THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 16, 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.

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 the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

One of the arguments of the radicals, last presidential campaign against the election of Greely, was, that a defeat of Grant would disturb the financial matters of the country. We now see that Grant's election has brought about that condition of affairs in its worst possible shape.

The vote cast in this county on last Tuesday, was a light one, hundreds did not go to the polls. The case is the same throughout the state—nowhere has a full vote been cast. These minor elections are often of the utmost importance, and the citizen who stays away from the polls because no president or governor is to be elected, neglects an important duty.

Secretary Richardson—What the President Ought to Do.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

The most alarming development of the time, however, is an irregularity in the Treasury of the United States. By the failure of the First National Bank of Washington, the fact came to light that Mr. Secretary Richardson had deposited in that institution $187,782 of the public money without security. We call this an irregularity; is it not worse; is it not a distinct violation of the Banking act, which makes it obligatory upon the Secretary to require of the banks chosen as depositors of the public money "satisfactory security by the deposit of United S ates bonds or otherwise" for its "safe keeping and prompt payment?" Mr. Richardson allowed the bank to hold $287,782 of the public money on the security of only $100,000 in bonds; and it is charged that he did this against the remoustrances of Treasurer Spinner, after the unsoundness of the bank had been ascertained by the official examiner.

The defaulting Presidents, and cashiers, and secretaries, and clerks can be punished by the law if they are ever caught. The loosely managed banks and other institutions must pay the penalty of mismanagement in financial loss and the ruin of their business. But what shall be done with a Secretary of the Treasury who, by disregarding the imperative provisions of the statute for the benefit of political friends, allows the funds of the United States to be swallowed up in a bankrupt institution? If President Grant has any regard for public sentiment and any desire to regain the confidence of business men, he will deal with Mr. Richardson's delinquency promptly and sharply.

The Stuff Teachers are Made of.

A significant comment upon the capacities of many teachers comes from Elizabeth, N. J., where applicants for positions in the public schools have just been examined. A dozen would be teachers presented themselves at one time. The committee proceeded to examine them all. There were several positions vacant, and it was hoped that out of the dozen a sufficient number would "pass" to fill the positions. The examination was one eminently practical, as only primary grade certificates were needed in only four or five elementary studies. The result was anything but satisfactory. Twenty five words were given out to be spelled. They were all of them practical and in common use every day. One applicant spelled two correctly out of the twenty-five, another spelled three, one or two spelled nearly all, but none spelled every one. "Mannagery," "Numonia," "Paralel," "Nich," "Belleta," "Crocha," "Mischiefous," "Cropua," "Schoharry"—these are some of the specimen words as copied from the examination papers themselves. The Committee on Teachers insists that a candidate must receive at least 70 per cent.—only five reached this standard in spelling. Yet the ones who were most deficient thought they could get along if the committee would "only give them a chance." In geography the examination showed up several candidates in a light that would have been comical under different circumstances. The questions and answers were both written. Here is a specimen:

Question—"Name several of the principal seaport towns of the United States.

Answer—"New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Florida."

Question—"How would you go from Philadelphia to Vienna by water?"

Answer—"Delaware river, Delaware bay, Atlantic ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific ocean."

These are actual written *bona fide* answers of applicants for positions as teachers. In all the other studies in which the candidates were examined there was shown that same lack of competency, and out of the twelve who applied only a very small proportion received the requisite 70 per cent. in all the studies.

Condition of the Crops in the Western States.

Jacksonville, Ill., October 10—Reports dated to October 1st, received at the office of the National Crop Reporter, indicate slightly increased loss on corn in Illinois, Missouri and Ohio. The estimated losses in the State mentioned are respectively 14.7, 7.1 and 8.3 per cent. Reports from all quarters agree almost unanimously that but little damage has been effected by recent frosts, but confirm the reports of serious injury by frost in the latter qart of September, at which time most of the corn was yet in milk. The result will be a great deal of soft corn much of which cannot even be fed.

Stock redorts from Iowa indicate a loss on corn as compared with last year of only six and one-tenth per cent which would make the yield for this year oue hundred and twenty nine bushels. As far as can de learned the avreage of wheat sown this fall is very considerably greater than in 1872, and thus far in most sections the weather haa been favorable to growth.

Additional reports from Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Ohio confirm the estimated falling off the Irish potato crop in those States, which in 1870 produced over forty-three millions of ushels. The loss at the given rate would aggregate over sixteen millions of bushels. Scattering reports from the Cotton States mention that much damage has been caused to the late cotton crop by drouth and worms, especially in Arkansas and Tennessee.

A Bad Lot.

The "representative men" of the republican party dynasty are indeed a queer lot. The most conspicuous among its representative financiers are Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, "railroad and carpet bag brokers," fiscal agents of the Washington government, and hopelessly "busted" bankers. The enormous swindling speculation which is now inseparably associated with the name of one of these republican party gods was the Northern Pacific railroad confidence game; the distinctive swindle of the other was the "Anglo-American mortgage trust" confidence game.

The fall of these financial party gods will of course recall the tumble of a whole battalion of distinguished financiers and pious politicians last winter—Oakes Ames, Colfax, Bingham, Garfield, Patterson, Wilson, Dawes, Kelly, Schofield, *et cet.*; also, Pomeroy, Caldwell, Harlan, Clayton, *et al.* But revelations of the fact that republican party gods are not the immaculate beings their worshipers deem them succeed each other so rapidly, that it is impossible for people to keep them all in mind. Oakes Ames, Pomeroy, Colfax, Caldwell and others must pass out of mind to give place for the blackmailing St. Louis postmaster Filley, and the latest batch of internal revenue embezzlers; and these in turn must give way to Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, and the other princely and prayerful Montagu Tiggs, on the wildcat stock arena. And if the excitement of the rapidly passing procession of party idols, it is also forgotten that the most capable of the party "leaders" in Illinois appears before the courts as defendant in a suit wherein gamboling and breach of faith are charged against him; while people have hardly time to think of the fact that the chief organist of the party in Illinois stands convicted in the courts for financial practices which, in plain English, amount to direct swindling. Again, such is the glut of more conspicuous swindles by "representative men" of the party that nobody pays attention to the unearthing of an Indian department swindle in Minnesota, though the Chippewas have been robbed of half a million of dollars by a ring of financiers of the Cooke Clews style in St. Paul. And for like reason, the public mind losses sight of the now discovered fact that the Harper robbery of $110,000 upon the revenue in Illinois was only the mode adopted by that worthy officeholder to reimburse to himself the money he had spent in trying to compass Mr. Cullom's return to congress, and in getting Dick Oglesby into the senate. Take them all in all, it must be confessed that the representative gods of the administration party are a pretty bad lot—*Chicago Times.*

There is a certain class of politicians who manage to keep in power for awhile by working up for themselves, by dint of the management of small matters, a reputation for being a "clever fellow." They stand the treats, give advice, do small fivecent favors that cost them nothing, and then ask people to keep them in office because, as they claim, they are "clever fellows." This is their principal and capital stock in politics. It is very cheap; costs them very little more than a large amount of breath, and when in office where they get a chance at the people's taxes, they help themselves very freely and make up legally and illegally a hundred times more than all their small favors cost them. This is the sort of politician you find always living or hanging about the county seat or state capitol. He feels (apparently) and manifests a great interest in the welfare of the party, and is always straight out for the Administration at Washington and Harrisburg, providing they are of his own party. You never hear him condemn the Administration, no matter what it does or whoever else condemns it. With him there is no deviation. With him the Administration is always right and can do no wrong. He defends it under all circumstances. Why? Simply and only because it is the head of political power and the dispenser of profitable patronage. In the affairs of his own county and immediate neighborhood he (apparently) takes no part. He has no opinion one way or the other to express on any important subject affecting himself and his neighbors. He tries to slide along smoothly and be a "clever fellow." He offends no one with his honest convictions openly expressed verbally or in print, although he may himself own and control a newspaper. He is the friend of everybody; he is a "clever fellow." He is neither for or against the County Seat question; he is neither for or against Local Option; he is neither for nor against murder and murderers; nor is he for or against anything else, except the Administration. If his own party is in power, he is always for the Administration—it can do no wrong. If his own party is not in power, then he is always against the Administration—it can do nothing right. And this is the politician who aims to be a "clever fellow;" who always wants to be in office; who is unhappy if his principal time cannot be spent in the vicinity of the County, State, or United States treasuries. In fact he is so "clever a fellow" that ne generally has no enemies except those he owes and ought to pay, but don't.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

A dreadful calamity appears to have overtaken Apalachicola, in Florida, in the tornado which, on the 18th inst. swept over the own. A gentleman writing from there to his brother in atlanta says that the destruction was almost complete. Warehouses, stores and dwellings were blown down or unroofed, merchants lost nearly all their stocks in store, and a universal wrecking of the shipring, fishing boats, &c., in port ensued. In the neighborhood of the town the orange groves were almost totally ruined. The writer predicts that Apalachicora will never recover from this blow, and in describing the appearance of the ruin left by the hurricane he says that the town is hardly recognizable. No reports of the loss of human life are sent, but it seems scarcely to be expected that in so general a crash in dividuals should have been spared.

A drunken father left two little girls alone in their room at Green Bay Wisconsin, for six days with only a loaf of bread for food. The eldest was seven and the youngest was only five years of age. When they were found the elder sister was nearly dead having refused to eat of the bread so that her little sister might not suffer. We hear a great deal of heroines. Does history furnish an example equal to this?

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

Madrid, October 7.—A dispatch was received at the ministry of war to-day from Gen. Mariones, announcing a great victory by his troops over a large body of Carlists near Agarzaza, in the province of Navarra.

Many of the insurgents were killed and a large number taken prisoners. Gen. Mariones says the rout of the insurrectionists is complete, and his forces are in close pursuit of them.

A DESPERATE SORTIE.

Madrid, October 7.—A column of two thousand insurgents made a desperate sortie from Cartagena to day, but was driven back with heavy loss; six killed and wounded. On the arrival of the government fleet off the port, the city will be attacked on all sides simultaneously.

Eight inches of snow fell in Delaware county, N. Y., on 7th.

The Graphic balloon was found about a mile from Canaan, Conn.

Snow fell at Fonda, N. Y., for two hours on 7th.

Snow is reported in the vicinity of Fultonville, New York, on 7th.

A severe snow storm prevailed in the upper section of Schuylkill county yesterday.

The impression appears to be general, though there is no authority for it, that Conkling will be made chief justice. It is generally understood that there will be no nominations until after the meeting of the senate.

Terrible State of Affairs at Memphis

New York, October 10.—A Memphis dispatch says no idea can be formed of the deplorable state of affairs there. People die faster than they can be buried. Hundreds have died unattended. Bodies have laid uncared for until partially decomposed, and at one burial place the stench arising from coffins awaiting interment is horrible. Nine hundred persons have perished from fever since its first appearance and it still rages. There is great lack of competent nurses, and some physicians have given up in despair at the frightful carnage and fled the city, though the majority remain, and are laboring day and night in the cause of humanity. Money is urgently asked for.

Dispatches from Shreveport La., say there is no change in the epidemic. New cases are reported in this city and outskirts, most of which are children. About four hundred cases are now under treatment. Among the deaths are Captain John W. Stuart. Colonel D. B. Martin and Captain Haymkeur are doing well. Some of the stores are open, but no particular buisiness is doing. The fever has broken out in Mansfield, forty miles from here. Over fifty families have left the village.

More new cases are reported on the other side of the river. physicians advise absentees not to return the danger is over.

L. C. Joiron, R. G. Wiltz and H. Maple, who came here from New Orleans as nurses, were arraested for robbing the dead body of a priest of his clothing, money watch, and crucifix. If the evidence is clear against them they will probably be hung by the citizens, who are greatly enraged.

CRIME IN LUZERNE.

A THIEF SHOT.

Wilkesbarre, October 3.—An Englishman, named Gorge Law, was last night caught in the act of stealing cabbage from the patch of Frank Espy, in Hanover township, below this city, and when an effort was made to arrest him he fired three shots at Espy, without hitting him. Espy then fired and shot the thief dead. At the coroner's induest to day Espy was exonerated from all blame

Got His Brains Knocked Out.

Last evening a farmer, named James Warner, and his wife while returning from Hazleton to Dorrance township in a large wagon, were accosted by some miners who asked to ride. Their request was granted, and soon after getting in they commenced quarreling and using indicent language. Warner ordered them out when they attacked him. He defended himself with a board which he had been using as a seat, and knocked out the brains of one of the miners. Warner is now in prison at this place.

WHO HUNG MRS. SURRATT?

[*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*]

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Ex-President Johnson, whose coming here has been frequently announced, has failed to turn up. His letter stating that he would be here was written before the failure of the First National Bank, of this city, of which he is said to be creditor in $60,000. This sum grew out of the bonds, to the amount named, which the Butler Smelling-Committee in the impeachment trial found to be in the hands of the bank above named, and which was proven to be Johnson's private property, made up of the hard earnings during his lifetime. When he ceased to be President, the First National Bank proposed to him to convert the bonds into money, and leave the proceeds on deposit with that bank allowing him 6 per cent. interest on his deposits. He had the utmost confidence in the concern, and readily accepted the proposition. Mr. Johnson's purpose in coming here is, however, to gather testimony from witnesses and from records to meet

THE ALLEGATIONS OF JUDGE HOLT,

who seeks to prove that, notwithstanding the Military Commission unanimously recommended that the sentence of death upon Mrs. Surratt be commuted to imprisonment for life, Johnson heartlessly permitted her to be hung. This Surratt hanging disturbs all the principal actors connected with the Administration who had responsibility in the case. It is the ghost that will not down. It has more heads than Banquo's ghost. It tortured Stanton, and haunts Holt, and pursues Bingham and the rest of them. These men feel now that the woman Surratt was not proven to have been cognizant of Booth's purpose to kill Mr. Lincoln, but that her knowledge extended only to the long-previously planned abduction of the President.

BUTLER'S CHARGES.

Butler, on the floor of the House, it will be recollected, charged Bingham, a Judge-Advocate in the Commission, with being guilty of a legal murder; that the blood of Mrs. Surratt was on his hands. At the same time Butler charged that Booth's diary, then in the possession of the War Department, and not at that time made public, had been tampered with in order in some measure to strengthen the case against Mrs. Surratt, and protect Bingham et. al. from public censure. This Booth diary, when afterwards examined, gave no evidence that it had been tampered with, but nevertheless there remains

THAT UGLY LEGAL QUESTION

standing against Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Bingham, et. al., which Butler referred to, and in which he has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in other cases. The civil courts were open in this District, friendly to the Administration, having exclusive jurisdiction, and were ready to speedily try this case. Mr. Holt's Military Commission, therefore, had no legal existence. It is this, in part, that disturbs the surviving managers of that trial.

A MEMBER OF MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET

informed your correspondent yesterday that he called on Mr. Johnson a day or two after the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, and inquired about the recommendation of the Commission for commutation of the sentence. Mr. Johnson was surprised, and said he had not heard of such a document. This ex-member of Lincoln's Cabinet says that; from all the proofs, he is satisfied that Judge Holt purposely withheld that recommendation from Mr. Johnson, until after the execution, knowing well that if the latter had seen it Mrs. Surratt would not have been hung, and that there is evidence that the recommendation was not with the body of the papers of the trial when they were handed to the President.

Eleven year old Richard Hall, of Milesburg, got up on a chesnut tree Friday week and got down again with a broken arm, a dislocated wrist and a scratched face, shortly after.

Just as we go to the press says the Philipsburg Journal, Dr. J. H. Pierce has been brought home badly injured by the running away of his horse. His face is badly cut and bruised and he is otherwise injured though it is thought not dangerously.

Messrs. Ligget, Long & Co., of Eagleville, have purchased the store of Capt. James A. Quigley of the same place.

A NEW RAIL ROAD PROPOSITION.—Colonel S. C. Johnson, President of Pennsylvania and Western Railroad—a new route proposed from New York City to Cleveland, Ohio—called upon us a few days since and explained the proposed route of the new road. It is intended to go up White Deer Creek, down Sugar Valley and through the Gap into Nittany, and down Nittany round by Mill Hall and up the Bald Eagle through the Centre and Clearfield coal field. He says that that route which we last winter mentioned as the proposed Continental is the Pennsylvania and Western RR. In view of the building of that route, Colonel Johnson is here to get through a branch route from the Catawissa at Jersey Shore to run up to and tap the line of the new route at or about Mill Hall. This branch he wants to build at once, and if the stock were at once subscribed he says that in ten days he would have the laborers at work on it. The survey has been made. He asks that Lock Haven or Clinton take $150 000 stock, and that in consideration of this he will engage to have the car works of the road located at this place. —*Lock Haven Dem.*

The Evangelical Alliance.

New York, October 2—The delegates who are to attend the sixth annual session of the Evangelical Alliance were received this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association On the platform of the large hall in which the reception took place every seat was occupied by foreign delegates and many of the prominent men of the city, and in other portions of the building not even standing room could be obtained. The interior decorations were graceful and elaborate. Flags of all nations, symbolical of the cosmopolitan character of the conference, were intertwined with happy effect, while over the platform were placed, in large gilt letters, the names of such prominent reformers as Calvin, Wyckliffe, Bunyan, Edwards and Knox. About 9 P. M. the chair was taken by W. E. Dodge. After the rendition of the hymn, "From all who dwelt below the skies," by the audience and the reading of the Lord's prayer by Rev. C. Marston, of London, the Rev. Dr. Adams Was Introduced by the chairman, and on advancing to the front of the platform to deliver the opening address was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He thought it a pleasure in the name of the Christian people of the country to address words of welcome, not only to those present from this country, but to those from abroad. Some of the delegates were known as personal friends for a long time, while others were known by their works of scholarship; for the author of a good book as well as the writer of a good Christian hymn was at home in every part of the world. The projector of some new and successful scheme of Christian benevolence was welcome as a friend wherever there were Christians to worship. Pleasant it was to grasp the hand of those with whom they had been long in sympathy, but they came not now as strangers, for they were all fellow citizens, of the saints and of the household of God.

He Welcomed Them Heartily

to America, her churches, pulpits and her homes. The event of the evening marked an advancing epoch in the great drama of human history. The hemispheres were separated by the mighty billows of the Western ocean, but as time advanced they saw how more and more they were united in one great plan, purpose and province. The old perpetuates itself in the new, and the new was not a sudden creation. As one traveled over this continent he could not help noticing that European history had notched itself even into the soil. He claimed that America had a right to the fame of every patriot and scholar and philanthropist of the old World. [Applause.] He referred in feeling to terms Dean Alvord, Bishop McIlvaine and others whom death had carried away, and concluded by welcoming most warmly and cordially the foreign delegates.

Lord Alfred Churchill,

of London, was next introduced. In a few well chosen remarks he thanked them for the warmness of their reception and read a congratulatory address from the London branch of the Alliance to the New York branch. He believed that the results of the conference would be felt far and wide throughout the civilized world, and assured them that the people in Great Britain were fully in sympathy with them.

Rev. Dr. Stoughton, of London, was next introduced, and expressing thanks for the hearty welcome, said England and America spoke the same language, and it was reserved for them to spread the gospel. Remarks were made by Dr. Fisch, of Paris Rev, S. Conelon, of Geneva, Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, Dr. Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, and others.

A Procession of Turtles and Frogs.

From the Logansport (Ind.) Star.

For some days past the weather had been dry, and the ponds on the prairie failed in water. The turtles and frogs that had been living in the vicinity of one of these stood it for a day or two, but it finally became too dry for frogs, and they decided to emigrate. The nearest pond that contained water was three miles distant, and to this the turtles and frogs started in a military procession, the turtles in advance, sagaciously piloting the way and the frogs bringing up the rear: "Go it!" "Go it!" "Water!" "water!" The procession stretched out over the prairie a quarter of a mile long, and steadily marched to the goal. when such a rollicking scene as ensued can be better imagined than described.

THE CONTSITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

On Tuesday the following article was, upon motion of Governor Curtin, adopted by the Constitutional Convention:

"The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred: Any county, including Philadelphia, having more than one ratio, shall be entitled to a member for each full ratio"

This will give a total of two hundred members to the House of Representatives.

The following was adopted—yeas. 54; nays, 29.

Section 32. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand five hundred inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the legislature shall provide for additional judges, as the business or said districts may require; counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the legislature may provide; (the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished, excepting in counties not forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.)

Philadelphia, September 25, 1873.

In the Convention on Wednesday the Legislative Apportionment plan, as reported from the special committee on the subject, was considered; and after a protracted discussion, passed finally in the following form:

The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred. Any county, including Philadelphia, having more than one ratio shall be entitled to a member for each full ratio, but each county shall be given at least one member; and counties shall not be joined to form a disirict. Any county having less than five ratios shall have an additional member for a surplus exceeding one-half a ratio over one or more full ratios. Any county, including Philadelphia, having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts, and every city shall be entitled to seperate representation when its population equals the ratio, but no district shall elect more than four members.

The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter, immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of the foregoing sections.

Northwestern Farmers' Convention.

The farmers of the Northwest will hold a convention in Chicago on the 22d of this month. The object of the gathering is set forth in the call as follows: "It will be for the purpos of discussing the prevailing overcharges in transportation; to incite and perfect the organization of the agricultural and industrial classes, who chiefly suffer from those overcharges, in every State, Territory, and province of the country, with a view of throwing a combined and overwelvming influence against their further depreaptions and to take such measures as shall secure prompt and efficient legislation, that shall end in the complete extinction of all rail way or other menopolies now praying upon the porductive interests of America."

The meeting will be composed of delegates from the various farmers clubs, granges, farmers' associations, agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, and other similar organizations of the producing classes of the United States and British Provinces.

Hon. C. W. Willard, Republican Congressman from Vermont, makes a statement in regard to the President's connection with the salary grab. When the proposition to increase the President's salary was first broached, he says it met with small favor either in Congress or the country, and that the scheme of raising the Congressional salaries was an afterthought, a device resorted to with the sole object of helping the Presidential bill through. Mr. Willard says distinctly that—

The President favored the bill before it passed either House, and personally expressed to members a desire to have his own salary increased; and the selfish interests of members in increasing their own pay was only one of the devices by which the President's salary was raised; in other words, it pulled that increase through, and the whole measure had favor at the White House on that account.

Mr. Willard goes on to refute the statement that the increase of the President's salary was "just and necessary" by statements in detail regarding the expenses of the Presidential office, and the provision made above the salary in the appropriation bills to meet them. Besides the $25,000 a year, which was the salary previous to the passage of this bill, an annual appropriation of from twenty to sixty thousand dollars is made for keeping up the "White House" establishment. The grounds are always kept at the public charge, and carpets, furniture, gas, fuel, and many of the servants are paid for by separate appropriations. The appropriations for the current year 1873-4, the items of which are given by Mr. Willard, foot up $77,000, making, as he says, the expense of the Executive establishment, with the increased salary, $127,000. Out of the salary, Mr. Willard says "the President has only the personal expenses of himself and family, and the expenses of his table to pay for." Returning after the presentation of these very significant facts and figures, to the discriminating resolutions of the Massachusetts Republicans, he says:

The condemnation of members of Congress who favored this increase has been in the main undoubtedly deserved, but even an American love of fairness ought not to make distinctions between those voting for and the one urging the passage of and approving with his signature, necessary to make the bill a law, a measure unfairly and unreasonably increasing salaries. Members of Congress voted for the bill increasing their own salaries, for which they have been properly criticised; the President urged the passage of this bill in advance, approved it after it passed, and thereby made it a law and doubled his own salary, and the Massachusetts Republicans practically approve his course.

—MARRIED IN JAIL.—A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—Alderman Batcheler married a couple in jail last Friday, the incidents of whose lives—their courtship, separation and singular meeting and marriage—form a combination of circumstances that give a deep tinge of romance to the usually cold and forbidding tenor of items of life behind the bars at Castle Robinson. About three years ago, the subjects of this ceremony lived in Rochester, N. Y. where he courted her; she loved him "too well, but not wisely," and after he had effected her ruin, he took to the woods of Pennsylvania under an assumed name and did a lumbering go. She followed in pursuit, dropping her proper surname and taking up his true name. But she did not find her truant lover. In her wanderings she drifted into a vicious life, and ultimately brought up here in a chebang on the banks of the Bald Eagle, from which she was transfered to jail for 9 months at the last term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the charge of receiving some stolen jewelry from a fellow who, at the same term, was sent to the western penitentiary for stealing it.

At the same term of Court her wandering lover was arraigned for stealing a watch, but owing to the non-appearance of the accuser, the case was not tried, and he was recommitted to jail and soon after discharged. But while in jail, his victim was there also, though he had not met her, nor had they met during Court. Being well behaved, she was given the liberty of the jail corridor, after she had been there a few days, in which to take exercise. While on her promenade, lo! and behold! who should she see behind the bars but her long lost William! and he saw in the preambulating maiden his once loved and deeply injured Jerusha Jane! They were a surprised couple! Their feelings just then may be imagined, but not portrayed! She could not rush to his arms, if an impulse had urged her, nor could she have "scratched his eyes out," if her passion had prompted, for she was debarred from reaching him. But she didn't attempt anything rash, nor give signs of doing so. They recognized each other, greeted as best they could, and "talked the matter over." They met on a common level Their station in life kept each from upbraiding the other, and their disgrace was mutual.

Soon thereafter William was discharged and on the day named he came down and commenced reparation by making her his wife. He said he had never had any "luck" since he served her so hard, and he felt it his duty to marry her and try to make amends. The ceremony took place in Deputy Sheriff Robinson's dwelling, and was witnessed by his family. The bride was dressed in white, and though not pretty, she has beautiful skin, is of the blonde style, and looked, as the ladies say, "real nice."—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Gen. Grant left Washington in the early days of June, and with the exception of an occasional visit for a partisan purpose, has been away for a third of a whole year. He established his family at Long Branch, as he did last year, and between the seaside and junketings from Colorado to Maine he has contrived to have a long summer of pleasure at the public expense.

In two years the Pretident has been longer absent from duty than all his predecessors combined from Washington to Johnson. For besides the regular summering at Long Branch he has made excursions to Philadelphia, New York, and the West, aggregating fully six months in every twelve.

DESPERATE STREET DUEL IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise relates the particulars of a desperate and fatal street affray which occurred a few nights since at Truckee, in Washoe county on the Central Pacific Railroad. The parties engaged were Andy Fuget, a carpenter, and Jack White, a miner, and the cause of the difficulty was an old grudge that existed between them. A few days previous to the fight the men had come to an understanding that upon the occasion of their next meeting they would settle trouble with pistols. The occasion soon presented itself, and, although, the hour was nine o'clock p. m., the men had no sooner sighted each other than they took positions, drew their revolvers, and commenced firing with incredible rapidity. People near the scene of danger fled precipitately, and the combatant had the street to themselves White was the first to fall. He dropped from the sidewalk into a gutter, and was almost immediately followed by Fuget, who lay in the same gutter but a few feet from him. Between the wounded and helpless antagonists was a bundle of gunny sacks, which hid them from one another, but Fuget crawled to the top of these bags and from his position fired twice at White. At the same moment White discharged his last shot with great effort, and Fuget, struck by the bullet, rolled from the bags in agony. The groaning and bleeding men were then picked up, but their desperate wounds rendered recovery impossible. Fuget died in ten minutes and White expired shortly after.

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER

TAYLOR,

Old Fort, Pa., where he is at all times ready to make men's and boy's Clothing, to order, and upon shortest notice, and according to the latest syles. oct16m

MILROY AHEAD AGAIN !!

Big Stock of Clothing,

Boots.

Shoes, Hats,

Caps,

and Notions.

Z. B. Krise & Bro., wish the people of Pennsvalley to know that they have unpacked a large stock of Clothing, such as vests, suits for men and boys, and a big stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

for men and women, which they boast of selling cheaper than any other establishment.

Go and try them, they offer the best bargains outside the city. Remember, their motto is, CHEAP. oct16tf

A GREAT WANT HAS BEEN SUPPLIED.

Prof. S. H. WRIGHT has opened a Barber Shop in Centre Hall, where he is ready and willing to do any thing in the art Tonsorial in the best possible manner.

If you wish to have a pleasant shave,
As good as barbers ever gave,
Just call on me in my saloon,
At morning, eve, or busy noon,
For I can move as true a hand
As any barber in the land.
And the very best that I can do,
Just call on me, I'll do for you.

sep25 tf. S. H. WRIGHT.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

JAMES A. BEAVER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant hotels in Central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of Cattle or horses.
july8'68tf GEO. MILLER.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tenron Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style

☞ Any thing in the Hardware line ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf.

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap6tf.

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

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar14 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Heckman, late of Gregg twp. dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JNO. B. HECKMAN,
aug28 6t. Adm'r.

HARTLETON

Steam Tannery.

HARTER BRO'S.

Hartleton, Union county, Pa.

This Tannery has now acquired the reputation of manufacturing some of the best leather in the State.

Calf Skins and Heme made and City Sole leather, always on hand.

Highest market price paid for Hides and Bark.

Plasterers' Hair, &c., always on hand.

Hides left with Wm. Harter, in Haines twp., will be paid for at highest Cash prices.
july10.tf.

J. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends, to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. jan7 '70tf

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

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

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S

BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co. ☜

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70v Centre Hall

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS,

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

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

Buggy wheels in sets, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tenuon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows,