return tonight and we will then know whether the Modocs have fled to the south. The Warm Spring Indians and cavalry will probably communicate with each other to-day. Colonel Mason has moved his camp into

Captain Jack's Lair.

It is really one of the most remarkable freaks of nature in the country, and if it had not been for the mortars and howitzers the loss on our side would have been very heavy. It is impossible to give a clear idea of the formation of the rocks, but if one looked at a very coarse sponge through a magnifying glass it would give an idea of the lava beds if seen through a telescope from a post of observation two or three miles distant. Yesterday the soldiers scattered all over the neighborhood of the stronghold, searching in the crevices, chasms, and caves for relics of the Modocs. They found the body of a buck and two squaws hid in different parts of the rocks. Those of the bucks that were wounded were soon put out of their misery by the soldiers, who are evidently determined to leave no male members of the tribe to gloat over the murder of their beloved general.

The Modoc Fortifications.

The officers of the command were much astonished at the ingenuity of the Modocs in their artificial work on these natural fortifications. At one spot they constructed a winding gallery up a rocky bluff, which was guarded by a side wall of broken rocks, so placed as to render it impregnable to musketry from any point. Every prominent rock that commanded an approach was fortified with breastworks of loose rock, behind which they could shoot with their guns at rest and perfect security from the fire of the attacking party.

Seventeen Dead Modocs.

The lava bed presents a horrid spectacle; bodies have been discovered in the crevices from under heaps of rock, and a sickening stench fills the air. There must have been many killed and wounded we know nothing of, but we have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be in a greater ratio than ours, as the ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place.

The Shelling of the Caves.

Three shells fell in the main ravine, in the centre of their caves, scattering most of them. There were about 220 men, women and children, sixty of whom could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in three days' fighting. Yesterday the soldiers captured an old squaw who was unable to escape. She confirms the death of Schonchin, the second chief, who was shot by Commissioner Meacham.

Difficulties of the Situation.

If the Indians do not make a stand, this country will be in a horrid state this summer. The ranchers will sell their cattle and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate Indians roaming these rocky fastnesses will work incalculable destruction to property, and cause a fearful loss of life, and lay waste the country, while the soldiers will be comparatively powerles because they cannot hunt them, and when they find them, they cannot venture out without incurring great risk, not knowing what branch or sage brush conceals a foe. The troops will not be idle. The Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

A *Modoc* View.

Black Jim's mother-in-law, who has been captured, gives the following account of the fight:

She said on the first day one of the big balls, meaning shells, fell near where the bucks were sitting in council, and that One Eyed Jake, one of the Shacknasty family, ran and picked it up and took it over to John Schonchin and another Indian, and they all three tried to bite it. At this interesting juncture the big ball broke into pieces and they were all three killed. The old squaw said that four others had been killed on the first day by musket balls, and she had been hid in a crevice ever since and did not know what was done afterwards.

Another Battle in Progress.

Later—10 a. m.—Firing has commenced at the head of Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by Indians coming down to the water. An escort coming to meet the pack train has also been attacked, and the men ordered to fall in. Light battery B of the 6th artillery is on its way from Presidio to assist the cavalry, and battery G of the 4th artillery is also on its way from Black Point. About a mile from the camp the firing is heavy and steady. The escort is driving the Modocs. No further particulars can be obtained before the courier leaves.

Shot at Twice.

Yreka, April 21.—James Glenn arrived at eight o'clock p. m. from the front. He brings dispatches from General Gillem. He left headquarters at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, and reports having been shot at twice when four miles this side of the camp by the Indians, but was untouched. Mr. W. A. Hovey is on his way in with the remains of his son.

The company of volunteers which started out from Yreka day before yesterday will return to-night. The settlers on Bogus and Willow creeks are much excited are all preparing to move into the town. It is reported that three Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Bogus creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picarke.

The Klamath Having War Dances.

The Klamath River Indians supposed that the Modocs were at Crystal creek, in Scott's valley. The Klamath River Indians were painted, and having war dances. They numbered fifteen or twenty warriors and are well armed. Whether there be any change or not, the people are arming. One family had left the neighborhood where the Klamath River Indians had congregated. Col. Mendenhall's command has been ordered to move by way of the Shasta valley, instead of by the river route.

American Antiquities.

There is a vague popular idea that the so called New World is in reality the Old World in its habitation and civilization, at lest as compared with any portion of Europe, and study of the work of Squire, and the contribution to our earlier history will go far to make distinct the impression. The proof that the Indian tribes of North America, which we have been used to consider the aboriginal races, were the successors of a people far above them in civilization, is full and unmistakable. The evidence is patent to the miners of Northern Michigan, to the explorers of the Ohio mounds, and to the careful observers of the works yet left, if not intact, at least unambiguous in their teachings, all through the Valley of Mississippi and in the wilds of Florida. We can only point out the salient features of this wide field of exploration, and direct attention to a few of the results attained. And, first, it be observed that the Indians who inhabited this country, upon its discovery, and so many of whom yet remain in precisely the same state of barbarism as then, neither builded the mounds to which reference will be made, nor have any traditions in regard to them; they have and had no copper tools; migratory in their nature, they erected no fortifications, rude or otherwise, of the same character, and the remains, of ancient monuments, which dot the valley of Mississippi are to be referred unquestionably to a prior and extinct people.

This more civilized race has left a system of earthworks, designed for defense, worship and sepulture, intricate and extended. The age of those earthworks is, of course, in a great degree conjectural; some idea, however, of their antiquity is gained from the articles within them, and from the fact that upon them trees now exist having six or seven hundred rings of annual growth, with others of great size decaying in the mould beneath them, so that their abandonment must have been more than a thousand years ago, possibly several thousand years. The places selected always possess peculiar adaption to the purpose designed, and the approaches are fortified with great skill. Says Mr. Squire in "Antiquities of New York and the West," they are guarded by double over-lapping walls, or a series of them, having sometimes an accompanying mound, designed perhaps, as a "lookout," and corresponding to the barbican in the British system of defense, of the middle age. The banks of the Western rivers are unusually steep, often unaccessible, and these works are built upon their most difficult points; successive terraces are frequently found by the river's shifting on its channel. The formation of each terrace constitutes a sort of semigeological era in the history of the valley; and the fact that none of the works occur upon the lowest formed of these, while they are found indiscriminately upon all others, bears directly upon the question of their antiquity. In the vicinity of Chilcothe, Ohio, is a fortified hill containing within its walls an area of 140 acres, and others approach this in extent. Of these mounds, Ohio alone contains ten thousand, besides as many or more inclosures, some of them containing five or six hundred acres. The mounds are from a small size to that at Cahokia, in Illinois, which is nearly one hundred feet in height, and a half a mile in circumference at base, with a level summit of several acres.

Such results, as is well said, can only have been achieved by a dense population, organized into a firm government, and presided over by despotic ruler; some such political system, in short, as in Egypt produced the pyramids, and in Mexico and Peru their many massive works. These mounds are composed principally of earth, though stone, in large quantities, is often introduced, and many mounds are composed entirely of stone. The great stone mound about eight miles south of Newark, Ohio, was composed of stones in their natural shape, built up without cement to the height of from forty to fifty feet, upon a circular base of one hundred and eighty two feet in diameter. This was surrounded by a low fosse and parapet of an ornate form, with a gateway at the east end. In a small mound at the base of this was found human bones, copper rings and breast-plates and a stone box inclosing an engraved tablet in unknown characters; a skeleton in a trough, formed by hollowing a log, which trough showed ax-marks of a sharper cut than could have been produced by a stone ax; disclosing an era prior to the existence of the Indian race. In the great mound at Grave Creek, Virginia, was found a vaulted sepulchral chamber, four yards long by two and a half yards wide. It was composed of a stone wall, nearly four feet thick, and contained two skeletons, one being of a woman almost reduced to dust. There were found many ornaments, among them necklaces of pearl. In another grave eighteen feet above the last, was found a skeleton, shell head, leather bracelets, and one hundred and fifty mica plates, and a most curious alphabetical inscription composed of twenty-two characters, in three lines, with a cross and mark engraved on a handstone of elliptical shape, about two and one-half inches wide, and about five lines thick.

In the nitre caves of Kentucky are found great numbers of mummies, preserved by the air of these caves, as there is no evidence of preparation. They are wrapped in four successive coverings, the interior consisting of a stuff woven of fine cord, peculiarly twisted, and of large feathers, which are arranged with great art. The second covering is composed of the woven cord without feathers, and the two outer ones of deer skins.

The inclosures were probably in some way connected with the religious ideas of this lost people. The circles are usually small, ranging from 250 to 300 feet in diameter, though some have a circuit of more than a mile. The walls usually range from three to seven feet high, but in the great circle in Newark, it is thirty feet from the bottom of the ditch to the summit of the embankment. The works at this locality covered an area of four square miles. Within or near the enclosures occur the sacrificial mounds. These vary from two to fifty feet long, averaging about eight feet. They are burnt hard; on the alters have been found instruments and ornaments of silver, copper stone and bone; beads of silver, copper, pearls and shells; spear and arrow heads of flint, quartz, garnet and obsedian; fossil teeth of sharks, teeth of the alligator; marine shells, galena sculptures of the human hand and of numerous animals, pottery of various kinds, and a large number of interesting articles, some of which evince great skill in art. In Florida are vestiges of roads sixty to seventy-five miles long, terminating at a mound. These mounds are from eighteen to fifty feet high. Dividing, as archaeologists do, the progress of mankind into the several epochs of development characterized as the old and new stone ages, the age of bronze, and that of iron, the people whose works we have been considering lived in what should be termed the copper age, and before the age of bronze; as witness the operations of this race in the Michigan mines. We have barely touched our subject, and must forego all argument as to what has become of the race which has left such monuments; it will will repay the student to look into the authorities for a fuller understanding of the history of this continent, so far as it may be gathered long ages before an European foot was set upon its shores.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. J. & T. Lingle, has been disolved by mutual consent and the business will be continued by J. & T. Lingle, who will settle all accounts of the old firm.

apr 10 4t J. J. & T. LINGLE.

NOTICE.—The partial account of D. F. Fortney, Committee of N. Hillibish, (Lunatic,) has been filed in this office, and will be presented at the April Term of Court next, for confirmation.

A. WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.

apr3-3t.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13.1y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

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PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

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SHOULDER BRACES,

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Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

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Boot & Shoe Store!

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With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

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BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

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WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.

B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

NEW HARDARWE STORE IN

MILLHEIM Pa.

W. J. McMANIGAL of Milroy has Started a branch Store in Millheim where he intends keeping a full line of Hardware and Cutlery,

IRON,
NAILS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

also a full line of Wallpapers and Borders

The Store will be in the charge of his clever and obliging clerk James Montgomery. Centre County, Farmers, Mechanics and others call and examine goods, and compare prices—Jim is a clever fellow and will do all in his power to accommodate you.

ALSO:

Do not forget

THE OLD STAND AT MILROY,

where you will always find a full Stock to select from and prices to suit the times.

Being very thankful for the patronage and many favors shown me by my Centre county friends, I still solicit their patronage and I will guarantee to give satisfaction in every way—Goods will sold very close for cash. W. J. M'MANIGAL.

feb20.4m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 16th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of January, A. D., 1873, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 28th day of April 1873, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 6th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1873, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

A. J. RICH, Sheriff.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS & HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

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CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, least of Bridge, Millheim.

apr26.1y.

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Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

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F. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror blates. Picture frames made to order, They also have the celebrated cook stove,

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every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All