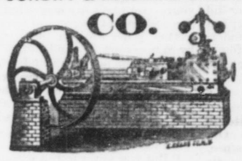

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

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

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Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 14, 1875.

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.

Those radical journals which for the last eight weeks expressed so much concern lest the democrats would not get along harmoniously with the organization of the House at Harrisburg, will now be composed, since that work has been performed, not only with the greatest harmony and good feeling among the democratic members, but to the satisfaction of the democracy of the State generally.

◆

Should Mr. Wallace be elected to the U. S. Senate on 19th—which seems pretty certain—the people of this district will be called upon to elect a State Senator to take his place. This is a high and honorable position, and our self-respect requires it that we be represented by a gentleman of ability and untarnished reputation. This is work that will come before the democracy soon, and we trust they will perform it with as good judgment as when they nominated Mr. Wallace.

◆

Following the Society—of long standing and doing much good—for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York now has another for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Such a humane organization is commendable, and we trust its operations will be as thorough as have been those of the first named. But now next in order would be a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to States.

◆

In this week's paper we print a very interesting letter from Texas and which will repay perusal, coming from the able pen of Ira C. Mitchell, esq., formerly from this county. Mr. Mitchell has made Texas his home, and being a lawyer of fine talents and posessing a mind stored with knowledge, and still clinging to the old-line democratic faith, he will not fail to find a welcome among the people of that state. Ira once was the leading member of the Centre County bar, and one of the ablest democratic leaders in central Penn'a. If we could reach the ears of the good people of the Lone Star State, we would say to them, that they will find Mr. Mitchell a democrat of the first water, who will be of good service down there—and ask them to give him their best encouragement.

◆

In the state legislature nothing of special importance transpired for the first few days. Acts introduced in the Senate regulating the rights of married and unmarried women, the trial of indictments in Criminal Courts, the training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State, and the salaries of County officers.

◆

The Morning Patriot, Harrisburg, will give all that transpires at Harrisbug, this winter, in addition to telegraphic news from all parts of the world. The Patriot is one of the leading democratic organs in the state, and ably edited, and reaches Centre county half day earlier than New York and Philadelphia dailies—hence it brings intelligence in advance of these journals. Daily $7 per year; weekly $2 per year.

◆

Secretary Fish and two other members of Grant's cabinet, do not countenance the Louisiana outrage and threaten to resign.

◆

We have conversed with many disinterested democrats of this county, during the last eight or ten days, who are not seeking after a nomination, and who only have the good of the party at heart, and they all seem to be of one mind, as to how nominations should be made for the special election, and take the same view of the matter, as presented by us in next column. Any candidate objecting, betrays his fears of the people. As this is the first special election that occurs in this county, now is the time to establish a wise and sensible precedent,—and one which will not violate any rule of the party. Entrust the matter to the people for new instructions, as there are new candidates, who have a right to present their claims on equal footing with others.

◆

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The recent peaceable revolution in Spain by which the republic was set aside and King Alfonso—a 17 yearling—was called to the throne, does not in reality have any great significance, so far as a change of government is concerned. The Sun gives the meaning of this change concisely, and says, the young Prince Alfonso will, of course, be well received by the party which has called him back to Spain, and as this includes the government of Serrano, with the politicians who have supported that government, and the army and navy, there is no impediment in the way of his establishing himself and commencing business in Madrid. The handful of theoretical Spanish republicans will do nothing against him, and the only active opposition will be that of the Carlists in the northern provinces. These will continue the civil war, but while it is sure to be lasting, it will hardly prove more effective against Alfonsó then it has been against Serrano. Spain will be divided by it, and that is all.

For the rest, the real government of Spain, or at least of that part of it which acknowledges the new King, will be carried on by the same men who have controlled affairs ever since the revolution of 1868 drove Isabella out. The most conspicuous among them is Marshal Serrano, the putative father of Alfonso; and as theey have failed hitherto in giving peace or prosperity to the country while calling it a republic, they will continue to fail after it has nominally become a monarchy. They may gain something by the change through better relations with other European governments, but this improvement will neither put money in the treasury nor bring recruits to their exhausted army nor restore loyalty in either of the revolted provinces.

The advent of Alfonso is therefore a revolution without real importance. It makes no practical change in the condition of Spain, and casts no light upon the darkness of her future. The same corrupt system of administration will remain, the civil war will continue, the war in Cuba will go on, and the general anarchy and decay of the nation will not be arrested. The only thing that is gained by the proclamation of Alfonso is the extinction of a sham which bore the name of the Spanish republic; but it was so transparent and so poor a sham that its removal is hardly worth a moment's gratitude.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS.

The probable election of Mr. Wallace to the U. S. Senate and the death of one of the representatives of this county, will necessitate the holding of a special election in this county to fill these vacancies, preceeded by a convention to make nominations for the same, for the first time in the history of this county, and hence *without a precedence* subsequent to the general election. It appears to us plain, from the very nature of the rules governing the democratic party, that these nominations must be referred back to the people, and that the old Convention can not be recalled in the matter. When that body made its nominations, and the same stood until voted upon at the general election, its mission was performed. In the past the Standing Committee have been called to do certain things pertaining to the party, such as chosing delegates to State Conventions and Conferees, and the same has also been done by recalling a Co. Convention, and this in accordance with rules *then* existing, but never to make nominations for a special election, and which, under our present rules, we will presently show, is not admissible.

Rule 9th says: "Delegates must obey "the instructions given them by their re-"spective districts, and if violated, it "shall be the duty of the President of the "Conventien to cast the vote of such del-"egate or delegates in accordance with "the instructions." Now if the late Convention should be called to re-assemble, the delegates are either all free from instructions or are all bound by the 9th rule; the latter proposition would place them in the position of voting for a dead man and for another [Wallace] who is no longer in the field. We hold that no delegate's instructions are binding beyond the August Convention—he was instructed for *that* alone. A special election calls for new and special instructions, fresh from the people, because there are new issues and new candidates and any other ruling would be cutting these off from their rights to enter the contest for a nomination. This will be apparent to any one disposed to be fair, reasonable and honest, and is the only way to avoid a difficulty which would be certain to arise under the 9th rule, if any other course is pursued. This is the first case of the kind we have in this county—and now is the time to establish a safe and wise precedent without violating any rule, and because it places the difficulty right back to the people themselves for settlement. That's democratic—and no candidate, *not af raid of the people*, will object.

Now even if there were precedents for calling the old convention—and there are none to make nominations—we would say that they should be set aside in case of nominations, and that delegates be chosen fresh from the people and knowing their wishes. There is nothing wrong in that certainly.

The "precedents" cited of years gone by, when Co. Conventions were re-called in January, was in accordance with the *old rules*, and when it was known at the preceeding delegate elections that the Convention would be re-convened to chose delegates to the State Conventions, but never to make a nomination of a candidate to be voted for by the people.

Under these vacancies there will be new candidates for the places, and it is right and proper that they with such old ones as wish to enter the field again, go before the people. Some of the old candidates, who had a few delegates instructed in their favor, may not desire to have their names go into Convention again, yet the rule would bring them in against their wishes.

The only fair, sensible, and satisfactory way to make a nomination, for these vacancies then, is to call a new convention, fresh from the people, instead of the old one—and the difficulties that would arise under rule 9, would thus be avoided.

◆

LOUISIANA CRUSHED BY BAYONETS.

In another column we furnish the full particulars of Grant's last outrage upon a sovereign state, Louisiana, whose people have repeatedly told at the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities that they wished no part with carpet-bag rule, has been pinned down by the bayonet upon orders from Washington! The legislature, legally elected by the bonafide citizens of that sister commonwealth, has been broken up by Grant's soldiers, under the command of Sheriden. The despot of the white house has just as good a right to send Moseby or Ben Butler to Bellefonte and drive out of the courthouse every democratic official and put in their places carpet baggers from Vermont or Iowa as he had to order his minions to disperse the conservative legislature of Louisiana.

The result of the last elections has aroused the tyrant in the white house, and what is no longer possible for him to accomplish through frauds at the ballot-box, he undertakes with bayonet in order to keep power. Grant has murdered a sovereign state, by dispersing the legally elected and organized legislature of Louisiana. The halls of legislation have been cleared of members and federal troops hold possession. The bayonet rules, and Grant, Kellogg & Co. have taken the government out of the hands of the people of Louisiana, in order to accommodate the vilest carpetbaggers and political adventurers.

◆

The most eminent clergymen of all denominations in New Orleans and in Arkansas unite in declaring that Sheridan tells an untruth relative to the condition of affairs down there. The city council of New Orleans, the Chamber of Commerce, and all the other boards, make the same declaration, as to Sheridan's slanders and lies. The soldier tyrant on one side, and respectable Christian people on the other, makes it clear that Sheridan is lacking in truth. Bryant, Evarts, and other eminent radical leaders, together with the most respectable organs of that party, have denounced the New Orleans outrage.

◆

The schedule of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, shows that they owe $4,971,297,25. Their assets consist mainly of railroad stocks, and at par value, amount to $5,515,631,15, are secured by pledge of these stocks, the balance of the creditors having no security. It is very doubtful if their secured creditors could be fully paid out of the assets of the firm, let alone the large amount due parties who hold no security whatever. When it is remembered that this mushroom concern was lifted into credit and consequence by the U. S. government, and thus enabled to impose itself upon the confidence of thousands of customers, it may be considered another boon of paternal government which we have to be thankful for.

Among the Pensyluania creditors who are unsecured, we note the following: Here follows a long list among which is J. J. Tompson & Co., Lemont, $2,295,66: In the list of personal creditors of Henry Clews, is John C. Motz & Co., Millheim, $2,862, 40.

◆

Thanks to Gov. Hartranft for an early copy of his annual message. The message contains some good suggestions, is entirely devoted to state affairs, and is not sullied with any endorsements of Grant's outrages upon the southern states.

THE CROWNING INFAMY.

LOUISIANA CEASES TO BE A SOVEREIGN STATE.

LEGISLATIVE HALLS INVADED BY U. S. TROOPS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1875

The State House is well protected by U. S. troops.

The Legislature convened this morning. In the House a motion was offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when a further motion was made to seat members from the contested parishes referred to in the Legislature, the excitement was accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, were fearful to hear.

Mr. Murrill protested against Mr. Wiltz as chairman, and, stigmatized the course pursued in placing him there as revolutionary. The motion was then put to admit members from the four parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement and gesticulations upon the Radical side. To such appoint did the excitement reach that the Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to seat the members and preserve order. The newly declared members from the contested parishes in question, viz: Bienville, Winn, Desota and Grant were then duly sworn in by the Speaker.

After some storm and excitement, the call and ballot for Speaker was proceeded with, and the result was announced as follows:

Wiltz, 55; Hahn, 2; blank, 1. A quorum having voted and Wiltz having received a majority he was accordingly declared elected. Judge Houston then administered the oath of office and as usual in such cases the speaker called for the oldest member, Mr. Lowell, to administer a similar oath, but he left the house during roll with a number of other Republicans, that duty was performed by the next oldest member.

The Speaker then addressed the House, thanking them for the honor, while the Radicals still continued to gradually withdraw.

Mr. Ray addressed the Speaker on privilege and asked leave to retire from the House, and entered a protest against its organization. The Speaker then charged the Sergeant-at-Arms to allow no member out.

Mr. P. J. Treoazant was then put in nomination for clerk and elected. The swearing in of members then commenced and the radicals endeavored to move out of the House but the Sergeant-at-arms sought to prevent them. Several scuffles ensued, when, on motion of Geo. Dupre, Gen. Detrobriand was sent for, who cleared the lobby of police and spectators at the Speakers request.

General Detrobriand who had been absent for about a quarter of an hour appeared again at the House accompanied by two officers of his staff and a file of about twenty soldiers who had been marched into the corridor leading to the hall and at the head of the large staircase in the State House. The police were also drawn up in force. Gen. Detrobriand at once stepped up to Speaker Wiltz and asked that Mr. Vigers, former clerk of the House should read a letter he held in his hand. Mr. Frenzvont, the clerk elected objected, when the General, stating that he was unable to judge who was clerk asked permission to have the letters of Governor Kellogg read by his adjutant which was granted. That officer then read the two letters, one of which stated to the General that an illegal body was sitting as the House of Representatives and that Mr. Vigers, clerk, would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected and as such returned by the Returning Board.

The other letter contained a request to Gen. Detrobriand to eject these members who had not been returned as elected by the board.

THE RETURNING BOARD SUSTAINED BY THE ARMY.

Speaker Wiltz protested and told the General that this was a legally organized body to which Gen. T. replied that he as a soldier, and only second in command, had to obey the order of his superior, General Emory, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Gen. Kellogg.

Speaker Wiltz said: I desire to state to you again that this House was duly elected, has organized itself by electing me as their Speaker, Capt. Floyd as Seargeant-at-Arms and Mr. Treezarant as Clerk. After organization we have seated five gentlemen whose cases have been referred to us by the Returning Board. Will you reject these men?

Gen. Detrobriand said: Mr. Speaker, I am an officer, and must obey orders. I came here alone. I thought that my presence would be sufficient to have these orders obeyed.

Speaker Wiltz replied—I am thankful to you, General, for, that, while I recognize in you a gentleman and slodier, while we submit to the United States Government, it is my duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to ask you to use force; until then the five men refuse to leave the room.

General Detrobriand— I do not like to make a show. I do not know the members. I should prefer for you to point them out. I will ask them to leave, or will you have me fill the room with soldiers.

Speaker Wiltz—I cannot permit those members, whom we have just recognized as being elected, to be put out. My duty is to keep the dignity of the State of Louisiana as well as yours is to keep up that of the U. S. army.

Mr. Dupre at this time offered the report of the Committee on Elections, which declared Jeffries, Luckett and Stafford of Rapides, Vaughn, Horan and Lamb of Caddo, Schwing of Iberia, and Oquinn of Avoyelles, to be elected.

Gen. Detrobriand, who had retired again advanced toward the Speaker, who said, gentlemen, be quiet, and be men. The General then pointing to Vigers, ex-Clerk of the House, says that he had been represented to him by Gov. Kellogg as Clerk of the House and also a list of the names of Representatives returned as elected by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz—I protest against Mr. Vigers as having anything to do with this body. He is no longer clerk of this House, his successor having been legally elected.

Detrobriand—This protest will be of no avail.

Speaker Wiltz protested against the interference of the military, and requested the members to join in a protest with him. In response to this call all the Conservative members stood up and solemnly protested. After another protest of Vigers' successor, Gen. Detrobriand ordered Vigers to call the roll.

Speaker Wiltz—The Conservative members will not answer when their names are called. None answered.

Mr. Lowell, late Speaker of the House then wanted to know what these proceedings amounted to. The Republican members had, during this controversy, entered in a body and either took their seats or stood near the platform. Speaker Wiltz, after Mr. Lowell had indulged in a long tirade of having been duly elected and was willing to do his duty, etc., stated to him what had taken place during his absence and that of his Radical colleagues. Vigers, having finished calling the roll, Mr. Dewess said that fifty four names had answered, two Democrats answering by mistake. He moved that the House proceed to business. Morrill (colored Radical) seconded the motion.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ENTER THE CHAMBER.

Vigers wanted to get his seat, and Wiltz told him that he could not and that there were not men enough to put him in it. At this time there entered the room a file of fifteen soldiers, fully equipped, who formed in line outside the bar. Gen. De Trobriand introduced then Mr. H. J. Campbell, who was to give assistance in pointing out the members which he should eject.

Wiltz protested against Mr. Campbell's introduction when Gen. De Trobriand received the information that Gen. Emory was at the door and would like to see him. He went out and almost immediately returned. Mr. Campbell asked the General to have the roll called by Vigers so as to ascertain the members who were returned elected by the board. Gen. DeTrobriand announced that he had nothing to do with those returned as elected but merely was ordered to eject those not declaired elected by the returning board. Campbell then asked Senator Anderson if he knew any of those members.

Anderson only knew J. O'Quinn of Avoyeles, and Campbell led the General up to Mr. O'Quinn, to whom Gen. De Trobriand made known his business. Mr. O'Quinn loudly protested and has his protest recorded. In answer to the General, who asked if he should lead him out, Mr. O'Quinn appealed to the Speaker, who said that force must be used, and ordered one of his aids to call a couple of soldiers, and under a solemn protest Mr. O'Quinn was put outside the bar, but allowed to remain there.

Mr. O'Quinn having pointed out his colleague—Vaughn of Rapides, Mr. Vaughn was required by Gen. De Trobriand in the same way. He protested and his protest was recorded. He said: In the name of my constituents, the people of Lonisiana and as a free born man of the United States, I protest against this outrage. They propose to take me out by the point of the bayonet.

Wiltz—Let it be done.

Mr. Vaughn was then put out. There were some hisses from the upper galleries but the Speaker at once obtained quiet.

Campbell then pointed out Stafford and Jeffreys of Rapides, C. C. Dunn from Caddo and Geo. E. Kelly from Winn, all of whom entered a solemn protest against the outrage and were put out.

Wiltz—In the name of the people and in the name of Louisiana, I protest against Mr. Vigers. He can't and will not be recognized by me as Clerk of this House. In protesting, I fulfil a solemn duty to my people, myself and my colleauges.

Coming to a Crisis.

Vigers proceeded to read, when Speaker Wiltz ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to remove him from the stand. Sergeant-at-arms Floyd put his hand on Vigers, who refused, and called on Gen. De Trobriand to protect him. Campbell then said that Vigers must be protected. That this was no organized house, whereupon Speaker Wiltz ordered him to be removed.

Gen. DeTrobriand then ordered two soldiers to advance to put Vigers in the Clerk's seat whereupon Speaker Wiltz rose and said as the legal speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, I have protested against the invasion of our hall by the soldiers of the United States with drawn bayonets and loaded muskets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms and torn from us in spite of their solemn protest. We have seen a force of soldiers march up the aisles of the Hall of Representatives of Louisiana and have protested against this in the name of a once free people. In the name of the once free State of Louisiana, in the name of the in the name of the Union, he entered his solemn protest. The only Speaker of the House of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops. The officers of the House are prisoners in their hands. So I solemnly declare that Louisiana has ceased to be a sovereign State; that it has no longer a Republican government and I call on the Representatives of the State to retire with me before this show of arms.

The Democratic Representatives, headed by Speaker Wiltz, then marched out of the hall and the State House both of which were closed.

As soon as the last Democratic Representative went out, they went to No. 71, St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd who cheered them on their way.

Speaker Wiltz Addresses the Crowd.

Speaker Wiltz was loudly called upon. He addressed the crowd in the following words; We have attempted and succeeded in organizing the House of Representatives. I was elected Speaker, andrafter a permanent organization notwithstanding the interference of the police, we have kept up the proceedings until the United States troops forcibly expelled about eight or ten as our duly seated members. We then retired, and left and come to our people to tell them what has been done.

Gen. Sheridan has just issued an order stating that he has been instructed by the President to assume entire control of the Department of the Gulf.

Sheridan has sent a telegram to the Secretary War relating the circumstances as noted above.

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REPUBLICAN ARMIES ENDORSE THE NEW KING.

Madrid, January 1.—The Republican armies in Catalonia and Saragossa have accepted Don Alfonso as King.

Policy of the New Government to Cuba.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit and to pacify the Cubans by reastablishing as far as possible, a cordial understanding between the homes and provincial governments and Creoles. The Spanish army and navy yesterday everywhere accepted Don Alfonso as King. Marshal Serrano has quietly transferred the command of the armies to General Serrano.

Carlists Endorsing the New King.

Paris, January 1.—Dispatches from Spain say that Gen. Dorregaray has laid down his arms, and that other prominent Carlist leaders are about to give in their adhesion to King Alfonso. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has resigned.

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The fireman of the steam heating apparatus at the Central depot Detroit found a penny as he was raking over the hot ashes in the furnace, and he took it up with the tongs and placed it on a bench outside to cool off. It had hardly commenced to cool when a heavy man named Johnson, living in Saginaw, came along. He was talking business with a friend and as he came to the bench he parted his coat tails and sat down on the penny, remarking: "As I was saying, you can have forty acres for —whoop! Thunder and blazes—ouch—dash it—gosh to whoop!" He galloped around in wild amazement, the hot penny sticking to him like a brother, and it was two or three minutes before any one found out whether he had dropped down on a tack or been bitten by a dog. There was a heavy aroma of burning cloth and blistered meat, and Mr. Johnson stretched forth his arm and exclaimed that he should devote the remainder of his life to hunting down the fiend who thus planned to waylay him.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Finance.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent apprehension of the discussion that follows:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30 1874.

Six per cent. loan	$1,219,050 00
Five per cent. loan	9,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	2,663 90
Relief notes	53 00
Dom. creditors' certificates	19 67
Total	1,830,186 57

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Balance in Treasury Nov 30, 1873	$1,825,151 24
Receipts	5,871,968 27
Total	7,697,119 51

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Ord. expenses	$3,94 ,126 62	
Loans redeemed	1,230,166 90	
Int. pd. on loans	1,466,274 34	
		6,642,567 86
Balance in Tres'y Nov. 30, 1874		1,054,551 65

Public debt.

Six per ct. loans	$19,321,530 00	
Five per ct. loans	4,963,854 01	
4½ per ct. loans	87,000 00	
		$24,371884 01

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,196 00
Int. certificates outsta'g	13,049 02
Int certificates unclaimed	4,443 38
Dom. creditors' certificates	25 00
Chambersburg certs. out'g	82,769 28
" " unclaimed	263 68
	$196,751 36
Public debt Nov. 30, 1874	$24,568,635 37

Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of Penn'a. RR. Co.	$5,500,000 00
Bonds of Alle'y valley RR. co.	3,500,000 00
	9,000,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the treasury amounted to $7,076,723 20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871,968 27. This diminution of $1,204,754 93 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes of gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of working men. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new constitution in the additional outlay for schools, legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the state will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the constitution the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by act of last session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the capital stock of all corporations were assigned to the sinking fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and, as all the expenditures of the government are payable therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

The balance of the message in substance is about as follows:

The establishment and assistance of industrial schools is recommended together with a system of compulsory education, the latter recommendation being enforced by the usual arguments and assumptions. The legislature is also invited to consider the propriety of providing employment or means of livelihood for soldiers' orphans after their discharge from the state institutions.

A more stringent insurance law is suggested for the protection of the public againgt imposture.

The governor gives in a late but graceful adhesion to the new constitution. He invites special attention to the legislation made necessary by the new constitution in regard to banks, savings fund and trust companies, and recommends a more definite limitation of their powers for the security of persons doing business with them, and also that banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The propositions to add to the security of the banking system by paid up capital stock, personal liability, and frequent and rigid examinations, are worthy the early attention of the legislature. The attempt to influence the price of money or to prevent its aggregation at one place or another by statutory interference is as futile as the attempt would be to regulate the price of wheat or petroleum. These are matters beyond the control of statutes, and that the executive should advise such legislation shows that his disposition to remedy the evils attending a business depression is far in advance of his ability to comprehend their causes.

A suggestion is made that the board of pardons might properly be enlightened by the opinion of the judge and district attorney in cases coming before that body for consideration.

The repeal of the tax upon trades, occupations and professions is recommended, and the substitution of a general poll-tax, in order to make a uniform qualification for the right of suffrage. The propriety of assessing upon the counties, where outbreaks occur requiring military suppression, the expenses incident thereto, is suggested. Another state hospital for the insane is needed as soon as the financial condition of the treasury will permit an appropriation.

There are several minor recommendations of inferior consequence, but with the exception of the compulsory education scheme nothing noteworthy. The affairs of the federal government are not alluded to.

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RAILROAD SHOPS TO BE CLOSED.

Reading, January 4.—The following will appear in the Times and Dispatch tomorrow morning: All shops of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company in this city, and along the entire line of the road, will suspend operations to-day, owing to the difficulties in the Schuylkill coal region. This includes the car shops, rolling mill, machine shops, foundries, etc. A railroad war is threatened between the Wilmington and Reading and Reading and Lehigh railroad companies, the former having served a notice upon the latter of their intention, as soon as possible, to take possession of the Reading and Lehigh road. In turn the officers of the Reading and Lehigh have notified the Wilmington and Reading that their engines and cars will not be permitted to run farther on the Reading and Lehigh road than Court street in the city. The engines and cars of the Wilmington and Reading were taken out of the engine house of the Reading and Lehigh and run below Penn street this evening. Further developments are expected to-morrow.

◆

HANGED TO A TELEGRAPH POLE.

St. Louis, January 7.—Joseph B. North, alias Buffalo Joe, who murdered George Jones on Christmas evening a year ago, was hanged to a telegraph pole by a mob on the night of the 30th ult., at Wallace, Kansas. The knot of the rope with which he was hanged caught under his chin and did not choke him. He hung this way for a long time talking to the mob, imploring them to release him, but he received only jeers in return. He did not die for over two hours and finally froze to death.

SHERIDAN'S LIES DENOUNCED BY NEW ORLEANS CLERGYMEN OF ALL CREEDS.

New Orleans, January 6.—The following address, signed by the representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Methodist churches was published to day:

To the American People:

Whereas, General Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th instant, has addressed a communication to W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengence to all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes; and.

Whereas, He has given to that communication full publicity.

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) N. J. Perche, Archbishop, New Orleans
(Signed) J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana.
(Signed) Jas. K. Gutheim, Minister, Temple of Sinai.
(Signed) J. C. Keener, Bishop M. E. C., South.
(Sighed) C. Doll. Rector St. Joseph's Church,
and many others.

New Orleans, January 5.

No impartial person doubts that the Conservatives carriad the State and elected an overwhelmin majority of the Legislature in November last. It was as plain and patent a fact as the election of Gov. Tilden in New-York, and no one pretended to dispute it until the Returning Board began doctoring the returns and paying the way for this stupendous fraud upon the most flimsy pretexts—indeed almost without even a pretext this Returning Board threw out the returns from a sufficient number of Conservative precincts to leave the complexion of the House of Representatives 52 Democrats to 54 Republicans, instead of 70 Democrats to 41 Republicans, as the original returns showed. In most of the cases wherein the returns were thrown out, the grounds of rejection were of the most frivolous character; in all of them there was a manifest purpose to defeat the expressed will of the people, and make the Legislature Republican.

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

The Louisiana outrage was discussed a short time in the House on 5th.

Mr. Cox got the floor, and made one of his earnest three-minute speeches which roused the whole Honse. He said that if the other side was so anxious for business, let them take up the Louisiana question. The latest news from New-Orleans told of a sovereign State trampled under foot by Federal soldiers. "Call off your bayonets from Louisiana," exclaimed Mr. Cox., while the excitement in the House increased and half the members were on their feet and crowded together in front of the Speaker's table. "I am as anxious to get at Louisiana as any man," exclaimed Gen. Butler, and the announcement was received with laughter and clapping of hands. He then added that the House had sent a committee to Louisiana, and he proposed to wait for its report before he took any action on the subject. He was not going to base legislation on the lying reports of the Associated Press agents. When the reports of that Committee came, he would be ready to stay in the house night and day until peace and order was restored. He had given the State peace once, and he would do it again. This sentiment was received with applause by the Republicans. Mr. Randall desired to know if the President had not promised in his message that if Congress would look into the Louisiana affair he would postpone action. The House had taken him at his word. Had the President kept his hands off? At this point a member objected to any further debate as being out of order, and Gen. Butler, remarking that if there was to be filibustering there was no use of keeping unseasonable hours, as it might be renewed to-morrow, moved that the House adjourn. Tibs was received by the democrats with applause, and they went home feeling that they had won quite a victory.

In the Senate there was also a warm debate on the Louisiana tyrany.

◆

The Williamsport Gazette, in a review of the lumber trade of the West Branch region, says: "Williamsport manufacturers have sent to market 236,806,289 feet, a decrease of only 6,656,200 feet as compared with the business of 1873. How much of this lumber remains on hand unsold in the markets below, we have no means of knowing—we only know how much has been shipped. Manufacturers commence the business of 1875 with nearly sixty six and half millions less stock on hand than they did in 1874. The total stock on hand now is only 160,516,569 feet, with no logs in the boom and comparatively none in the mill pools. Of the amount forwarded during the year the Catawissa rail road carried 92,7100,348 feet, requiring the service of 9,797 cars; the Philadelphia and Erie railroad 71,424,984 feet, requiring 7,409 cars, and the catual 72,670,057 feet, requiring 813 rafts. The amount sent to market boom Williamsport, Lock Haven, Resfrovo, Pine Creek, Jersey Shore, Larny's Creek and the Lycoming Creek region foots up the handsome total of 298,322,984 feet: It is safe to assume, therefore, that the entire amount of number of all descriptions passing out of the West Branch valley during the year just closed, will fall but little, if any, below four hundred millions, which is nearly one half the traffic of Chicago, backed by the immense lumber districts of Michigan and Wisconsin. The season, of course, has been a hard one for the manufacturers, owing to the financial crisis and consequent depression of every branch of business, but if they can successfully weather the storm a little longer there is evidently a bright future before them."

◆

Judge John Farres of Washington county, and Republican Assemblymen elect, died of typhoid fever on 6th. His makes the fourth death among the members of the present House, viz: Dr. Hunter of Armstrong and Farres of Washington, Republicans: and Batdorf of Berks and Wolfe of Centre, Democrats.

◆

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says, that at the late exibition of the Franklin institute, there were weighed 15,840 men, aggregating 2,314,200 pounds; 17,437 women, aggregating 2,247, 370 pounds, making the average weight of each man 148¾ pounds, and of each woman 129 pounds.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. t-f.

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.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS CO.

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, CELLARGRATES, 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-ly. Centre Hall.

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. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

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

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

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

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

L. K. ETTINGER.

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
dec 3 tf.

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

F. H. VAN VALZAH,
Nov 27 6t. Adm'r. Spring Mills.

A CARD.—Thankful for past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, the undersigned most respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

W. V. RUNKLE,
Dec 10. tf Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Jacob Neese, committee of Elizabeth Gentzel a Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be confirmed at January Term next, if there be no sufficient reason shown to the contrary.

Dec. 10. 3t. AARON WILLIAMS,
Prothonotary.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Winter 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.

my8-ly. A. W. GRAFF.

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 Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER

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

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

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

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

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

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

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

I. Guggenheimer.

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c

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

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered' at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit tne times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

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

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

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

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

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING

All kinds of repairing done. He ha always on hand

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

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage licited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment ot 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-ly

---

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 bough tout 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. ly.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

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

Lowest Prices.

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

---

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH

KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. KOONS. G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWAR
mar6 ly

THE GREAT CAUSE
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Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectualy removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Has first class accommodation; charges reasona [illegible] 1f

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Stages arrive and depart daily.