THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..............................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 6, 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 subscribesr, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

How prosperously the country is getting along under radical rule! We all know what the promises were, and the items below—and we could furnish a column of the same sort—tell what the results are:

The Brady's Bend iron works, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, which gave employment to 600 men and which works comprise four blast furnaces, coal banks, etc., have succumbed to the financial pressure and have ceased operations.

The Phœnix iron company, Phœnixville, have been reducing wages. Boilers will receive $6 per ton, puddlers $5,50 and helpers' wages will be reduced four cents per heat. All other wages at the mills, blast furnaces and shops, as well as other labor, will be reduced ten per cent. where the daily earnings or wages are at present over $1,50 or less the deduction will be ten cents per day, but when less than $1 the deduction will be five cents per day.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says the management of the Cambria iron wroks at Johnstown have given notice to the workman of the suspension of payment of wages until such time as money can be collected. The company will guarantee to the employees all necessary supplies to the extent of their needs.

Owing to the money stringency the Newburgh steam mills have stopped for an indefinite period. About four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

The *World* says: A gentleman recently returned from Connecticut represents manufacturing interests in that state as in an unfortunate condition. From 15,000 to 20,000 operatives and factory hands have already been thrown out of employment.

Washington, October 28.—Nearly four hundred mechanics and about one thousand laborers have been discharged from the navy yard, owing to the money coming short in consequence of a number of improvements made in the yard during the summer.

New York, October 28.—Serious results of the panic are being felt along the Hudson. The extensive brick yards near Poughkeepsie have all stopped, and the employing carpenters and manufacturers are working with half the usual force. The extensive works of Garner & Co., at Little Falls, Cahoes, Rochester, Pleasant Valley, Newburgh and Haverstraw, stopped on Saturday, and ten thousand men are out of employment. The firm paid five hundred thousand dollars a month to their employees. The factories in other places have either stopped work or have reduced both time and wages.

St. Louis, October 28—It is stated that the Atlantic and Pacific, and St Louis and Kansas City and Northern Railroad Companies will reduce the salaries of all their employees from the president down, ten per cent. from November 1st.

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From all the manufacturing districts of the country come tidings of the closing of establishments, and discharging of hands. Thousands upon thousands of workmen have already been thrown out of employment since the commencement of the financial troubles, and those establishments that have not discharged their hands, have placed them upon short time with a reduction of wages. This is a gloomy outlook, and the more so, when we behold this dreadful state of affairs on the brink of a stern winter, with no prospect of relief for the workingmen who are on the verge of destitution. How will the poor of the cities and the manufacturing districts, where there is nothing but stagnation, steer through this rough sea of want? We know, and they must feel, that the promises of good things to follow the re-election of Grant and continuance of the radical party in power, will not bring them work, nor meat, nor bread, nor any funds whatever wherewith to pay their rent and feed and clothe their little ones. The picture is a gloomy one, and the worst is yet to come, and will be felt as we journey on through winter. Much suffering is already felt by the working classes, and the number thrown out of employment is daily on the increase. The Spragues, which means one half of Rhode Island, have failed, and they are not the last. Presidents, Congressmen and Governors can bask under double salaries and talk of pitying the poor, and argue of the necessity of keeping the radical party in power, and make great promises, with the working classes *starving* all the while in consequence of mismanagement in the *government* which is run by these very demagogues. Will the people now be wise when they are made to feel?

CURRENCY TO BE PLACED ON A SILVER BASIS.

New York, October 24.—It is said that the price of gold having fallen so low, Secretary Richardson feels justified in placing currency on a silver basis, and has determined to begin next week paying out silver the same as greenbacks, and will, when desired, pay off bills against the government in silver and exchange silver for currency, or vice versa. Instruction will be issued to the treasurers and assistant treasurers.

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Elections were held on Tuesday last in ten states of the Union namely: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Kansas.

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The Constitutional Convention has now finished its work, and appointed the second Friday of December for a popular vote thereon. Apparently it entertains suspicion of Philadelphia, having ordered five commissioners to conduct the election there, whereas in all other parts of the State it will be conducted by the regular officers.

THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK—ALL INTERESTS AFFECTED—SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

New York, October 31.—Managers of charitable institutions say the poorer classes are applying in increased numbers to them for relief. The institutions are every where crowded, and every indication is seen of a terribly severe winter on the laboring classes. The institutions now publicly appeal for aid to help them relieve the wants of the suffering, starving people, who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the money stringency. Their own funds and appropriations are exhausted. The Children's aid society reports an unusual amount of suffering among families. The Working Women's protective union says that the applications for help have fallen off since the panic, and applications for situations have increased four fold. All benevolent societies complain of being harder pressed than they ever experienced before, and it is feared that unless substantial help is extended some must close their doors. This is the darkest side of the panic.

THE COAL AND FURNITURE TRADE are only begining to feel the depressing effects of the situation, and now sales are falling off very largely, and the working forces are consequently largely reduced.

The jewelry and silverware trade is almost at a standstill. Laces and millinery goods have also experienced a considerable diminution in the volume of trade, but there is a hopeful prospect for spring.

The hatters complain of being embarrassed. In all branches of industry workmen and workwomen will suffer during the coming winter. Wages and force must be reduced, or manufactories and shops will be closed.

THE TRADES' UNIONS.

Disorganizatiom is reported to exist among the trades' unions. Many of them which months ago numbered thousands do not now number a hundred. From inquiries among carpenters' and joiners' societies it is learned that the only society working on the eight hours' basis is the amalgamated order of carpenters and joiners. The united order of carpenters and joiners has broken up the committee of conference which was appointed some time ago to discuss the eight hour movement, which was a failure. The German carpenters and cabinetmakers and pianomakers have all been obliged to return to the ten hour system. The bricklayers' society, which was one of the most formidable in the state, has become disorganized, and is now reported without funds. A hard winter is expected for the working classes. It has been determined to call a mass meeting of citizens at Cooper institute to ask them to aid the mechanics and working people through the winter.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO.'S FAILURE.

Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., who failed yesterday, have liabilities on contracts in the stock exchange. They represented fully thirty-five large banking institutions of Pennsylvania, all of which are more or less intimately connected with the now embarrassed manufacturing interests of the country.

A LIST OF FAILURES.

Rumors of many failures were in circulation yesterday. Among the list were the following: Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lloyd Hamilton & Co., T. & W. H. Daly, of 49 New street, C. Mattmann Schmid & Co., and Kimber, Vivian & Co., of London, T. & W. H. Daly were shipping merchants, engaged in the southern trade, but the head of the firm it is said has become involved with the capitalists in the erection of the new Windsor hotel, and they have been obliged to suspend.

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THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—According to the returns at Harrisburg the next Legislature of this State will consist of 20 Republicans, 12 Democrats and 1 Liberal Republican in the Senate and 60 Republicans, 38 Democrats and 2 Independent Democrats in the House. This gives the Republicans majorities of 7 in the Senate, 24 in the House and 31 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature the Republican majorities were 3 in the Senate, 20 in the House and 23 on joint ballot.

What Constitutes a Bankrupt?

The question of what constitutes a bankrupt has just been settled by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. In a case just concluded, Judge Drummond decided that any man who without any legal reason refuses payment on his paper for two weeks, may be under the law adjudged a bankrupt. He must satisfy the court that he is justified in withholding payment. His mere caprice or unwillingness to pay will not prevent his being adjudged insolvent, if the refusal to honor his promise to redeem extends over fourteen days. This decision, if concurred in by other authorities, will have the effect of hastening settlements in time to come.—*Ex*.

CORN AND HOGS.

Chicago, October 22.—The *Commercirl Review* publishes this evening a table of replies by Milward & Co., provision dealers from correspodents in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio and Indiana, to inquiries addressed to them in regard to the number of hogs likely to be sent to market from their sections, their present condition, probable time of marketing and condition of the corn crop. Of ninety seven points in Illinois, fifty-eight report a less number of hogs than last year, twenty seven about the same number, and twelve more. The corn crop is universally reported short in Illinois from one third to one-half. Of fifty-eight places in Iowa, twenty-seven report fewer hogs than last year, twenty about the same, eleven more. The condition of the corn crop is about the same as in Illinois. Of twenty-one points in Indiana eleven report fewer hogs, seven about the same number, three more. The corn crop is reported better in several localities, but generally short. In Missouri twelve points report fewer hogs, eight about the same number, three more. The corn crop is short one-third to one half. Ohio makes the best showing, four points reporting an increase in the number of hogs, fifteen about the same number and eight report a decrease, while the average of the corn crop reports shows the crop equal to last year, several points reporting a better crop than last year. Except in Illinois the condition of hogs appears to be about the same time last year, but many points in Illinois report them not so far advanced.

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The grand jury of the United States district court for Western Pennsylvania, has returned bills of indictment against ex postmaster Stewart of Pittsburg, for forgery and perjury.

Stokes' Obliging Witnesses

We question if there has been any more interesting criminal before the public for a decade or so than the young man Stokes. In Great Britain they have their Tichborne claimant, in France their Bazaine, and in the United States we have Stokes who has been fortunate enough to command not only national but like his distinguished cotemporaries named, international attention.

The case of our representative murderer is now drawing rapidly toward a close and the father it progresses the more apparent does the fact become that the shadow of the gallows shall never again darken the prisoner 's existence, unless it be for the killing of some other man than Fisk. Apart from the sympathy which a large class in New York extend Stokes, the testimony this time has been wonderfully in his favor—so surprisingly strong indeed in his behalf as to occasion doubt of its truthfulness. Three witnesses have been called who depose to the fact of Fisk having a pistol drawn ready to fire when he was himself shot down and also to his having made frequent threats of murdering Stokes. All this is very fine, it is just the thing that has been needed to give the jury an opportunity of acquitting upon the ground of self-defense.

To be sure, it may occur to the inquisitive mind: why did not these people cognizant of such material facts come forward at the previous trials and swear to them? Nevertheless potently though this consideration might weigh at any other time, or in any other case, it wlll not have influence against the defendant here. The jury was generally set down even long before this stage of the trial, to have determined favorably to the harrassed young man. As for these witnesses the late appearance of some of them at least is easily accounted for. Had they come forward on the first trial and sworn to a lie, they would run serious risk of detection and in dictment for perjury not having sufficient knowledge ot the facts in possession of the Commonwealth to guide them into safe misstatements—and besides their testimony would be much more liable to attract attention and be accurately weighed when the sensation was fresher than now.

They have since learned what the prosecution knows of the case and all that it is prepared to disprove; so that it becomes an easy matter for them to step into the box and swear many things that cannot be contradicted. As this is the plan upon which the present trial is being conducted there can be little doubt how it will result.

THE STOKES VERDICT.

Four Years in Sing Sing.

At 11:20 Wednesday evening the jury in the Stokes case rendered a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." The announcement was greeted with cheers from some portions of the house while hisses obtruded themselves in others.

Stokes was directed to rise and was asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law. He humbly and in a voice that was scarcely audible replied. "I have nothing to say."

Judge Davis in a tone as harsh and stern as his dignity would permit, addressed him with words of stern regret at the inadequacy of the punishment. The moment the prisoner noticed the tone and expression which indicated plainly enough the opinion of Judge Davis of the fairness of the verdict and that no such clemency was to be expected in the pronouncing of the sentence a surprising and instantaneous change was noticed in Stokes. His form was suddenly straightened, and the bowed head was raised with a defiant gaze, which he bent as steadily on the judge as he had just previously on the floor. The sentence was then delivered in Judge Davis usual impressive manner, and was as follows:

"In rendering this verdict the Jury have exhausted and more than exhausted, all the mercy that should be extended. No appeal to this court can diminish the sentence below the highest penalty fixed by statute to the degree in which you are convicted; and that is apparently slight when compared with the great crime you have committed. I don't desire to make any further remarks in this case but shall impose upon you all the punishment that the law authorizes, only regretting that the sentence cannot be more adequate to the awful crime that rests upon your guilty head The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned in the state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of four years."

A great deal of comment was excited by the verdict which even at the late hour of reception crept about some of the adjacent hotels of the city, and was wondered and talked over by the loungers and any who might not yet have retired. The most popular opinion was that Stokes' counsel would not trouble the court of appeals again.

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A Sanctimonious Shoemaker.

HE SELLS THE CITIZENS OF JERSEY SHORE—HE MARRIES FAR TOO MUCHLY, BUT IS FOUND OUT AND FLEES THE COUNTRY—A RACY RASCALLY PROCEEDING.

The Jersey Shore Herald says: A shoemaker giving his name as William Jones came to this place last winter and procured work with Mr. A. W. Brown. After working for Mr. B. a few days he presented a certificate from the M. E. Church of Buffalo N. Y. as a local preacher and was received into the M. E. Church here. He seemed to be very zealous in the cause of christianity and made many friends in our community. Mr. Jos. Ruff had taken an interest in the man—and his wife who accompanied him—sent to the city for a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes and left the establishment go in his name, Mr. Jones receiving a share of the profits. He preached occasionally—once in the M. E. Church. A vacancy occurring in the Evangelical Association of christians, some weeks ago, by the retirement of Rev, Rightmire, Mr. Jones withdrew from the M. E. Church and connected himself with that denomination, and filled the appointment of Mr. Rightmire.

Unfortunately for Mr. Jones and fortunate for the association, while he was filling an appointment at Wayne Station, on Tuesday last, a young lady from Troy, Jefferson Co, Pa., who was visiting Mr. Dies at that place, was invited to go to church to which she consented. When they arrived at the church the services were commenced, Mr. Jones petitioning the throne of grace in his usual happy style. They stood outside as they did not wish to disturb the congregation, After listening a moment or two this young lady remarked that if that preacher was a lame man she would be willing to be qualified that his proper name was Hanse Robinson, from Troy, Jefferson co., Pa., a notorious character, who left that place some years ago, leaving a wife and four children in destitute circumstances." She, said she knew his voice that he was her class-leader." She described him so accurately without seeing him the members of the church concluded to send for Rev. Mr. Rearick, the preacher in charge. After Mr. Rearick arrived he told Jones what was said about him by this young lady and that he had better call on her and clear himself of so serious a charge. He turned pale and refused to do so at that time but promised to meet her the next morning. That afternoon he left for Lock Haven and that is the last seen of Wm. Jones, alias Hanse Robinson.

It is said he has another wife at Corry, Pa , making three in all.

He purchased a horse from a gentleman near this place for the sum of $250, twenty five of which he paid down, a buggy and harness from another gentleman on which he paid a small sum—taking the horse and buggy away with him. His last wife remains in Lock Haven with some of her relatives. That she has been basely deceived by Robinson we have no doubt.

He is about five feet high, black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His left leg is paralyzed and shorter than the other. He is a noted scoundrel and the press throughout the country will confer a favor on the cause of christianity by giving him a notice.

DEATH OF A CENTENNARIAN.

Watertown, N. Y., October 26 — Robert Setbury died in October 23, in the town of Leary, Jefferson county, aged one hundred and ten years and seven months. He had acquired a great reputation as a hunter on John Bornen's tract in northern New York, where he had killed over two thousand deer. When past eighty years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted a country doctor to perform the operation without flinching. His funeral was attended by several of his children aged between eighty and ninety years.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Paris, October 31.—It is reported that in consequence of the position maintained by the Count de Chambord in his letter to M. de Chesnelong all hopes of the restoration of the monarchy have been abandoned.

It is probable that conservative deputies in the assembly will vote in favor of the prolonging of the term of office of President MacMahon.

It is understood that ministerial modifications under the presidency of M. Magne are impending.

The left centre is now sitting permanently. Its members demand proclamation of a conservative republic.

The situation for the monarchists becomes more and more critical and desponding. The Orleanist princes having been appealed to by the monarchical leaders, have absolutely declined to become pretenders, even though assured of powerful support.

The royalists are greatly disconcerted at the refusal, while the Bonapartists are correspondingly elated. The present turn of affairs has entirely changed the political aspect for the monarchists and inspired renewed confidence in republican circles.

The total loss by the fire at Reno, Nevada, is now set down at $150,000; insurance, $20,000.

Letter from Clearfield Co.

SALT LICK, Oct. 28th, 1873.

MR. KURTZ:—I find by the returns of the late election in old Centre county that the democratic vote was not out, or the regular democratic majority would have been considerably larger. It seems the democratic vote here in Clearfield was not out by 6 or 7 hundred, or the democratic state ticket would have had its usual majority; and nearly so is it in every county of the State, a large decrease of the democratic vote clearly showing, if the whole vote had been out, the democratic State ticket would have been elected, notwithstanding the large republican vote of Philadelphia. It would, I think, be well for our politicians to consider the reason and why it is, that the democratic voters of the party no longer attend the elections. There is a cause, certainly, for all this dereliction. The old democracy are tired of voting and doing no good, and so have concluded not to vote at all. The leaders of the democratic party have through shift and policy to obtain the ascendancy of the party and the rule of public affairs, brought it into bad repute, and the people have considered under the suspicious characters of many of the leading democratic politicians that the party would not be honored if it we in power. The safety of the party in going forward and adopting many of the wide departures from the good old principles of the party has endangered it very much; and with many of its voters at the present time, it is thought we have no longer a democratic party in principle. It is true we have a corrupt ring in the State and also in almost every county, that have ruled the party too much for their own purposes, and it has had the effect to dishearten and disgust the honest portion of the party. Democrats who think more of principle than submit to wrongdoing, should resist and oppose it on every occasion as was done here, in the county democratic ticket, in Clearfield. The party should go back to its principles and maintain them at all cost, and when its success comes, it will be a triumph of principle, of honor, and manhood. The movement in Clearfield county was entirely a moral one, and a like movement, politically, in Centre county, I think, would be attended with the same good effect. A well written leader, in this regard, published in all the honest Democratic papers of the State, in these times of political corruption, would be a proper thing and have a good effect. Yours,

JNO. GILLILAND.

MANHOOD AND MONEY.

Henry Ward Beecher Opens the Mercantile Library Lecture Course.

The first lecture of the Mercantile Library Course was delivered last evening by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Convention Hall, the subject being "Manhood and Money." The audience was a large one, every part of the hall being well filled. At eight o'clock precisely Mr. Peter Voorhis, the President of the Library Association, introduced Mr. Beecher, who spoke as follows:

Among all the stirring elements which are at work in modern society there is no other that at present time is so strong, and I may say so fervent as the desire for money. As it is the master-key which unlocks almost every door of hope, possession, or enjoyment, so it is sought of all manner of men from all manner of motives—from ambition, from love of praise, from domestic and social reasons, from love of power, and from avarice itself, the last and I think the least, of the motives that are at work. Non-lucrative professions were never so much shunned as to-day. Offices of honor may be plenty, but the occupants are not many. All those professions, on the other hand, are crowded whose chief end is money-making. Those professions which bring compensation are pursued with intense ardor, and in the direction of gain. Now, we are a Christian people after a manner. We hold ourselves amenable in a general way to Christian principles. At any rate it is the criticism and it is the general moral canon, and it is supposed that two things are certain in the light of Christian truth—the one, that men ought not to seek riches in this world if they want to inherit eternal riches; and the other, that if they do seek riches they cannot gain riches, as the world is, without the sacrifice of the substantial moral elements which go to constitute Christian manhood. If this be so, there is and has been from the beginning at work in society a tendency which can be called nothing less than providential, along the line of which civilization itself has been evolved and the whole world has been forced largely by the direct and indirect commercial spirit—the productive spirit of the world, the wealth-producing spirit of the world. It becomes us, therefore, to ask whether it be true that Christianity disallows riches, all the more because men are unnecessarily insincere, because men have a kind of policy on this subject. While they hold on the one side in their deeper and religious moods that they are to deny themselves and not to seek or covet wealth, yet drawn on by the necessity of circumstances they are seeking it. They are trying to compromise their consciences without damage to their theological scruples. The church itself, I think, teaches no such doctrine because the good men in the church have too many churches to be endowed, too many charities to be supported, too many religious operations to be carried on; and where is the money to come from if they discourage the getting of wealth? Yet men talk about the world; they go into church on Sunday and try to forget the world, and go out with much fear and trembling on Monday and through the week in what is called the world, supposing it to be distinctively something vastly worse than the church. Now I hold that for all purposes of checks the world is a great deal better than the church, and the world for all that it is constituted for. What men get on Sunday in the church is of very little use to them unless they carry it out into the world with them upon the other days of the week. Christian manhood is compatible with the pursuit of money, but Christian manhood ought to be the result of all the processes by which it is sought. We must take a large view of the subject. In the first place we are met with the general statement of a life of self-denial that men ought to be careful to deny themselves; and so they ought in some sense. It is my duty as a man to deny myself as an animal; it is necessary that I should deny myself to overcome pride or vanity or selfishness; but further than there is no special good in self-denial. It is simply the assertion of the higher way as against the lower way and self-denial is simply the ascendancy of something better over something worse. There are two prevalent notions of moral purposes for this world and its society. There is one habit of thinking of men being on a stupendous wreck upon which cling generations, and there is no use of trying to save the wreck; she is sunk past redemption, but you may perhaps pick off with the life-boat a few and save them; and that therefore the whole business of men in this world is to get safely out of it; and that a man that lives so as not to be swamped—the men that can cling to anything—plank, mast, boat, anything—and get safely to the shore, have done all that is required of them. A meaner idea of life than this can scarcely be conceived, for I apprehend that it is little short of blasphemy to suppose that of all the myriads, generation upon generation, only one here and there is clutched and carried to the shore in safety. The world means something more than this. It means that men are put to school here; it is a stupendous academy; and that all are striving together to lift men higher and higher in the successive generations, until the earth shall be populated by a perfected race. He that is busy exclusively in getting himself ready for another world is not in the path of duty. I hold, therefore that it is both right and often the duty of Christian men to create wealth. If a man has a calling in that direction it is just as truly a Christian calling as if he had been called to preach. It is possible for men to win money and manhood at one and the same time. To be sure it is not the easiest thing. Well, it is not easy to live at all; there is nothing easy that is worth having. We are born with pain, both in the mother and the child and there is nothing that abides with men but that which is burned in the furnace or beaten on the anvil. If it is hard for a man to be a man in the great combats of the world, so it is hard for a man to be a man anywhere else. We cannot afford to assign poverty to one class and wealth to another. If there is much that is wicked in wealth, so there is much that is wicked in poverty, and no nation ever rose to any considerable height in civilization that did not rise in wealth; and no nation can unfold itself, except by those methods by which wealth is developed. Men think that the philosopher that has his daily bread and his daily coffee and his daily steak and his daily wine only, all of them in moderation, has enough to wear, enough to eat, books enough, and yet is quite a poor man. God help such poverty as that. He thinks because his desires are moderate that he is not wealthy; but he is the child of wealth, and his very leisure has been bought through some one else; for if the philosopher had to earn every potato that he ate; if he was to take care of the everlasting hungry animal which every man lives in, would he have time to be such a philosopher? So, when a man says, "I cannot indulge in wealth; I must found churches; I must send abroad preachers," let him do that; but understand that when spending money to make a household beautiful he is spending money for the community. This being my conception of a true Christian man, I say that the pursuits of wealth, the pursuit of art, any pursuit that has for its end the strengthening of society and the welfare of man, are perfectly compatible with Christian manhood. This distrust of wealth leads to deception. People are attempting to produce the impression on themselves that they are not rich; they say they have a competence, but they are not rich; yet there is a practical worldly sense that takes hold of and is glad of it. On Sunday they thank God that they do not care for the world and that, they think, is piety; and when on Monday the rents come in and everything flourishes, they look through the day and they say, "Oh, my poor heart, how it has gone out after the beggarly elements of this world!" as if that was not their stewardship, their very trade and profession; as if they had not a right to those things as if this attention to business was not a part of perfect manhood which means religion is designed to produce in man. In conclusion Mr. Beecher said that men should understand that going out into the world and achieving wealth was a part of Christian character; that in this pursuit they would develop and strengthen all the Christian virtues. He warned them against haste in the acquisition of wealth, and that there was an unvarying law that no wealth could be gained without an equivalent being given. The law of "quid pro quo" was absolute, and not to be violated. The man in business became trained in the law of honesty, and there was no farmer on Long Island that was as honest as the honest man on Wall Street, because the latter had been tried and tempted and had stood firm, and "therefore I say," he continued, "that the honest New Yorker is the honestest man living on the globe."

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties	State Treasurer		Judge of Sup. Court	
	Mackey	Hutchinson	Gordon	Ludlow
Adams	2,148	2,488	2,148	2,487
Allegheny	12,012	8,591	12,237	8,019
Armstrong	3,088	2,817	2,135	2,800
Beaver	2,536	2,189	2,732	2,107
Bedford	2,570	2,844	2,602	2,798
Berks	3,872	7,980	3,889	7,997
Blair	3,065	2,594	3,114	2,575
Bradford	4,657	3,032	4,758	2,944
Bucks	5,814	6,227	5,888	6,169
Butler	*383	....	*449	....
Cambria	2,657	3,268	2,743	3,222
Cameron	448	397	461	378
Carbon	1,997	1,926	2,036	1,035
Centre	2,557	2,949	2,532	2,929
Chester	4,786	3,619	4,916	3,646
Clarion	1,773	2,609	1,806	2,550
Clearfield	1,697	2,609	1,746	2,538
Clinton	1,458	2,016	1,465	1,995
Columbia	1,103	2,584	1,115	2,580
Crawford	4,023	3,818	4,149	3,691
Cumberland	3,156	3,978	3,252	3,947
Dauphin	5,219	3,223	5,104	3,466
Delaware	3,396	1,975	3,258	2,112
Elk	447	1,218	465	1,216
Erie	3,652	2,899	3,887	2,709
Fayette	2,904	3,348	3,002	3,363
Forest	287	199	298	189
Franklin	3,153	3,112	3,297	3,094
Fulton	614	914	615	805
Greene	1,295	2,450	1,283	2,512
Huntingdon	2,909	2,234	2,911	2,212
Indiana	2,616	1,064	2,656	1,048
Jefferson	1,996	1,661	2,019	1,567
Juniata	1,110	1,460	1,127	1,450
Lancaster	7,933	4,889	8,348	4,757
Lawrence	2,323	1,301	2,427	1,233
Lebanon	3,577	2,429	3,511	2,815
Lehigh	3,624	4,061	3,674	4,666
Luzerne	7,178	8,617	7,428	8,625
Lycoming	3,173	3,590	3,174	3,588
M'Kean	620	594	674	540
Mercer	3,731	3,154	3,851	3,050
Mifflin	1,546	1,638	1,562	1,637
Montgom'ry	6,800	7,066	6,897	7,156
Monroe	407	1,900	420	1,907
Montour	855	1,316	821	1,320
North'mpt'n	2,181	3,034	2,200	4,018
Northumber	3,173	3,474	3,307	3,417
Pery	2,053	2,246	2,096	2,218
Phil'a	50,677	34,266	51,657	42,732
Pike	128	407	134	488
Potter	823	645	823	626
Schuylkill	6,708	7,807	6,684	7,911
Snyder	1,744	1,155	1,764	1,157
Somerset	2,315	1,134	2,333	1,164
Sullivan	393	734	408	723
Susquehanna	2,486	1,745	2,507	1,742
Tioga	3,517	1,419	3,544	1,374
Union	1,672	1,145	1,822	1,028
Venango	2,367	2,259	2,420	2,229
Warren	1,785	1,681	1,828	1,657
Washington	4,663	4,071	4,903	4,018
Wayne	1,594	1,989	1,601	1,961
Westmorel'd	3,880	4,757	3,875	4,712
Wyoming	1,130	1,459	1,152	1,451
York	3,716	5,249	3,742	5,236
Total	242,538	217,424	236,991	223,440

*Majority.

Mackey's majority 25,114.
Gordon's majority 13,551.

CENTRE COUNTY (official) 1873.

	Treas'r		Sup. Judge	
	Hutchinson	Mackey	Ludlow	Gordon
Bellefonte N Ward	78	145	75	148
S "	101	105	104	102
W "	43	62	45	64
Milesburg Boro	42	75	43	75
Unionville Boro	28	32	22	38
Howard Boro	28	34	27	36
Philipsburg Boro	94	123	94	126
Boggs	109	179	105	179
Benner	151	80	153	80
Burnside	23	34	23	34
Curtin	36	26	36	26
Ferguson	200	125	198	128
Gregg	216	54	214	56
Haines	152	79	146	81
Halfmoon	35	68	35	69
Harris	146	218	148	217
Howard	42	69	41	71
Huston	20	84	21	83
Liberty	38	107	37	105
Marion	77	38	74	40
Miles	224	51	224	51
Patton	42	81	42	81
Penn	200	29	199	30
Potter	274	127	266	128
Rush	63	33	62	34
Snow Shoe	69	75	68	73
Spring	123	163	125	165
Taylor	37	22	36	23
Union	55	88	55	87
Walker	154	89	150	89
Worth	48	65	48	66
Total	2949	2557	2920	2532

Majorities—Hutchinson 392; Ludlow 388.

	Senator		Assembly	
	Warcam	Irwin	Orvis	Miller
Bellefonte, N Ward	73	155	127	95
S. Ward	108	98	119	86
W Ward	40	66	53	55
Milesburg Boro	47	60	49	64
Unionville Boro	24	36	29	29
Howard Boro	23	36	31	29
Philipsburg Boro	94	125	103	112
Boggs	109	172	113	177
Benner	160	78	154	78
Burnside	23	34	24	33
Curtin	35	18	31	29
Ferguson	198	127	208	116
Gregg	214	57	210	65
Haines	151	83	150	81
Halfmoon	35	69	35	68
Harris	148	123	188	176
Howard	41	62	41	72
Huston	21	86	20	84
Liberty	37	106	37	109
Marion	75	40	81	33
Miles	230	49	231	47
Patton	41	82	36	85
Penn	201	33	194	28
Potter	279	130	297	106
Rush	62	34	61	34
Snow Shoe	70	75	72	71
Spring	122	157	143	133
Taylor	37	22	36	22
Union	54	88	55	85
Walker	145	98	153	91
Worth	50	66	51	60
Total	2947	2565	3123	2356

Majorities—Warcam 382; Orvis 767.

	Treas'r		Comm'r	
	Mitchell	Bayard	Sankey	Gramley
Bellefonte N Ward	60	166	76	149
S "	83	123	103	103
W "	32	71	41	45
Milesburg Boro	39	78	42	75
Unionville	23	37	23	37
Howard boro	29	34	29	34
Philipsburg	89	130	98	126
Boggs	99	192	102	188
Benner	145	94	153	84
Burnside	23	33	23	34
Curtin	36	27	36	27
Ferguson	219	103	193	130
Gregg	217	55	176	70
Haines	143	88	121	111
Halfmoon	35	69	35	69
Harris	154	217	137	229
Howard	43	71	43	71
Huston	23	84	25	83
Liberty	40	107	40	105
Marion	79	37	77	39
Miles	228	50	145	125
Patton	40	23	39	84
Penn	209	30	149	52
Potter	274	131	264	115
Rush	60	36	62	34
Snow Shoe	68	77	72	73
Spring	120	171	121	165
Taylor	36	23	36	23
Union	53	88	53	89
Walker	155	90	150	94
Worth	48	68	50	66
Total	2896	2672	2715	2749

Majorities—Mitchell 224; Gramley 34.

	Auditor			
	Greist	Frank	Gregg	Blair
Bellefonte N Ward	81	77	146	149
S "	103	103	104	103
W "	44	43	66	66
Milesburg Boro	43	42	72	75
Unionville Boro	29	23	34	32
Howard Boro	30	29	33	34
Philipsburg Boro	93	93	126	125
Boggs	101	101	187	187
Benner	159	159	80	80
Burnside	23	23	34	34
Curtin	36	36	27	27
Ferguson	199	199	127	136
Gregg	214	214	68	68
Haines	151	149	83	83
Halfmoon	35	35	69	69
Harris	152	152	219	219
Howard	43	43	71	71
Huston	21	21	84	84
Liberty	39	89	107	107
Marion	77	77	39	39
Miles	229	220	35	48
Patton	41	41	82	83
Penn	201	200	31	31
Potter	280	278	128	128
Rush	62	62	34	34
Snow Shoe	69	69	76	76
Spring	124	124	164	165
Taylor	34	34	25	25
Union	53	54	88	88
Walker	155	155	90	90
Worth	49	50	66	67
Total	2972	2958	2598	2591

Majorities—Frank 862; Greist 374.

A large number of workmen were discharged from manufacturing and other establishments in Bangor, Maine, last evening.

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, Tennon 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 price.

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. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to 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,
Bellefonte, Pa.

mar15 tf

MILROY AHEAD AGAIN!!

Big Stock of Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes, Hats,
Caps,
and Notions.

Z. B. Kriso & 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

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. 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,
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 FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES, & SUPPORTERS in great variety!

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

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

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. [illegible] tf.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

YOUNG'S HOTEL, Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.

John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

un[21 1y

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!!

HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

ALPACAS,
Poplins,
PLAIDS,
Lustres.

and all other kinds of

DRESS GOODS,

full line of

NOTIONS and FANCY Goods

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc , etc.,

All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

---

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

At his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

Gift & Flory's New Shoe Store !

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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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 accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of Cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

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 styles. oct163m

---

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.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞ He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

NURSERYMEN & SEEDSMEN,

York, Pa.

☞ Catalogues Mailed to Applicants ☜

Refer (by permission) to

Hon. J. S. Black, Washington, D. C.,
Weiser, Son & Carl, Bankers, York, Pa.
june 5-6m.

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.

sep 25 tf, S. H. WRIGHT.