THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 3, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Democratic Nominations.

For Supreme Judge,
HON, WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.

For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.

For Auditor General,
HON. JUSTICE F. TEMPLE, of Greene

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.

COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.

CO. SURVEYOR,
J. H. Reifsnyder, Penn,

AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

District Nominations, subject to the decision of the several conferences:

Judge—J. H. Orvis, Congress—C. T. Alexander, Senator—P. G. Meek.

The Boston common council recently voted down a resolution providing for the white-washing of Bunker Hill monument. The white-washing of public embezzlers has cost so much already that it can't be afforded now to waste time and money in white-washing old monuments.

The rads are trying to cook something to defeat at least one of the democratic nominees for Assembly. Well, the 6th of October will show what kind of meat they will have in their pot. We are not scared worth a hooter, neither is any one of our candidates. If any rad has any *weckel* to loose, we can tell him of a customer to cover the bet.

It is idle for anybody to presume that anybody can beat anybody on the democratic county ticket; nor is anybody afraid of anything that anybody can do on the 6th of October that will defeat anybody on the democratic county ticket. Nobody nor anybody *don't need* to think so, and let this be enough for anybody "or any other man."

Intelligence from Tennessee says that Andrew Johnson will most likely be Brownlow's successor in the U. S. Senate. Andy Johnson in the senate would be an unwelcome customer to some, and there would be some lively hitches in that body.

Libel suits growing out of the Beecher-Tilton matter are getting pretty numerous. Several are already on record, and now we see that Henry C. Bowen has again sued the Brooklyn Eagle for libel contained in an editorial of 28th, laying damages at $100,000.

A civil suit for libel also has been instituted by Bowen against the reporter who wrote the interview, published in the Eagle. Damages are claimed to the amount of $50,000.

The Plymouth church committee reported on the Beecher-Tilton case on Tuesday night, 27th. Simmered down, the report amounts to about the following, just as was expected of that committee:

We believe and propose to show that the evidence shows that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed and the conspiracy deepened it was enlarged into adultery. The importance of this is apparent, because if the charge has been so changed, then both Tilton and Moulton are conspirators and convicted of a vile fraud. Their conclusions are:

First. That no adultery was committed at anytime.

Second. That Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper action or made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation of any kind or description.

Third. Is immaterial.

Fourth. We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of the Plymouth church or the world in the Christian character of Henry Ward Beecher. And now let the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest and abide with Plymouth church and her beloved pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

In another column we furnish the substance of the doings of the democratic state convention, which assembled at Pittsburg, last week. Wm. A. Wallace was chosen permanent chairman of the convention. The proceedings of the body were marked with harmony and good feeling, and the representatives of the democracy were actuated with a desire to further the interests of the party and of the state. The ticket nominated is a good one, and all the distinguished gentlemen upon it are men of unimpeachable character, who have been tried in public places and not found wanting. It now remains for democrats to say whether the state shall be redeemed from the thraldom of the ring, and honest and faithful men be placed at the helm. We believe the people of Pennsylvania are tired of misrule, our state has been at the mercy of as unprincipled a crew of politicians as ever were foisted upon a people. Let now the democracy, and all honest men, resolve to have a change in November. Why not try it? a change certainly can not be for the worse, while there is every reasonable hope that it will be for the better.

The platform will also be found in the proceedings furnished in another column. It is sound all through, and and one upon which every true patriot can stand. Honest government is upheld; the civil rights heresy is condemned, and the plunderings that have been carried on on so large and bold a scale, are denounced as they deserve.

It is now the duty of the democracy to work for the triumph of the good old cause.

NOTES CONCERNING OUR CANDIDATES.

Hon. Warren Jay Woodward, the candidate for Supreme Judge is a native of Wayne county and is in his fiftieth year. Years ago he was one of the editors of the "Pennsylvanian" in Philadelphia; after relinquishing his position he read law with his uncle, ex-Chief Jasice W. Woodward at Wilkesbarre, practiced for fifteen years and was recognized the leading lawyer of Luzerne county. He was, at the request of the bar appointed President Judge of the Columbia and Moutour district by Governor Pollock in 1856. Eight years ago he was elected by the people, Judge of the Berks district and now lives in Reading. A thorough lawyer, literary and scholarly gentleman, modest and conscientious, he will do honor to the position he will assume.

Hon. John Latta, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a native of the old Democratic county of Westmoreland and has served in several public positions in county and State and always with credit. From '65 to '68 he was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and in '72 a member of the House. He was also quite prominent for the Congressional nomination a few weeks ago. He is a great favorite with the miners and laboring men and will receive the support of many of that class who politically disagree with him. In the practice of his profession, the law, he has won distinction and success, and has the ability to fill the position for which he has been presented.

For Auditor General we present Justice F. Temple, Esq., of Greene county, a name well known and respected throughout the State. He is a successful lawyer; served as Prothonotary of his native county from '63 to '65, and if elected, of which we have no doubt, will enforce the laws and make the State Treasurer show up to the people where their money is deposited, which the present Auditor and candidate for re-election steadily refuses to do.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs the Democracy have nominated a gallant soldier, Gen. William Mc-Candless, of Philadelphia, whose services and conduct during the late war are recorded in history, and which we will refer to more fully as the campaign progresses. He is in every way well qualified for the position which has been tendered him.

Such are the pure and unexceptional names, irreproachable public and private characters submitted to the people of Pennsylvania. They deserve to be elected, as we have no doubt they will.—*Pittsburg Post.*

OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

Columbus, August 28.—The official canvass of votes cast at the recent election was made to-day, and shows that the majority against the new constitution is 147,284; majority against license 6,286; majority against minority representation, 185,800 and majority against railroad aid, 251,242.

"JOHN HARTRANFT."

The special correspondent of the Courier-Journal writing from Harrisburg has this to say about the Gazette's candidate for President:

The Republican convention which recently sat in this city made fools of themselves in more respects than one. Their "indorsement" of John Hartranft for President and their recommending him to the consideration of the National Republican convention two years hence, can only be regarded as a joke by those who know the man. He is of very moderate ability, and can neither write a creditable letter nor make a speech worth going two miles to hear. There are in Pennsylvania forty thousand men better qualified for President than John Hartranft. But if the convention found pleasure in recommending John, I don't know that we should severely criticise the harmless amusement.

PUBLIC ROBBERS.

We never saw the truth more compactly crowded in the same space than in the following, which we clip from the New York Sun, whose editor knows all about Washington, and the men who rule and have ruined the Southern section of our country. He until recently, was a member of the National Radical ring. Read what he says:

"The people at the North may imagine that they are not sufferers by the atrocious robberies which have been perpetrated upon the people of the reconstructed States by the human vultures who have represented the Administration there, receiving the support and encouragement of President Grant; but if they think so they are greatly mistaken, for one part of the United States cannot be brought to ruin by misgovernment and excessive taxation without the rest of the country suffering thereby in many ways. There are many manufacturing cities and towns in the Northern States whose future prosperity largely depends upon a restoration of the Southern trade which formerly gave employment to numerous mechanics and factory operatives, but which has been greatly decreased or entirely lost owing to the impoverished condition of the Southern people. Millions of dollars in Southern State bonds are held by Northern capitalists, which yield no income because the funds of these States have been stolen to enrich corrupt politicians. And the failure of such States to meet the interest on their bonds held in Europe is proving ruinous to American credit abroad.—The present scarcity of money throughout the country is owing, not to a lack of currency sufficient to meet legitimate demands, but to the fact that the management of public affairs in Washington and in most of the Southern States has been corrupt and inefficient, the great aim of those intrusted with the highest powers having apparently been to accumulate wealth for themselves, their relations and their personal friends, regardless of the interests of the people at large. In order to afford illegal gains to comparatively a few persons, the whole country is exorbitantly taxed, and its best interests are mercilessly sacrificed.

At fountain Green, on the 27th inst., a well known Mormom named Christian Turkelson, while engaged in harvesting was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Democratic State Convention met in Library hall, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 26th and was called to order by Dr. Nebinger, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The roll of delegates was called, every district being represented except Potter.

Nominations for temporary chairman being in order, Mr. Andrew H. Dill nominated William A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. W. S. Thomas nominated James Ellis, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Wm. S. Laughlin nominated J. S. N. Ancona, of Berks.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Ancona arose and said: "With no personal ambition, and with my heart kindly towards the gentleman who has been pleased to suggest my name as a candidate for temporary chairman of this convention, and with the purpose of contributing so far as my humble efforts may, to the harmony and unity, and to expedite the business of this convention, I most respectfully decline to be nominated in that connection." [Applause.]

The convention then proceeded to vote for temporary chairman, the result of which was announced as follows: Wallace, 139; Ellis, 93.

The chair announced that Hon. Wm. A. Wallace had been duly elected as temporary chairman and the result was received with loud cheers.

The chair appointed Hon. Wm. M. Laughlin to conduct Mr. Wallace to the chair.

A delegate then moved that the election be made unanimous, and the motion was carried.

The committee then conducted Senator Wallace to the stage, and as he was introduced he was greeted with cheers. When quiet had been restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on this important occasion. I am not here to day to make to you a speech upon the issues that are before us in the coming contest. I have leave that to the body that you shall constitute to declare your opinions. I shall content myself with asking of you your aid in endeavoring to enforce the rules that you may adopt for the government of the convention; and that you will, as far as possible, aid me in preserving the order and decorum that belong to a convention of a great party. And I invoke here to-day a spirit of harmony in your deliberations, and also invoke the deliberate utterances that belong to a great party in declaring its principles and placing its candidates before the people. [Applause.] Again I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

Among the nominations for Lieut. Governor, was the name of Col. Noyes, of Clinton.

Mr. Bush stated that he had received a request from Col. C. H. Noyes, to withdraw his name in case it should be presented before the convention. He therefore withdrew the name of Col. Noyes as a candidate for Lieutenant Govenor.

A ballot was then taken for Supreme Judge with the following result:

Ludlow	46	Graham	23
Woodward	40	Clark	12
Ross	37	Wilson	11
Dallas	36	Dana	6
Trunkey	33		

The Chair then announced the result of the 6th ballot as follows:

Woodward	128
Ross	108

Hon. Warren J. Woodward having received a majority of all the votes cast, is declared the nominee of this Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

This announcement was the signal for a renewal of the applause and excitement noted above.

The Chair then announced balloting for Lieutenant Governor in order which was proceeded with as follows:

North	30	Kain	14
Latta	13	Stewart	27
Morris	12	Sowden	30
Duart	14	Manly	12
Black	3	McCone	3
Martin	30	Fox	8
Piolet	8	Zeigler	27

The Chair directed the clerk to call the roll and fifth ballot was taken. After the roll had been called, a number of delegates who had not voted recorded their votes.

The clerk then read the result of the ballot, as follows:

Latta, 145; Kaine, 58; Sowden, 52.

On second ballot Hon. Justice S. Temple of Green county, was nominated for Auditor General.

Gen. M'Candless, on 2nd ballot was nominated for Sec'y of Internal Affairs.

D. G. Bush, substitute for T. N. Hall of Centre, was upon the committee on resolutions, and also chosen as a member of the State Central Committee.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Witte, Chairman of the Committee, then read the following report:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, do declare that the Republican party since its access to power has:

Violated the Federal Constitution;
Degraded the judiciary;
Prostrated Industry;
Plundered the People;
Usurped Power;
Loaned its Credit to Coporations without Constitutional sanction;
Fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country;
Introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of government, and among its office holders, and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted;
Appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country;
Increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations;
Overawed and ignored the civil power and set-up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of states;
Revised the sedition laws, and, by Federal legislation, attempted to destroy the liberty of the Press;
Dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed Civil Rights bill made a war of races imminent;
Therefore, charging these offenses on the Republican party, we call on all honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November next as to produce a change, and expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.
Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief;

1. That the present prostration of the industrial and commercial interests of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the Republican party and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the government.

2. That we are opposed to governmental grants of public lands to corporations, as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

That we favor an honest and economical government; the lopping off of every needless expense; a reduction in the number of office-holders; the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and a return to the moderate salaries and plain customs of former days.

4. That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or in that of their widows and orphans.

5. That a steady effort should be made to bring the government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

6. That we denounce the Civil Rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the right of the States to control their domestic concerns in their own way; and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

7. That while we recognize to the fullest and broadest extent that it is duty of the State to secure to all the blessings of education, and hence, that our public school system should be generously sustained; we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools, in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated; believing, as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training the children in separate schools.

8. That the leaders of the Republican party having opposed the present Constitution of this State, invoking the Supreme Court to proclaim in advance of the vote for its ratification, partisan objections to its provisions selecting to preside over its late State Convention a member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the Constitution as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, cannot deny their hostile attitude in the past constitutional reform, or deceive the people by false pretenses in regard to their future policy.

During the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Witte was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, which plainly showed the hearty indorsement accorded to the platform by all present.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received and the report was unanimously adopted.

THE REGION OF THE BLACK HILLS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

When the gruff old Dr. Samuel Johnson poured out the wealth of his imagination and the longest of Latin derivatives into the History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, he little thought that the Valley of Happiness, hemmed in by frowning mountains and isolated from the outer world, which he pictured in Africa, would one day be found in the Western Hemisphere. If the testimony of tourists were taken as to what part of the globe was most prosaic and where they would least expect to be called upon for an outburst of sentiment, they would be likely to recur to their experiences in our newly settled west, where civilization has been introduced by the cow-catcher of the locomotive, the Aladdin's palaces that spring up in a night are represented by pine shanties and the principal relief to the monotony of existence is provided by whisky and the revolver. Yet even there, amid the uncouth life of the frontier, the whispers over camp fires had told for years of a secluded region where white men had never penetrated, where gold and game and pasture were abundant, where mountains and hostile Indians barred the way. Wiseacres derided these legends. The few stories concerning specimens of gold which Indians had exhibited as from this region, were of doubtful authenticity. Expeditions to explore the Black Hills had always been discouraged by our government, and those that were attempted met determined hostility from the savages, and material obstacles that utterly baffled their curiosity.

The facts that have been revealed by the Black Hills expedition, now fully confirmed by General Custer's report, transcend these legends. The prose of reality, even in official utterances, surpasses the stories that were ascribed to fancy. The details of the discovery read like a chapter of romance. The explorers, skirting the hitherto impenetrable boundary, find access by following a water-course, but are stopped by the narrowness of the canon. Suddenly a gap is discovered in the rocky wall, and the adventurers press within the charmed circle, where thousands of verdant acres are spread before eyes weary of the desolation of the outside plains. Rich pasturage, pure cold water, "stone, wood, fuel "and lumber, sufficient for all time to "come," though involving some repetition as thus enumerated, certainly present an attractive picture. Here is land fit for cultivating all cereals except perhaps corn, and a climate that guarantees the success of the husbandman.

But far more attractive than even this catalogue of suface products are the indications of the soil. Iron, plumbago and gypsum are there in abundance. Gold—so the official report tells us—is found in the very roots of the grass, and thence downward, in profitable quantity, even to a depth of eight feet. Men who have had no experience in mining find gold without expending time or labor. We hear now nothing about Indian treaties, and the sacredness of the reservation. All through the border towns the excitement of the news is spreading. It is "gold and gold without end, and visions of gold *in futuro.*" Prompt measures will be necessary on the part of the government in reference to the incoming throng of gold seekers, to prevent or legalize their incursion, and if necessary, to protect them against hostile savages. The fact that the latest advices discredit the rumor of an attack upon Custer's force, will serve to fan the gold fever, and we may expect anew such scenes as were witnessed in the settlement of California.

Ohio last year elected a democratic Legislature, Which saved to the people some $2,500,000 as compared with the previous year when the Republicans were in power. Let the people of Pennsylvania try the same experiment this year. Two and a half millions is a sum worth saving.

And now it is stated that Col. Forney is to be pushed for Senator Scott's seat in the United States Senate When it is considered that Cameron and Forney have buried the hatchet and that the Press is now intensely Ring, it looks as if there is a good deal of truth in the statement.

The literary contents of the September Aldine consists of a poem by Elizabeth Akers Allen, "The Bobolink," a sweet story of the child love of Nicolo Paganini, from the Italian; an admirable paper on "English Landladies," by Mrs M. E. W. Sherwood. "The Story of the Lightning," a poem by Edgar Fawcott; "Theresa and Her Lovers," by Frances Lee; an interesting account of "The Women of Schorndof," "The discontented Sister," a poem by Helen Barron Bostwick; a lengthy article on Franz Liszt, by Elise Polko; a charming account of St Martin's Day, a children's festival by C. W. Conant; "Voices of the Night," by Jenny Burr; "Monseiur Le Blanc," by Mrs. George Barle; "At the Tomb," by Julia C. R. Dorr; and Lincoln Cathedral, by Fuller Walker. The editorial articles upon music, art, literature, and descriptive of the pictures, are filled with fresh and valuable matter.—Aldine Co., N. Y.

NEGRO TROUBLES.

Tennessee Negroes Planning the Murder of Whites.

Nashville, Tenn., August 26.—A number of negroes at Pickettsville, Gibson County, six miles from Humboldt threatened a riot last Saturday and Sunday on account of some supposed wrong done them, and manifested a strong desire to kill two or three citizens, and fire and sack the town Yesterday sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested, taken to Trenton, and placed in jail for safe keeping About 1 o'clock this morning between seventy-five and one hundred masked men entered the town, and riding up to the jail demanded and compelled the Sheriff to deliver up the keys thereof They then took the sixteen negroes from the prison, and, after killing four and mortally wounding two on the confines of the town, rode off with the remaining ten, and are supposed to have killed them. Nothing has been heard of the party since they left. Considerable excitement exists among the negroes, and the whites are taking steps to defend themselves in case of an outbreak.

The origin of the trouble was at a barbecue near Pickettsville some five weeks since in a difficulty between a white man named J. O. Hale and J. Webb, a negro, about a payment of 50 cents Since that time the negroes have made numerous threats of violence. On Saturday night last as two young men named Monroe Morgan and James Warren were riding along the road some three miles from Pickettsville, they were fired upon by some thirty or forty negroes who were hid in the woods. The young men abandoned their horses, took to the woods, and escaped to town. The citizens, who had become alarmed at the firing, and in view of the reports that the negroes were organizing armed companies, suspected a negro named Ben Walker of being one of the shooting party, when the constable with a posse proceeded to his house, where they captured a negro named Ben Ballard, who confessed that they had met Saturday night, and organized to protect Colonel Webb (negro) from Ku-Klux, and after that to kill Burrell Butler for divulging their plans to the whites, but after meeting and firing on Morgan and Warren, they separated. He also gave the names of a large number engaged in the plot for the assassination and murder. When Ballard's confession was made public the greatest excitement spread throughout the country, and the citizens gathered at Pickettsville, and a meeting was called, at which Esquire Burnett presided. It was decided to summon a posse and arrest the following negroes, who, according to Ballard, were ringleaders—George Green, Steve Bryant, Dan Williams, Bob Love, Dick Shaw, Doug Jameson, Hayes Peebles, Jarrett Burrows, Alfred Williams, and Nick Joey—which was done, and they were brought to Pickettsville on Saturday night A band of masked men rode into the town and demanded the prisoners, but Marshal Dugan refused to give them up, and the masked men left. On Monday the prisoners were arraigned before the justices on a charge of shooting, with intent to kill and with inciting to riot. One of them, Jarrett Burrows, turned State's evidence, and related the story of the case, origin, purpose, and expectation of this extensive organization among the negroes of Gibson County, which was corroborated by Nelson McGhee, a negro, who also said it was rumored for some time past that President Grant would back the negroes in whatever course they took against the whites, and acting on this belief the negroes had determined to extirpate the whites so as to obtain their lands, &c., but had not agreed upon a time for the outbreak. This measure for the murder of the whites was agreed to by all except Burrell Butler, of Pickettsville, and because of his opposition they intended to kill him on Saturday night for fear he would tell the whites. Burrows also gave the names of several other persons who were to be killed on Saturday night, and told where the negroes met in a railroad cut and organized by electing Wesley Shields captain until they reached the house of Colonel Webb, who was to take command. They also expected to meet a company from Humboldt under charge of John Regan, which failed to come

Great Excitement.

Memphis, Tenn., August 26.—Despatches from Humboldt and other points along the line of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad in Gibson County, near the scenes of the disturbances on Saturday, say a perfect reign of terror exists in consequence of the excitement growing out of the mob taking sixteen negroes out of Trenton Jail last night and killing them. Blacks and whites are arming, and such is the dread of a conflict ensuing that railroad officials find it difficult to prevent the employees leaving the road. Further news is anxiously looked for.

THE ZUNIANS.

Something About an Almost Extinct Race of Aborignes.

ST. JOSEPH, August 6, 1874.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Times

An article in the Denver News of July 22, and copied in your paper of a late date records some particulars of a wonderful people; but is not as therein termed, "a wonderful discovery" and now just made. The race alluded to are doubtless the Zunians, visited by Colonels Doniphan and Gilpen in December, 1846; and there are now living in this State quite a number of persons who have been at the same village.

The late Colonel John T. Huges, who was killed at Independence, Mo., in an attack upon the Federal forces, in 1862, accompanied the First Missouri Regiment in its its unparalleled march from Fort Leavenworth, via Santa Fe, Chihuahua, and Saltillo, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, in 1846-7, and wrote an account of the campaign, entitled "Doniphan's Expedition." In the fall of 1846 Colonel Doniphan was directed by General Kearney to cross the Rocky Mountains, 300 miles, to the waters of the Colorado River, and either make peace with the Navahoes or chastise them so effectually as to protect the settlements of New Mexico, and after crossing the snowy range in November, amid storms and overcoming difficulties greater than Napoleon had to encounter at the Spluged, the Navahoe country was reached, a satisfactory treaty effected, and a visit made to Zuni, which Col. Hughes thus describes at page 194 of his book:

Zuni, one of the most extraordinary cities in the world, and perhaps the only one now known resembling those of the ancient Aztec, is situated on the right bank of the River Piscao, a small branch of the Gila, or Colorado, of California, nearly two hundred miles west of the Del Norte, and contains a singular and interesting population of upwards of six thousand, who derive their support almost exclusively from agriculture. They clothe themselves in blankets and other fabrics of their own manufacture. The Zunians being friendly disposed towards the soldiers, they procured of them a supply of provisions and also various fruits, in which the country abounds. The Zunis or Zunians have long been celebrated not only for honesty and hospitality, but also for their intelligence and ingenuity in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics.

In 1847 Colonel Doniphan thus described the same city to the editor of the New Orleans National:

It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sun-dried brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second story rises from this vast solid structure so as to designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building

The inhabitants of Zuni enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night, as a defence against any enemy that might be prowling about. In this city were seen some thirty Albino Indians, who have no doubt given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky Moustains a tribe of white aborigines. The discovery of this city of the Zunians will afford the most curious speculations among those who have searched in vain for a city of Indians who possessed the manners and habits of the Aztecs. No doubt but that we have a race living as did that people when Cortes entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact that the Zunians have, since the Spaniard left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have also driven away from amongst them the priest and other dignitaries who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their own; their great chief or governor being the civil and religious head. The country around the city of Zuni is cultivated with a great care, and affords food not only for the inhabitants but for large flocks of cattle and sheep.

In 1851 the writer conversed with the celebrated F. X. Aubrey about this same city of Zuni, which he had visited a short time previous, and was assured that the inhabitants were expecting the resurrection of some chief of the line of Montezuma, who would restore their power in the country. He described them as located beyond the main range of the Rockeys, near the Mohave country, on the waters of the Pacific. He spoke of them as more nearly resembling the Asiatics than Indian races. This city is situated sixty miles south and west of the Bear Springs, a famous resort of the Navahoe tribes, in New Mexico, the vicinity abounding in beautiful valleys and rich and luxuriant grasses, and giving every indication of rich mineral deposits. Some eight or ten leagues south of Zuni the command of Colonel Doniphan came across a large ruin of what had once evidently been a stone and brick Aztec city. One of the buildings remained a story and a half high, and showed skill of a high order. In the building was found a large collection of cedar wood stowed away for use, and of which the men cooked supper, and it seemed as if it burned as brightly as it would have done more than a century before when first collected and stowed away. The inhabitants of this city had doubtless died out, as the Zunians are now doing. They have decreased from over six thousand in 1846 to less than four thousand, as at present described by Captain Manning.

OBSERVER.

VICTORY OVER THE WORLD.

[The Rev. Dr. Robinson at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.]

Dr. Robinson selected the following as his text: "Who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God." I. John, v. 5. It was useless, the preacher said, to deny the existance of spiritual enemies. It was not necessary to prove that the forces of the world were antagonistic to Christ, and that it was necessary to struggle for the victory. So universal was the extent of sin and its results that nothing but faith in God could secure the victory. It was necessary that man should pass through trials and struggles in order that he might be trained to endure hardships. The foes which the Christian had to encounter had been variously named, and yet they were all comprehended in the one word "world." That word stands for all that is opposed to Christ's kingdom. But the life outside the man was not all that he had to contend with; for man had a world within that could not be shut out by monastic wall or forest retreats. The will and desire of man's heart remained, and time and place did not change it. The inner world could make a man find heaven in hell, and cause a hell to be made even of heaven. Secret enemies were the most terrible to encounter. An open foe generally inspired energy, and persecution would only strengthen those who struggled in the faith. The burglar whose tread could be heard was not so much dreaded as the stealthy thief who crept into the house during the night. The specious errors, the pleasures of sense, the flattering promises of wealth and power, the pride of life, were more dangerous to the Christian than open sins; and were only to be conquered by the inward principle of faith, which was the product of either education or culture. Both of those qualities might be used either for or against the truth, and they were no protection against vice. They merely trained the powers of the wicked to war against the righteous. The nature of a tree could not be changed by pruning; so culture might make bad men, make them pleasant in manners, and cause them to be "perfect gentlemen," although still leaving them inwardly bad. Education also might train the mind, and yet leave the hidden sources of sin untouched. Faith acted directly on the soul. An inventor would toil day and night, regardless of the calls for food and sleep, having faith in the principle that he could produce something that would bless the world and give him fame. The miner was sustained in his toilsome labor by the faith that in the hearts of the mountain lay the hidden treasures which he was seeking. But there was no need of looking further for illustrations while there was a sublime one nearer, in Plymouth Church itself. The confidence of the members of that church in the integrity of their pastor, even while he was suffering under the heavy lashings of calumny, furnished all the illustration of worldly faith that could be needed. How much greater must this feeling be when the object is Jesus's love. It had been seen within a few years how love for country would turn the student and salesman into heroes, inspiring them to perform marvelous deeds. Many men had been saved from ruin and eternal death by the restraining love of a pure woman, and others through the trusting love of a child. A man who had faith in Jesus saw in Him the divine glory of God. He perceived it in His human character. His sympathy, and His redeeming love, and he had the faith that the Son of God loved him. Faith throws our sins before us in a new light, and their enormity was not felt so much as when faith enabled the Christian's conviction of the blackness of sin, and gave him to throw off the burdens, as a youth throws off his childish attachments. Faith enabled the believer, by anticipation, to bring the glories of heaven nearer. Paul, through faith, endured two years of imprisonment in Caesarea, as he saw the reward that would ultimately be gained in delights of Heaven. Bunyan, while shut out from the world, saw in his prison cell and through the barred windows the beauties of the Celestial City, and his sublime faith gave us the Pilgrim's Progress, showing clearly his anticipation of heavenly things.

The preacher then pointed out the applications to be derived from the text: First, that faith in Jesus was liberating, the overcomes the powers of the world. Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians illustrated this. When man became the slave of the world, there was nothing he could do but what would increase his servitude. When the Christian rose by faith, he lived above the world, and all the beauties and attractions thereof became merely subservient. The psalmist, the martyrs, and the Christian poets all illustrated this. The world is his, and everything in life becomes to him delightful; but while living in the world, he does not abuse his privileges. There was a difference in having the world and the world having us. And secondly, overcoming the world by faith. The question for all to consider was whether the world shall conquer us, or we the world. The Christian must either win or loose, overcome or be overcome. It was easy to show oneself to be borne on the current of time, but sooner or later must come to a bitter end. It was not so easy to save the soul amid the deceitfulness of the world. Was there nothing in the words "Well done, good and faithful servant" worthy of a struggle? Was there nothing in the hope of "salvation" to make men put away the world? And yet men go on day by day, exposed to the dangers of this world, and regardless of the fact that their only help is in the power of the Holy Spirit.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
2oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

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.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y.

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. may 3tf.

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

P. R. 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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of
Summer 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.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flanneis. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept