THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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As Usual in Philadelphia.

The election, in Philadelphia as usual, was a farce—a fraud. There it is where the matter is "fixed" every year by the ring. It it so notorious that it is looked for as a matter of course, and a game so oft repeated that it scarce attracts attention. Were there an honest election in Philadelphia, radicalism would have no foot-hold in the state. We will let the Age tell the way it was done. It says: Another farce was enacted in Philadelphia yesterday under the name of an election. The elective franchise was outraged. The ballot-box was debauched. Rounders plied their trade unmolested. Repeaters practiced their calling in all the wards. Gangs of men were piloted from division to division, in one instance by a "Ring" candidate for Legislature, and voted upon names given them by their employers. Well-known citizens were personated by loafers and vagabonds, and when that fact was pointed out to the "Ring" officers, they disregarded the information and insulted those who sought to prevent illegal votes from being polled. All day in all parts of the city this disreputable game was carried out by the "Ring" officials. They had been instructed how to act, and promised immunity from all consequences by those in authority. Thus emboldened they first stuffed the ballot-box, and then falsified the returns to make them run in the same dirty and corrupt ruts. This is no political declamation. The farce is over, and we state facts known to all intelligent men in this city, no matter what their political opinions. They know the vote and returns of yesterday do not represent the true division of parties in this city. That fact is apparent as the sun at midday. All this work was accomplished under the operations of the Registry act, a measure concocted by the "Ring" for the purpose of robbing the people of their votes, and which they refused to annul when petitioned to do so by scores of the respectable men of their own party. Elliott and his gang knew the worth of the Registry act on election day. They tested it yesterday to the utmost, and the result is the return of the whole "Ring" city and county ticket by a heavy majority. The "Ring" candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer were also returned as having large majorities in the city.

What do sober, thinking men of Philadelphia, men who have something at stake in its local government, think of the farce of yesterday?

It is now demonstrated that the ballot is a mockery; that elections have no meaning in this city. They are a part of the "Ring" machinery, and managed as all other movements of that corrupt body are, to suit a few men. And upon this system depend the property and personal rights of citizens of Philadelphia. They have no voice in the management of local affairs. They are set aside at the polls. They are not allowed to declare who shall rule the city. Are they content? That is all we have to say at this time in reference to the "Ring" farce in this city yesterday.

The result of the election in this county shows that John Irwin, jr., barely held his own in the election, on 14th. This is wrong, to so good a republican as Mr. Irwin; he should have run ahead; for we know he received some democratic votes, and yet he shows no gains. Why this shabby treatment in his own household? That he was cut by his own party, even in Bellefonte, is clear. If Mr. Irwin don't go back upon some of those chaps in the radical mushhouse, he shows no grit. We are glad he was shelved, although he did not deserve it at the hands of his own party. Hence we say to him, remember them—go for their noses when they smell around after something.

We have a good joke on Jimmy Lashell—and as Jimmy is a good fellow, we'd rather tell a good joke on him than on any other man. Now he is an honest man and sells goods cheap at Centre Hill—he is a great talker, and his great conversational powers draw many customers to his store, and people get bargains there. But men that say a great deal will naturally forget some of it. Now Mr. Lashell was heard to say, before the nominations, that if Orvis and Miller were nominated, he would vote for Orvis—just the choice that an honest and intelligent radical like our friend Lashell would make. But this slipped his memory,—and we all, occasionally, have that fault. So when the election came around, like a consistent republican, Mr. Lashell supplied himself with a straight republican ticket, Miller and all, and was about to go the "whole hog." Here Mr. Davy Gilliland stepped in and reminded his friend Lashell of a declaration once upon a time made, that he would vote for Orvis. But Mr. Lashell was oblivious to any thing of the kind, and Davy insisted that it was correct. Mr. Lashell declared if it could be proven he'd stick to it. David called Jim M'Clintick, and Jim said he'd heard Lashell make such a declaration, and that settled the friendly controversy; like a brave man of his word, Mr. Lashell stepped to the polls and in presence of Mr. Gilliland voted for Orvis. This was the best joke of the election day. It was bully for Lashell, bully for Gilliland, and bully for Orvis.

In another column it will be seen that the New York State Treasury has taken the radical disease to the amount of $300,000—namely, its radical cashier has robbed it to that amount. So it goes—Mackey does it in Pennsylvania, and gets re elected—it must be all right then. Well, all right, go ahead.

We regret to announce that John G. Sankey our nominee for county commissioner is defeated by 34 votes. Those democrats who voted against Mr. Sankey, and thus brought about his defeat, had no good grounds for the course they took. Mr. Sankey was a faithful public officer during the three years he acted as commissioner, and no act of his could be pointed to, or was pointed to, that was wrong. He always sustained a good character as a citizen, and he leaves the commissioner's office with an unsullied record. He was, besides, all his lifetime a staunch democrat, and deserved better treatment than that received at the hands of some of his democratic bretheren, who are to blame for his defeat. He was the regular and fairly chosen nominee of the party, stooped to nothing unfair—indeed, made no effort at all—to obtain the nomination, hence he should have received, as he abundantly deserved, the support of every democrat.

We again put up our rooster this week on account of the splendid victory of Waream and Orvis; only the bird is a little lame in one leg on account of the defeat of Sankey, yet it does not prevent his crowing over the defeat of the disreputable combination that had sworn to defeat Orvis.

We pity Levi Miller. The Reporter did not come down upon him very heavily during the campaign, because we did not think it necessary, for we believed, and predicted, that he would come out very small, and his mortification would therefore be certain. It was not intended, when Levi was nominated, that he was to be elected—a large number of delegates left that convention, and in our own hearing said they would not vote for him. We told him this, but he was deaf to our warnings. Now the evil has come upon him, and he is shelved, badly laid out, and feels so sick. Well he is a wiser man now, and knows that the Reporter, as always, told him the truth.

Now, since the election is over, we think that there would be no harm in Levi Miller telling which promise he really intended sticking to, the one he made to the liquor men or the one he made to the temperance men. Those "promising" young men are often cut off in the heyday of life.

For the information of Levi Miller, we wish to state, that his party nominated him by acclamation only as a burlesque—they wanted some fun at somebody's expense, and fixed upon him, and the fact is that his party enjoy the joke more than do the democrats. There was a "little" sympathy for Levi among democrats, but the jolly fellows in his own party only put a ribbon on him to pull him as a gimcrack.

In Lewistown Waream has 159 majority, and in the two adjoining townships 231 additional! These, with McVeytown, were the Ring's strongholds! Last year Hartranft had 21 in the borough, and 2 in Derry, and Buckalew had 6 in Granville.

Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 14th, gave a majority of 32,494 in favor of license.

Ohio.—Iowa.

The election in Ohio on last Tuesday 14th, resulted in a grand victory against the corruptionists, and the election of Allen, the regular democratic nominee for governor. The democrats have also carried both branches of the legislature, which insures the re-election of that gallant champion of purity and democracy, Senator Thurman, of whom the Buckeye state feels so proud, and well she may, for his record in the U. S. Senate places him in the front rank of American statesmen. The grant party made a hard fight to keep Ohio in line, but her people have enough of Credit Mobilierism, double salary presidents, salary grabs, ring rule, and they voted on the 14th inst., in favor of democracy and reform. That any state will continue to cast a majority for the radical party in the face of such corruption and plundering as has been practiced under Grant, is a matter of astonishment. We firmly believe, that were Pennsylvania free from the accursed ring influences which manufactures majorities in Philadelphia, our state would have spoken in thunder tones against the plundering Mackey and his thieving crew, who are persistently robbing the treasury of our state, and Pennsylvania would this day be in unison with Ohio, in condemnation of the wrong that is practiced upon the people. Thousands of honest republicans know and openly admit that the ringmasters are plundering the people wholesale and these are willing to turn them out by voting for honest democrats, but the frauds ballot-box stuffing and repeating of the ring, in Philadelphia and other radical strongholds defeat the honest voters.

Ohio has done nobly, better than the democrats looked for with all the odds against them.

In Iowa, on same day, the radical majority was beaten down from some 40,000 last year to 12,000. We hope this is a sign of a reaction that will go on until every corrupt official in the country has been driven from the place he abuses. It is about time the people vote for a change.

The official returns of the election in this state, from 36 counties, show a democratic gain of 17,000 on Hartranft's vote, and the further fact is proven that the counties outside of Philadelphia would have elected the democratic ticket by a handsome majority. But the Mackey Treasury-Plundering ring fixed that matter in Philadelphia.

Grant's salary and perquisites amount to $127,000 a year.

The Huntingdon *Journal* is having a lawsuit with A. W Kenyon, treasurer of Huntingdon county, who refuses to pay a bill of $20 for service rendered during the campaign which resulted in Kenyon's election to an office which pays him $2,000 per annum. Our sympathies are all with the *Journal*. Politicians must be taught that fidelity to party don't require any editor to expend his time, money and brains for any man or set of men gratuitously.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

That's so. And no man with the soul of a flea would expect an editor to deny the various charges that are brought against him as a candidate and to keep him before the public, to enable him to realize both honors and profits, without paying for the services.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

The sentiments expressed above by two of our contemporaries are undoubtedly correct. An editor who professes to publish a political organ is bound to support in the main the principles of his party, as they are from time to time enunciated by the National and State Conventions, and at the same time give a general support to the candidates who represent them. But, when an editor devotes especial space, time, and labor to defending or presenting the particular merits and claims of an individual candidate, then for that extra labor he is entitled to compensation, just as the lawyer is, who devotes especial labor to the interests of his client.—*Lewistown True Democrat.*

That's so again—no honest, fair-minded candidate or other gentleman will dispute it—and few are the candidates who do. But we have known candidates mean enough to refuse to pay an editor after putting in all his editorial labors during a whole campaign to elect them. They are few though.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

Louisville, October 15.—The manufacturers are discharging their hands to a considerable extent. There is much complaint among the Nashville railroad employees, as they have not been paid off for August and September. The engineers threaten to strike if not paid tomorrow. The Ohio Falls car company has suspended operations until settlement can be made with the railroad companies for the large amount of work done for them. The rolling mills here have resumed operations after the temporary suspensions of one week. The banks which were obliged to suspend are all paying currency and doing business as usual.

The Golden Age thus goes for the slanderers of Horace Greeley.

During the toilsome months of last year when we were doing our best to urge the claims of Horace Greeley to the suffrages of his countrymen we were constantly told that Mr. Greeley was a man so unskilled in financial economy that his election would disturb the moneyed classes. Henry Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Fisk & Hatch and other firms made themselves conspicuous by discrediting Mr. Greeley on the ground that his election would unsettle the money market. "Under President Grant," said they, "we shall have prosperity and ease."

But Grant's election has been followed by the very panic which it was expressly designed to prevent. Moreover the very firms that trusted to it for safety are the chief victims to their own false prophecy. Furthermore the conspicuous capitalists who last summer advocated Grant's election—we mean such men as Horace B. Claflin; Henry Clews, William Orton, and others, distinguished themselves on a recent Sunday morning by urging Grant to violate the law of the land in order to relieve them from a pinch and pressure which they were once sure could come only through the election of Grant's rival!

The campaign slanders which these professed exponents of the business community uttered against a blameless man a year ago have now been brought home, by a sort of avenging poetic justice, to their own doors, and find a strange commentary in their own misfortunes.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., Robbed.

New York, October 15.—The First National bank of Athens, Pa., was robbed last Monday by five men who seized and bound the cashier. Twenty thousand dollars were taken, mostly specie deposits. While the cashier was working at his desk about 10:30 p. m, five men came in and gagged and handcuffed him. The vault doors and inner safe being open, the robbers secured everything that was therein and escaped. The cashier was found on the floor of the back office at six o'clock next morning not hurt, but in a state of nervous exhaustion.

The Right to Obstruct a Window.

Chancelor Bates, of Delaware, has decided that a man has not the right to close up his neighbor's window even if it looks out over his own ground if it has remained unobstructed for twenty years. The decision was made in the Court of Chancery, at Dover on Thursday last and the particulars are given by the Wilmington Commercial as follows. "M. J. H. Primrose of Smyrna, commenced the erection, over two years ago of a shed in the rear of his storehouse. The adjoining property is occupied by Dr. J. E. Clawson, and the shed, when completed would have closed up the window of the Doctor,s sitting-room. He therefore sued out a preliminary writ of injunction restraining Mr. Primrose from building the shed, and after the usual course of such cases, the matter has now been finally adjudicated by the Chancelor, the injunction being made perpetual, and Mr. Primrose being ordered not to build the shed.

"The Chancelor has held the case under advisement, since it was argued a year ago, and has given the question careful consideration, his opinion being exhaustive. He considered that the right to light and air, enjoyed without interruption for over twenty years, rested on the same ground as all other incorporated rights under the common law of England upon which he based his decision, he Stated that the constitution of the State adopted at the Revolution, 1776, accepted the common law of England for its governance; that for this particular case which was the first ever brought before the State courts, no law had ever been provided and therefore the common law of England must guide him in his decision that that law provided that where light and air been admitted to a dwelling from any quarter, uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years and over it could not be shut off and that under this ruling the Doctor was entitled to the light and air which had so long been afford him uninterruptedly by his window, and he should therefore make the injunction perpetual.

"The consequences involved in the decision may seem scarcely equitable in some cases, where a man will be forbidden to erect a building on his own property in such position as he may desire on account of the inconvenience it may cause to a neighbor, who has chosen to so locate his dwelling as to get light by way of No. 1's lot. In some of the States the English law of ancient lights has been rejected by the courts, on grounds of public policy as being inconvenient in the rapid growth of our towns and cities. The Chancelor without making any question on this point considered that the proper remedy was with the Legislature; that the province of the court is not to alter the law but to administer it as it is, and especially so where rights of property are concerned."

When Andrew Jackson was President he discovered that the United States Bank was in a rotten condition and he at once removed the public deposits and saved the people's money. President Grant, finding Jay Cooke,s national bank in a failing condition, at once withdrew his forty thousand dollars, and had it sent elsewhere in a tinbox, but paid no attention to the $187,000 of public funds deposited in that institution. He gave no thought of the people,s money, of which he is a trustee but only thought of securing his own dollars. This is only one example of his entire official career. He is for self—first, foremost, and al. the time.

NEGRO DELUSIONS.

For the last two years a negro preacher, by the name of Bobo, has been the spiritual head and adviser of one of the largest negro congregations in Spartanburg county, S.C. His church is situated about twenty miles south of this place, in a dense negro settlement, and so great was his fame as a minister of the gospel, that his members were found on all the neighboring, and some distant plantations. Bobo is described as a negro of gross ignorance, but blessed with that profusion of speech so often found in his race. He is said to be a good workman, but of very loose morals in everything but the strict keeping of the Lord's Day and an almost austere observance of the forms of religion. He thus possessed all those qualities necessary for a leader of his people.

During the last month a kind of revival has been in progress in Bobo's church, and a few days ago it culminated in one of the greatest religious demonstrations ever seen in this country. Bobo from preachin Christ went to preaching himself as "the new prophet high in favor." His doctrine was, that the Lord had commanded him to call together the children of Zion, and lead them to the promised land, distant but one hundred and sixty miles and where they would have wings and could fly, after much exhortation and many midnight orgies he said that the command to march had been received, that his disciples must sell all they had and without scrip or sword follow him. He thus persuaded some fifty or sixty to obey him The poor deluded creatures sold crops, stock, and everything they had at a great sacrifice. One man sold his crop said to be worth six hundred dollars, for one hundred and fifty dollars, another sold a cow and calf for one dollar and fifty cents; nothing could dissuade them from their purpose. They said it was the command of the Lord and they must obey. Just before they started the prophet said there was yet one more thing to be done. It was necessary to the success of the journey that *the oldest person among the faithful must be sacrificed*, because he being the oldest can tell the Lord most about any of us. On examination he oldest person was found to be a woman. She was taken and confined in an old outhouse until a stick of peculiar growth could be found with which she must be killed; she did not seem to mind her danger but rather to rejoice. She certainly would have been a martyr had it not been for the neighboring whites, who had to use some show of violence to release her, this was a damper on the prophet and his followers, but did not divert them from their purpose. Placing their smallest children and a few provisions in a two horse wagon they set out on their march. On the march several attempts were made to dissuade them from their folly, but without turning to the right or left with eyes upturned they went on without making any answers. The last heard of them they were crossing the mountains in the direction of Tennessee

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR SHOT AND KILLED BY THE OUTRAGED HUSBAND—"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."

St. Louis, October 13.—Robert Austin, a young farmer residing about eight miles from Carrollton, has for some time suspected the infidelity of his wife. Friday morning last Austin left home, saying he was going to the St. Louis fair and would be absent several days. He went to the depot but returned home after dark and secreted himself in his wife's bedroom, armed with a double barreled shot-gun. His wife soon retired, and shortly afterward Elijah Haley entered the room, undressed himself and just as he was getting into bed Austin sprang from his concealment and fired at him but missed his aim, the shot entering his wife's abdomen Austin fired again at Haley and killed him instantly. The affair created intense excitement by reason of the prominence of all parties concerned, young Austin being a son of Colonel Austin, one of the oldest and wealthiest farmers of Carroll county. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Flournoy, a prominent citizen of Lafayette county, and young Haley a brother of Elder Thomas and Elder Henry Haley, both prominent in the Christian Church. Mrs. Austin died Saturday afternoon and Austin surrendered to the authorities.

TRIAL OF STOKES FOR THE MURDER OF FISK.

New York, October 17.—In the Stokes trial to-day the head-clerk of the Manchester House testified that he saw the prisoner at the Hoffman House before the murder, and had a conversation with him about the trouble with Fisk. Stokes said Fisk was a "black-mailer and loafer," and he (Stokes) carried a pistol, and would shoot him. At this point Stokes lost his calmness, became flushed in the face, and was about starting to contradict him, but was restrained by his mother.

The prosecution closed their case this afternoon, reserving their right to call fur her witnesses to-morrow. Counsel for the defense then commenced his opening address, but became unwell before its conclusion, and the Court adjourned.

THE CONTSITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the Constitutional Convention on 2nd inst:

Mr. Buckalew moved to go into committee of the whole on the following, to be numbered section 84:

The offense of "boring" shall be defined and punished by law, and shall include any corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly, or of public officers of the state, or of any municipal division thereof; and any occupation or practice as a common borer for or against the passage or approval of laws, the punishment for the offense shall be by fine and imprisonment. Agreed to—yeas 55; nays, 24.

Mr. Armstrong offered a substitute for Mr. Buckalew's substitute which was adopted, as follows:

"The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly, or of public officers of the state, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment."

The section yesterday amended and agreed to relative to the county of Luzerne was reconsidered and further amended to read, 'but no county included in this exception shall be divided without the express assent of of said county, by a vote of the electors thereof.''

After several verbal amendments, on the call of the previous question, the article finally passed third reading.

The president presented the following note to the convention:

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1873.—The Hon. the President of the Convention: I hereby resign my seat in the convention to which I was elected as a delegate at large

J. S. BLACK.

Judge Woodward's motion to accept this resignation was laid on the table, ayes 47; nays 35.

Mr. Church moved a new section, which was adopted, and the article passed finally—yeas 51, nays 24—as follows:

Sec. 1. No new counties shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

Sec 2. No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

The Convention then took up article 12, relative to public officers, on third reading, which was amended and finally passed. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. All officers whose election is not provided for in this Constitution shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State, to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached

Sec. Any person who shall fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—The article on New Counties consists of a single section, as follows:

No new County shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area nor containing a less population; nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

Mr. Church moved a new section prohibiting the division or striking off of any part of a county without a vote upon the question by the people, and a majority in its favor. Adopted.

The Article on County Officers finally Passed.

The article on County Officers was next considered. It limits the terms of all county officers to three years, makes the Sheriff and County Treasurer ineligible for the term next succeeding the one for which they may be elected; requires of every appointee to office one year's prior residence and citizenship in the county in which he is appointed, and requires the legislature to provide for the strict accountability of all county, township or municipal officers for the fees and public or municipal moneys paid to them. It also compels county officers to be salaried, and prohibits the annual salary exceeding the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by the officer; provides for the limited vote plan; in the election every three years of County Commissioners and County Auditors—no person to vote for more than two, and the three highest to be elected, and dates the commencement of the term of all county officers from the first Monday of January next after their election.

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 operate 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.

A QUEER COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.

The Fashions and Foibles of the Ashantees.

Prince Osso Ansah, an uncle of the present King of the Ashantees, now kept in honorable captivity in Sierra Leone, lately furnished a correspondent of the London Times with some particulars about his nephew:

The King, Koffee Calcalli, is described as being a man of considerable ability, but he has not been educated. He is of middle height, slight figure, wears his beard longer than usual in his country, and is a man of remarkably temperate habits, and takes an active part in the government of the country, and is proverbial for his hospitality and liberality. Like all the royal race of Ashantees he is remarkable for the lightness of his color, and his features are rather of a Moorish than of a negro type. All his family, although without the least admixture of white blood, are remarkable in their complexion, being little darker than a swarthy Italian or Spaniard.

His Wives are Many.

The laws of Ashantees allow to the King an unlimited number of wives. His favorite is the Princess Sappon, daughter of a brother of the late Queen Quaceoduah who is not only very beautiful, but is a woman of great ability, and enjoys great influence with her husband. She has borne him but one child, a son, who died while still an infant about two years ago, to his father's great grief.

If an Ashantee looks upon the unveiled face of one of King's wives it is certain death.

All the King's wives are kept jealously secluded in the women's quarter of the palace, to which are attached large and well kept gardens. This quarter is jealously guarded by the King's eunuch guard, who number over 150. The King's wives are the only women who are so secluded. The women, as a general rule, can go about freely.

The capitol of the Ashantee is Commassie, although not the most populous in the King's realms. It is a well built town, with wide streets. The King's palace, which is built of quarried, stone is a large and capacious edifice. It is two stories high, some of the rooms in it are of great size, and all are very lofty.

Attached to the King's palace is the great courtyard, where he holds his councils of the nobles. The King sits on a low throne, and the chiefs sit around—these of the highest rank being nearest to the King. A space in front of the King is always kept clear for the speakers, and whoever is addressing the assembly takes his stand there.

The King's Great General.

The command of the army which invaded the Fantee country and is now stacking Cape Coast was originally entrusted to Amanquah Tia, one of the greatest of the Ashantee nobles, and whose territories are in the immediate neighboorhood of Commassie. He also holds the post of Governor or Keeper of the Bantammah. This is a fortified building, in which are the tombs of the Kings of Ashantee, in which their crown and most valuable treasures are kept, and which is one of the principal magazines for military munition in the kingdom. The King of Ashantee visits it once a year, and remains in seclusion in it for twenty days.

Amanquah Tia is about forty years of age, and is a distinguished warrior. He was accompanied by old Assa Moquantah, the Ashantee Von Moltke. He is a little, old man, with white hair and a long white beard. This old warrior is nearly seventy years of age, and is regarded with great devotion and affection by the Ashantee troops, who entertain great confidence in his skill. He has greatly distinguished himself in the many wars the Ashantees waged with the tribes of the interior, and also commanded in the second Ashantee war.

The Royal Costume.

The King and the chiefs when at war wear loose Turkish trousers of different colored stuffs. They are thus to be known from the rank and file, who wear only a tunic, and no trousers.

The King of Ashantee never goes barefooted, always wearing sandals richly jeweled, and when travelling is carried in a hammock by bearers. All the hammock bearers are supplied by one tribe from the interior. He is remarkable above all his subjects by the costliness and splendor of his robes.

In the field his state dress consists of a light tunic of crimson velvet or damask reaching from his neck nearly to his arms, of loose trousers of some similar material, and he wears a cap of crimson velvet, or at times a cloth of the same color wound round his head as a turban, with a profusion of gold ornaments about his person.

The King's Umbrella.

When the King of Ashantee takes the field his presence is denoted by his state umbrella, which is always carried near him or over him by one or other of the nobles of his household, the King's umbrella bearer being always a man of very high rank. The King's umbrella is of great size. It is constructed of alternate triangles of red and black velvet, and is splendidly ornamented with gold. To give an idea of the value of these umbrellas, the umbrella of a chief not of the first rank often costs £200

The loss of the King's umbrella in battle would be considered the greatest disgrace and defeat an Ashantee army could meet with; and in like manner for a chief to lose his umbrella in battle is considered a great dishonor for him. The chiefs all carry umbrellas varying in splendor and costliness, according to the rank of their own; but no Ashantee chief may have an umbrella as large as the King's, or with the same arrangement of colors, which are especially reserved for royalty.

The Revenues.

The King's revenues are derived principally from the gold mines, nearly all the most valuable mines being his own private property; and all nuggets found, no matter where, belong to him, while the gold dust belongs to the finders.

The crown of Ashantee descends in the female line, the sons of the King's eldest sister inheriting it in turn.

The Ashantee arms consist of a long musket, the barrel of which is over five feet long. The soldiers are called bucanneers, and they wear in their girdles a large spear shaped knife, which at close quarters is a very formidable weapon indeed. They carry their powder in a sort of leather case, and their bullets in a bag of native matting. A certain portion of the army, about one-fourth, are armed armed with short carbines or blunderbusses, which are loaded with several bullets at a time; they also carry pikes about six feet long.

The beards of the Ashantees make them distinguishable from the other tribes. They all wear a short pointed beard, and as a general rule any Ashantee who is beardless is looked upon as unfit for a soldier. They are also remarkable for a certain fierceness of look and dignity of demeanor.

The King of Ashantee can bring into the field for offensive operations a force of nearly 100,000 men, and probably if his dominions were invaded could nearly double that number for defensive purposes.

Hon. David Agnew, now one of the justices of the supreme court, will be chief tice of Pennsylvania from the first Monday of December, 1873, when the term of the present chief justice, Hon. John M. Reed, will expire.

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. oct16 3m

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. oct16 tf

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.

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, Tenon 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 27 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 Hofler'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. ap5tf.

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,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

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 Home 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

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.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

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 alway 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. M'f'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,
2sep70y 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 setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5 68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

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

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FO