The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 15, 1874.

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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 Additional Law Judge,
JOHN H. ORVIS.

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

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

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

For Congress,
L. A. MACKEY.

For State Senator,
WM. A. WALLACE.

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

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.

COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.

CO. SURVEYOR,
William P. Mitchell.

AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

Delaware and Georgia were last week carried by the democrats by sweeping majorities.

Oakes Ames' little memorandum killed a good many radical congressmen and senators, and now Kellogg's stub book, is doing the same kind of execution upon some more of the shining lights of that party.

How do the honest republicans of Centre like the sommersault of their organ. It has made strange bed fellows, and is now check by jowl with "them other fellers." Republicans read the last Tuten paper, and see how your organ "honeyfugels" whom they used to pretend to detest. They are eating crow now.

The Bellefonte Republican, edited by men who were born, bred, fed, educated (?) and raised in New England, a country that is made up of capitalists, monopolists, corporations and patent right swindlers, and who came into this county only a few months ago, have the impudence to attempt to denounce our best and most public spirited and useful citizens, who were born and raised and toiled among our own people and for their interests, these they have the impudence to denounce now as opposed to the interests of the very people among whom they always lived and did business! These men come here and undertake to denounce such men as Wm. A. Wallace, L. A. Mackey, and John H. Orvis! What do these strangers know about these men? Where did any of them wrong his neighbor? They simply make charges like boys quarreling upon the street, yet are unable to point to a single act or deed on the part of Mr. Wallace or Mr. Mackey that bears them out in their cowardly course. Read the Bellefonte Republican and it is full of *stuff*, instead of a single *fact* that it points to, which proves anything against Messrs. Wallace and Mackey.

No decent set of strangers would be guilty of such conduct, and we tell the Tutens that our people knew Wallace and Mackey from their boyhoods, and need no introduction from them. These Tutens slipped into Bill Brown's boots unrecommended, uninvited, and unknown to our people, and who knows whether they dare today go back whence they came? Bah! such fellows undertake to break down the oldest and best citizens of this section, in fish-woman style!

We repeat, if you know anything against Mr. Wallace, show it up like men, copy it from his record, give the page, &c., and never mind your own low innuendoes. If Mr. Mackey has dealt wrongly with any one, give that person's name, and the circumstances. The people want the facts.

There is no one so mean as he who assails your character without cause or ground, and nothing so cowardly and disreputable in a newspaper as to be continually making fussy charges without furnishing facts to sustain them—and this is the work we find the Bellefonte Republican engaged in just now against the pure and upright men named above. The people *know* Mackey, Wallace, and Orvis, and every time you throw out your cowardly insinuations, your own readers answer to themselves, "you lie."

In an interesting article on public extravagance the Pittsburgh Post points out that when such men as Shunk and Bigler were Governors of Pennsylvania the Governor's salary was $3,000. Now it is $10,000. Then the Governor's messenger received $400, now $1,200. There were then no pages in either House. Now there are about seventy-five. Then the public grounds were cared for by an old man for $300 a year. Now the State pays $8,000 for that duty. To inaugurate a Governor cost $300 or $400. Now it costs $4,000. The State then contributed nothing toward the burial of a Governor, but the recent burial of an ex-Governor cost the treasury from $4,000 to $5,000. The Post might have added that then men sought office for honor; now they seek it for addition, division, and silence. But what can be expected of the rank and file of Republican office-holders while the very head of the party votes himself a salary double that of Lincoln, Jackson, and Adams, besides absorbing an immense sum annually for perquisites?

In Georgia the democratic victory was a sweeping one. So far as heard from, only three counties, Liberty, Newton, and Flynn, have gone Republican. The indications are that the entire delegation from Georgia in the next Congress will be Democratic.

John Boozer Opposed to Reform

John Boozer, the radical nominee for Assembly, is not the man for the times. He is one of those who wanted to keep up the old corrupt order of things, and opposed the adoption of the new Constitution with all his might. So bitter was he against that healthy instrument that he rolled up his sleeves, and in his passion against reform, he stuck his pantaloons into his boots and with his hatchet in his hand, he waded into the fight against the new Constitution which has already done so much to prevent abuses. He fought against it unceasingly until the polls closed, and engaged in misrepresenting it, as all in Potter twp. know—a fact which he dare not and can not deny. Now is he the man to go to Harrisburg, and assist in carrying out the work of reform under the new order of things?

One of Mr. Boozer's arguments against the new Constitution was, (and he used it among such as he thought would believe it) that if it were adopted every sucking pig, shoat, hog, lamb, sheep, colt, calf, &c., would have to be taxed in addition to all other personal property! Now if Mr. Boozer understood the new Constitution in that way, we must say we need men to legislate for us who have a clearer understanding of law than he has. If he knew better and attempted to deceive honest farmers by such a silly argument, (and we will not charge him with that) why then his conduct would have been simply disgraceful. But his course is to be attributed to his lack of understanding rather than to his disposition to deceive.

Mr. Boozer, besides this, called in question the motives of the scores of good men of all parties who were members of the constitutional convention, and represented that they were not actuated by a desire to do good and correct the abuses under which the people were suffering at the hands of corrupt politicians, and he boldly placed himself on the side of Cameron, Bergner, Sam Josephs and such, who acted as generals in the little army that opposed the adoption of the new Constitution.

Now honest voters of Centre county, you who cast so large a majority in favor of the new Constitution, will you vote to send a man to Harrisburg the very first session under it and to participate in the start of the great reform measures which he was trying to prevent by opposing the new Constitution? Let the 3rd of November tell.

The Grangers and Politics

The grangers say, and their Declaration of Principles has it, that the Patrons of Husbandry do not intend to use their order for political purposes. That is right and it removes one of the prejudices held against it by some who felt alarmed at the new Order. Every true and consistent Granger will strive to keep the order within the purposes of its establishment, and will put his foot upon every effort made to divert the order from its pure objects. Now we desire to call the attention of Grangers to the course of the Bellefonte Republican. Take up its issue of 7th inst., and you find that paper making columns of appeals to the Granges to run into politics and throw their influence in favor of the radical ticket. No Democratic paper has done this yet, and this movement needs to be watched and the sooner the honest Grangers tell the editors from the land of patent right agents and monopolists to mind their own business and that the Patrons will do their own thinking and voting, the better it will be for the success of the new Order, and the higher it will be esteemed by outsiders.

Will the honest republican Grangers approve of the attempt of their political organ to carry politics into the Granges, and will they approve of the appeals it is making to prejudice the Granges against the democratic party? Grangers, will you allow the radical organ to sow the seeds of dissension among you by this attempt to sully your Order with politics? Watch these fellows and all such attempts and don't be backward in pronouncing your condemnation against these serpents who are attempting to beguile you, if you love your Order, and wish to have it respected and kept pure.

The Lewisburg Journal says: It is not generally known that L. A. Mackey, Esq., the Democratic candidate for congress, is a native of Union county. But such is the fact. He was born in White Deer township, about four miles from Lewisburg. In 1841 he moved to Clinton county, two years after its organization, a poor boy and comparatively unknown. By perseverance and honorable deportment, he soon gained for himself a good reputation, and commenced the study of law, where as a practising attorney he rapidly rose in public estimation.

Remember, voters, that the election comes off, Tuesday November 3rd. Tell it to your neighbor, and see that no democrat stays away. It is an important election. Congress, Legislature, U. S. Senator, and Constitutional Reform, are involved, and every Democrat has a sacred duty to perform on that day.

If you wish to hear good and interesting speeches, go to the democratic meeting, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening next, 20, and listen to Wallace, Mackey, M'Candless, and Witte. Let every citizen of Centre county, who can, go. No one will regret it—republican or democrat.

Jno. G. Love is one of those fellows who laughs when he hears German spoken, although he don't understand a syllable. That's for why, and he wants to be district attorney now. Jack L. Spangler speaks both languages, and has ability and a good reputation. Now honest German voters, which of the two will suit you best?

There must be something "rotten in Denmark" when the yank's of the Tuten Republican keep bellowing out from week to week, that they are farmers—trying to gull our Centre county farmers with a Yankee trick. They farmers! Why bless you New England, where they came from, is not at all a farming country, its where they manufacture bogus cod-fish and wooden nutmegs, and all the bread and meat and potatoes they have up there, are raised by the German farmers of Pennsylvania and sent up to these two legged Yankee humbugs and breeders of isms. The good old farmers of Centre are not to be soft soaped by these Yankee cousins from the land of patent right swindlers.

The colored element in Louisiana has seceded from the Grant Kellogg radicals, and published a long address in which they announce their purpose to act with honest white men, and denounce Kellogg because he is neither generous to the whites nor just to the negroes. They repudiate the carpet baggers, the curse of the south, and will have no more fellowship with them. This address of the colored brethren will not suit the northern radical sympathisers of carpet-bag rule, and the Phila. Press of Monday last, evinces its displeasure at the bold and independent stand taken by the colored men of Alabama.

The Tuten paper insinuates—it deals in insinuations—that it knows something bad in our record when in the legislature. Well the Record is easily got at—but it will not resort to that, it gets its hash across the way now, and can give a re-hash of the bogus Osceola and $20,000 silver mining stories. Such things answer their purpose.

The enemies of Col. Mackey have not yet been able to give a single reason why any one should vote against him. This they can not do, for the people know him too long and too well, as a most exemplary citizen and philanthropist,—he is every inch a true nobleman. The honester portion of the republicans admit this, and where they know him best they intend also to vote for him. Four years ago hundreds of republicans in Clinton county voted for Mr. Mackey, when the district was radical, and they were anxious to elect him in preference to their own nominee. This year, with a democratic district, where his election is sure, the republicans will vote for him almost en masse, so high is he held in their estimation. Mr. Mackey is as much devoted to the interests of the farmers, mechanics, and working classes in general, as any man that ever ran for congress. This all know, and admit. Then let the people rally around him, for he has ever been their friend.

Democrats can pride themselves upon such a nominee as J. Newlin Hall, for Commissioner. He is a steady, hard working farmer, a gentleman who has seen and learned much, and of more than ordinary ability. Every one in his own township speaks well of him, and he will get an increased vote there. What better recommendation could be desired.

Naught can the radical organ and leaders say against Hon. S. T. Shugert. He spent a life-time in our county, and yet his political enemies must admit that his character is stainless. He has ever been one of the prominent citizens of our county; it is admitted that he is eminently fitted for the Legislature, and that he is strictly honest. Democrats, give him every vote; he never was unfaithful to the party, and always worked zealously for its triumph.

The Tuten paper missed its mark widely in its attempt to excite the Grangers against Wm. A. Wallace, when that gentleman for over a year was in a great enterprise which has the sanction of the Patrons of Husbandry—the Texas Pacific RR. This road, of which Mr. Wallace is Vice President, is in opposition to a railroad monopoly, and will have the effect of reducing freights for the Texas farmer, Granger and non-Granger. Mr. Wallace's entire record is in accord with the above. He spent twelve years in the senate battling against injustice, corruption, monopoly and Yankee ideas and schemes, and for the interests of the farming and laboring classes of central Pennsylvania who almost unanimously voted to keep him in the Senate during the last three terms because he ever was true to their interests. We challenge a successful contradiction.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

GRANT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT ESCAPE THE ODIUM OF THE KELLOGG USURPATION—A CRIME THAT ADMITS OF NO PALLIATION

[N. Y. Independent Republican.]

While we hold the Republican party, through its President and Congress, responsible for the terrible break down of popular government in Louisiana and while we are willing to be recognized as a thoroughtly Republican newspaper, we yet decline to be held in any sense or degree responsible for that collapse. We call our readers to witness that from the first we have protested and continue to protest, first against the usurpation of the Republican party in Louisiana, and then against the action of the President and of Congress in supporting and maintaining this usurpation. We have during the past twenty months, repeated these our protests, till our readers were weary and we were ashamed to speak more. We now have the sad satisfaction of seeing it proved that we did not speak too soon, too earnestly, nor too often. We have held all alone, as we hold now, that nothing else has occurred in American history to discredit so deeply our boasted theory of republican ism. A government returned by a fraudulent canvassing board which had no returns to canvass, has usurped for nearly two years the rule of the state. It happened to be Republican. Had it been Democratic, there is not a particle of doubt that it would have been put down in two days. At last a popular uprising overthrows the usurpers, but the President, being committed to the usurpation by his own act and the action and nonaction of Congress, is compelled to restore it. If this be the republicanism of the Republican party, we want none of it. We believe it is not. It shall not be, if we can help it. The President may hesitate to convoke Congress in this supreme emergency, that it may undo the consequences of its own neglect; but Congress meets in three months, and must then do tardy justice. What a pity that it did not dare or care to do right at first, and save this disgrace! Perhaps it needed this lesson.

DISTINCT OBJECTIONS TO A. G. OLMSTED.

1st. When a member of the State Senate, Mr. Arthur G. Olmsted, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for the nine million steal, by which the State Treasury was to be depleted of that amount of bonds, and he was one of the concocters of the scheme.

2d. While a State Senator and representing the district directly concerned, he assisted in the passage and voted for the infamous Tioga act, which authorised landlords to turn their tenants out of doors, at any time of year, upon ten days notice.

3d. He voted for all measures presented to the Legislature designed to put the negro on an equality with the white man—to make him a voter and juror, force him into cars and all public conveyances and places of assemblage, cemeteries, churches, schools, &c.,—and is an open advocate now of Sumner's infamous Civil Rights bill, which attempts to force social equality in all respects, under heavy fines and penalties, and forces the negro into all public schools, to be the associate and companion of white children.

CHECK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

Two little books have been the death of the Republican party, Oakes Ames's memorandum book and Governor Kellogg's check-book.

W. E. Chandler, Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party; Matt. Carpenter, President pro tem. of the Senate; Benj. F. Butler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, are the men "stubbed," tripped, and fallen over Kellogg's check-book.

Schuyler Colfax the Vice-President of the United States, Henry Wilson now Vice President, Henry L. Dawes Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Jas. A. Garfield Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, Sam. Hooper Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, John A. Bingham then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, now Minister to Japan, Glenni W. Scofield Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, William D. Kelley champion of Protection in the Ways and Means Committee, Wm. B Allison of the same committee and now Senator from Iowa, James Harlan his predecessor and J. F. Wilson his former colleague, Patterson, Senator from New Hampshire, are the men who were caught and fell over Oakes Ames's Credit Mobilier memorandum book.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young lady named Barto was accidentally shot with a revolver, and instantly killed, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the house of Daniel Kline, son of Dr. Kline, Osceola. Mr. Daniel Kline had a "log rolling" on that day, and as usual on such occasions, nearly all the neighbors, far and near, assembled to assist. Among others, Miss Barto had called to remain during the day, and in company with Mr. Kline's little daughter, went up stairs to get a piece of toilet soap that she would find in the pocket of a coat belonging to a young man named Kline. In attempting to remove the articles she was in search of, her hand came in contact with a revolver, which she drew partly out of the pocket, but the hammer caught fast in some way, preventing her from removing the pistol, and while in the act of looking into the barrel, perhaps to ascertain if it was loaded, her hand slightly relaxed and the hammer having been partly sprung, came down with sufficient force to explode the cap. The pistol was of course discharged, and the ball took effect above one of her eyes, killing her instantly.

BARN BURNED.—The large new barn of George Heckendorn, of Kartha us township, was struck by lightning on night of 1st inst., and burned with all its contents, including a cow and a large hog, together with twenty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats. His loss will not be less than from $1,500 to $1,800; no insurance. The fire fiend has visited Mr. Heckendorn on two former occasions. His dwelling house at Salt Lick was burned eight years ago, and a little less than two years ago his barn on the hill was burned, and he rebuilt it on the same ground only one year ago, to now be consumed by lightning.—*Clearfield Republican.*

There is one "outrage" on the colored people which receives not the slightest attention in the radical newspapers. This is the Freedmen's Bank swindle which with its thirty-three branches conveniently located so as to gather in their hard earnings, has robbed the poor negroes of nearly half a million dollars.

Kellogg's "check book" may prove as fatal as Oakes Ames's "memorandum-book." In the meanwhile, a "suspension of judgement" is asked, as he is "preparing a statement."—[Toledo Commercial (Rep.)

The vultures in the South are all for Gen. Grant for the third term. It is fair to presume that so far as they have produced the late disturbances they were working in his interest, and he, in his proclamations and acts, in their.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

A FRIGHTFUL RIDE.

The Adarian, Ohio, Times, of the 5th, tells the thrilling story that on Friday afternoon a man from Fayette, Fulton county, whose name is not given, while assisting to inflate the balloon which was announced to ascend at four o'clock from the Morenci Fair Grounds, was accidently caught by the legs in the trapeze ropes and was carried into the air until he looked like a mere speck among the clouds. Having mounted to the height of probably a mile or more, the balloon floated off in a northwesterly direction, and landed in an open field, about three-quarters of a mile from the point of starting. It may be stated that the man righted himself up, and clung tightly to the ropes during his aerial ride and received no injury, either by the ride or by the landing except a tremendous scare. Great excitement prevailed among the crowd witnessing the ascension—all holding their breath in painful suspense. When it was finally apparent that the balloon was descending in such a position and at so gentle a rate that the man would be likely to escape unhurt, cheer upon cheer rent the air.

CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

A special from Titusville says that proofs are daily accumulating of a conspiracy to gain the entire control of the oil producing region, embracing millions of dollars, and far exceeding in extent of its resources, the South improvement company of 1871. Several hundred men were discharged yesterday (Tuesday) from the refineries, and the barrel factories are no longer profitable. The plan of the conspiracy is to depress the value of all oil property by rendering the continued work unprofitable through heavy freights imposed at a time of light demands for exports. Great excitement exists, and it is proposed to indict the officers of the leading trunk lines for conspiracy.

The wind that wafted the Brooklyn scandal over the country carried good to the lawyers at least. The New York Times has been making a compilation of the cases growing out of it that will come before the courts. The result is as follows: "Tilton has brought an action against Mr. Beecher to recover damages for the wrong alleged to have been done him; Mr. Beecher brings an action against Mr. Tilton; a lady brings an action against Mr. Moulton; Mr. Bowen brings three actions against the Brooklyn Eagle; Mr. Moulton threatens an action against Mr. Beecher; a lady brings an action against the Daily Graphic; Mr. Tilton brings an action against the World and the Tribune; a Grand Jury has indicted Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton." There are some twelve suits in all in the above list, and it is not ended yet, either.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

San Francisco, October 2.—The Vasco De Gama brings news from Yokohama up to September 11.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan, August 20, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping On Gooloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks. At Nagasaki, the iron clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked and fully two hundred lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Stores and houses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Kabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Sagokan came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Fully 200 lives were lost at Nagasaki during the September typhoon, and not less 1,000 junks were wrecked. At Sagoken 1000 persons were killed and 6,000 houses besides thousands of cattle, were destroyed.

THE CHRISTIAN SEAL.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage preached at the Fifth-ave. Baptist Church on the "Question of Christian Privilege." His text was Ephesians, iv., 30: "And grieve not the wholy spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption."

The word "seal," used by St. Paul in the text, said Dr. Armitage, refers to an ancient custom. Seals held an important place in all ancient transactions. They were of various kinds. Some were rings, and by them the owner's signature was fixed to documents as it is to-day by writing. The delivery of a signet ring or seal from a monarch to a subject transferred the power of the royal name, and gave the recipient regal authority. This is well illustrated, in more modern times by the case of the Earl of Essex, to whom Queen Elizabeth of England gave her signet ring, anticipating that he might be involved in political difficulties. The possession of the ring saved the Earl's life. David uses a beautiful expression when he says in his Psalms, "My heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my fibers." Solomon says: Set me a seal upon thy bosom," meaning that he would be set in the bosom of God, marked with the seal of His love, as a valued gem is worn in the bosom of a monarch. It is a sweet thought for all Christians; we are such seals—such precious jewels. When the seal is used, the wax becomes an image of it. So the seal of the Holy Spirit changes the soul of man imprinting its image upon it. Sealing denotes ratification, as well as transformation. The seal was used to ratify covenants and agreements, making them binding. In this way God has entered into a covenant with his people, and has ratified it with the oath and sealed it with the promise. God has given the earnest of the spirit. The word "earnest" is a legal term. It is sometimes called "binding money," which is given to secure the bargain. "Earnest" carries the idea of a pledge. When God has put His spirit in your heart, that is the "earnest" which He gives you. Having that you are absolutely certain of heriting eternal life. No power can take it from you, for God has insured it to you. He has sealed you, and you are His forever. He will not lose you. The seal also denotes recognition. Seals were used as marks of identification. Men affixed their seals to their property to show that it was their property, as we write our names in books belonging to us, in order to give notice that they are ours. When the seal was affixed to any property, all the world had notice that the property had an owner. In the same way, God gives His Holy Spirit to Christians to identify them and mark them as his own. Our master was a sealed Christ, and His servant is a sealed Christian. When Christ was tempted by the devil, when the world rejected Him, and His own heart misgave him, then God said: "I recognize Him, for I have sealed Him. This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." That is a beautiful passage in the seventh chapter of Revelations, where St. John says: "And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living God, and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea saying, 'Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads.'" God would not allow the earth to be blasted with lightning, or shaken with earthquakes, or even the trees to be injured, until the seal was put upon His people. Then they were safe—nothing could injure them. In the midst of destruction, they could not be injured or destroyed. By his seal, imprinted on their foreheads, God recognized them as His own. So the seal of God was impressed on His children when their doors were sprinkled with blood and Passover angel respected the great sign. There is no mistaking those that are God's. He puts the seal of redemption upon them that the world may know them, and He may know them. St. Paul was sealed by God after his miraculous conversion, so that nothing could injure him. Even the viper which came out of the fire and fastened upon his arm, in the isle of his shipwreck was shaken off into the flames, and the wound healed at once.

In Scotland last year, while steaming up one of the great lochs close by the shore I saw a great bed of water lilies near the bank which were discolored with dust from the road running just above them. All their beauty was spoiled. As the steamer passed a great wave rolled over the lillies, entirely submerging them, and I exclaimed. "Oh, they are all broken in pieces;" but as the wave rolled back the lillies burst again upon my view riding gracefully upon the waters, radiant with beauty and white as the driven snow. The only effect of the wave had been to wash away the dust and bring them out in all their virgin purity. So with the Christian soul, sealed by God. It cannot be destroyed, but the dust of sin that covers it will all be washed away, and it will be made fit to stand and live in God's presence.

The seal also denotes protection. When Daniel was cast into the lion's den, and the stone was rolled over the mouth, the King's seal was put upon it, for the King had decreed that no man should interfere with Daniel, who was to be left entirely to the mercy of the wild beasts. So Pilate had a sealed on the tomb of Christ, and no man dared touch it at the price of his life. How great a privilege it is, then, to be known as the sealed of God! Be careful of yourselves, and do not grieve God in the things forbidden by Him. Keep the seal perfect in all its marks and all its configurations. Keep your souls as you would like God to have His property kept. He has put a sealed spirit in thy breast. Keep it sacred. Especially do not be content with a counterfeit seal. The devil is a splendid kind of a devil, but don't be deceived by him. Accept only the true seal of God, and keep it safely, for it seals you unto redemption.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I. B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1874,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

Two persons for the office of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal affairs of the State of Penn'a.

One person as Assistant Law Judge for the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Union in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield in the Senate of Penn'a.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Commissioner of Centre county.

One person for the office of District Attorney for Centre county.

One person for County Surveyor for Centre county.

One person for Auditor of the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert Aaronsburg

For the twp. of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg, at the public house owned by J B Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J K Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed in the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Harrisburg, this first day of October A. D. 1874, and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sheriff.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in name and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify or either of them shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for notsigning them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information to the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said returns, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court are open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake are apparent on the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if any palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township or borough officers shall enclosed in a sealed cover directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them, be delivered into his office, within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless inavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges himself being a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of will, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section

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DEALERS IN
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FANCY ARTICLES
FOR THE TOILET,
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and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
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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 CORN PLANTER, 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

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

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

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Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. G. 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

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CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
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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

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

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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.

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C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

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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.

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