The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 4, 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.*

For Assembly.

WM. K. ALEXANDER, of Penn.

Cuba has the small-pox and many people are dying.

We have just received a telegram from Harrisburg assuring us that Mr. Wallace is all right, and did not know that he was fired at by pop-gun from Centre county. Next term of court (April) will tell whether another grand jury will dare sit.

A radical paper says "Congress will probably not reduce the salary of the President." No, but it has socked another tax on coffee and tea to help make it up.

"Under the Republican administration of South Carolina the bonds of that State are steadily advancing." This innocent item we find in the Lock Haven Republican, and we will just add that under the same rule the debt of that commonwealth has been "advanced" from $4,400,000 before the war to $22,480,000 at present.

And now our neighbor on Spring creek has demolished Senator Wallace—because that distinguished gentleman said he was a liberal democrat, and the *enfant terrible* can't understand what that means. Perhaps it may mean one who is not always wanting to monopolize all offices, and other things, and is "liberal" enough to let others share in them. Some persons, you know, are very illiberal right there.

One of the beauties of negro government in South Carolina are set forth by Judge T. J. Mackey, a republican, who was sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield county has made his report in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that no English speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar.

He says the officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel arose between the white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the state constitution gives to the governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said Governor Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

We don't just comprehend the propriety of demolishing a grand jury on account of a genuine letter with genuine signatures, rather should it be found fault with when it fails to take cognizance of fellows who deal in forged letters, which is within its province. Think it must be a "liberal" grand jury.

Andrew Johnson is the only ex-president now living and the only ex-president ever elected to the senate. Democrats rejoice over his election and he will no doubt cause some lively times in the senate. Mr. Johnson takes the place of Brimstone Brownlow. The notorious Roderick Random Butler, member of the House from the same State, he telegraphed to a member of the Legislature, "For God's sake don't send Andy here. We would rather have the devil here than him. This is what we all say from President Grant down."

To the surprise of Grant his bogus legislature in Louisiana has elected Pinchback U. S. Senator, instead of brother-in-law Casey. Now Morton is determined to get Pinchy admitted, and Grant is opposed to it.

Mr. Morton, is sanguine that the Kellogg crowd will be virtually recognized by the admission of Pinchback in the Senate, but other Administration Senators do not share Morton's confidence. Aside from every other phase of the question they have very serious doubts of the legality of Pinchback's original election, while no one claims that the late one had the semblance of legality. Even if it be admitted that the Legislature was legally constituted, the President, it is well known, is adverse to Pinchback's admission, and will no doubt throw all of his influence against it, being much displeased that Pinchback should have the seat he wants for brother-in-law Casey. But Mr. Morton, who has become even more bitter in his partisan zeal since his repudiation last fall in Indiana, is determined to ride Pinchback rough shod over the Senate and even the President, if necessary. He thinks that it is the best way for the Republicans to get out of the Louisiana difficulty, and is anxious to have the Senate reach a decision before the House acts on the report of the Louisiana Committee.

Whom will the radicals nominate to oppose Mr. Alexander for Assembly, is the question now. The question though is whom will they set up for Alexander to knock down on the 16 of Feb. Better not nominate—and save one of their fellows from getting down in the mouth after the 16th.

An executive committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Sioux City have issued an appeal for the settlers of Northern Nebraska, Southern Dakota and Northwestern Iowa, whose lands have been desolated by grasshoppers. They urge especially on the public the necessity of seed for the farmers. Food, clothing, and money are also needed. The territory where aid is needed is principally in the counties of Cedar, Dixon, Knox, and Dakota, in Nebraska; the settled portion of Southern Dakota, and that portion of Iowa situated in the Upper Des Moines Valley.

There was quite a "time" in the House at Harrisburg, on Monday last. The very talkative member from Union, Charley Wolf, got unruly and when the speaker called him to order, he said he would not, and the speaker had to call upon the sergeant-at-arms to take him out. Upon this the radical members fell to Charley's assistance, and the House adjourned in a row. Union county should send a man to the House with more sense and less gab.

Hereafter Centre county grand-juries will occupy seats on the upper railing of the spring creek bridge, and receive instructions from the *enfant terrible* who "catches trout from his windows."

THE NOMINEE FOR ASSEMBLY.

Wm. K. Alexander is the successful gentleman in the contest for the democratic nomination for Assembly. Mr. Alexander is a young democrat of Penn township—has all his life time belonged to the democratic party, and hails from an unflinching democratic family. He sustains an unspotted private character, is intelligent and has given the subject of politics and state affairs close attention, and will undoubtedly faithfully represent his constituents in the lower House. The canvas for the nomination was short, and a number of others were in the field who also had their friends. Let these join in and give Mr. Alexander their support, and thus sustain the action of a majority of the representatives of the democracy.

Let the democracy of Centre not forget the importance of being at the polls on Tuesday 16 Feb. We may need a democratic member in the House, to assist in important legislation. Remember that the defeat of two or three members would have lost us a U. S. Senator on joint ballot. A democratic member from this county makes our party all the more safe against the intrigues of radical legislators and the partizan measures of the radical senate. Democrats, we beg of you to turn out—our nominee is worthy of your support. Lay aside all prejudices. Harmonise and give our candidate your full support, and an overwhelming majority. The radicals are at work, and think to find you indifferent, and hope to steal a march on you. Be wide awake, and at your post on election day—and see that no democrat remains at home.

FROM HARRISBURG.

In the senate a petition was presented to repeal the act of assembly passed May 1, 1873, in relation to the running of deer with dogs, so far as the same relates to Clinton, Wyoming, Fayette and Centre counties.

Also petitions from citizens of Washington, Franklin and Northampton counties, for the protection of the lives and health of the citizens of the commonwealth and punishment of quacks and quackery.

MAKING IT FAT.

C. H. Bergner prints the Legislative Record. He is a son of George Bergner, dec'd, who got rich by the same job, since the radical party has been in power in this state. George Bergner knew how to make his work "fat" but Charles understands "fattening" much better judging from the style in which he prints the "yeas and nays" in the Record for this session. Heretofore the names were printed solid, so as to make the list on any vote, to occupy only about 2½ inches, now Charles stretches the names out so as to take up over one column in the Record, and for this he is paid at the rate of ten or twelve dollars per page! Now when we take into consideration that the yeas and nays are called over a thousand times during a session, don't you see how nicely Charles, son of Geo., will draw upon the state treasury for several thousand dollars for printing the yeas and nays in "fat" style?

Will not some member of the senate or the house call attention to this little steal of Charles, and teach this youth that the people want economy? This is a clear robbery of the treasury.

PLATFORM OF THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

The Illinois farmers met in Convention at Springfield, last week, and adopted a platform which is substantially as follows: That the great political evil of the past and present time has been and is class legislation in favor of the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transportation interests as against the farmer and laborer; that they renounce all allegiance to either existing political party, and will no longer act with them, demanding a reduction of official salaries, and a general reform in the civil service; improvement of the national water courses; the removal of the tariff on clothing, lumber, salt, iron, and steel; opposing further Government aid to corporations; demanding the repeal of the national banking law and substitution of legal tenders in place of national currency; legal tenders to be receivable for import duties and interchangeable for 3-65 registered bonds; demanding a revison of the patent laws; the enforcement of the railroad laws of the State and opposing Congressional legislation, which will deprive the States of the control of railroads (a right which they will never consent to relinquish); condemning the reception of railroad passes by public officers, and favoring the adoption of a State revenue system similar to that of Pennsylvania, and finally endorsing the call heretofore issued for the national convention at Cleveland, on the 11th of March next, to consider the general interests of the industrial classes and the formation of a national party. The convention elected delegates and adjourned.

On Friday last a Mr. Tutten, coming from West Virginia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, placed his satchel, containing about $7,000, in the rack above his seat in the car, and fell asleep. Arriving at Point of Rocks, he woke up and the satchel was missing. Late in the day Smith, Pierson, and West, detectives of Baltimore, by means of the telegraph, recovered the satchel and money at Winchester, Va. It had been taken by mistake by a gentleman from Illinois, who changed cars at Harper's Ferry, leaving his own satchel in another rack. When arrested he had not discovered his mistake.

We wondered why the grand jury got out of Bellefonte so soon last week—when we opened our Friday's mail, we found out why. The *enfant terrible* frowned upon them.

Minnesota, Florida and Wisconsin have not yet succeeded in electing U. S. Senators.

It is well known that many parts of Greece, and Palestine, and Asia Minor, which were once luxuriant in fertility, are now barren. The change is supposed to be owing to the loss of forests, which has lessened the amount of rain, and dried up the fountains and streams. The frequent droughts in our own county are probably owing to the same cause. In Egypt a change for the better is going on, as Bayard Taylor states in his "Letters," just published. The opening of canals, like the Suez Canal, the extention of railroads, and the planting of trees, have produced a double change of climate. Rains have become more frequent. Formerly, in Cairo there were only four or five rainy days a year; now the average number is twenty-one. In the Delta there were formerly about eight; now they average forty. This increase of rain has led to the cultivation of large areas of land formerly barren; and the gain amounts to twenty or thirty per cent., adding largely to productive wealth. Another change, not so agreeable, is in temperature. The rains bring cooler weather, and there are many days when fires are almost a necessity, which were formerly unknown.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES BLOTTED OUT BY GRANT AND HIS COHORTS.

According to the theories of despotic monarchies, the subjects have no rights. The ruler's will is the law of the land and disobedience is a crime. According to the democratic theory, the President, Governor, &c., are mere agents to execute the popular will, hence they have no rights except those accorded to them by the people, as all power is inherent in them. This distinction can not be too deeply impressed upon the minds of our citizens. Upon the character of the government under which they live, depends their liberty. The moment that rulers begin to fancy that they are masters and not the servants, Liberty is in danger. The advocates of strong government in all countries invariably brand with stigma of anarchy every attempt made by the friends of liberty to check their tyrany. Hence we have seen the Poles denounced by the Russian autocrat as anarchists. The liberals of Spain and Italy receive the same application from the kings and nobles and all who live upon the smiles of despots. The oppressed population of Ireland are denounced by the aristocracy of England in similar language; and where is the American patriot whose blood does not boil in his veins when he hears of standing armies employed by tyrants to perpetuate their misrule. The truth is that between bad government and anarchy there is a middle ground—a ground of peace and safety—one, to occupy which our federal government was instituted; one which it did occupy for the first fifty-three years of its existence, and which it would still have continued to occupy but for the election to the presidency of a *fortunate* soldier, who loves the sound of drum too well to be contented with the discharge of merely civil duties. To the course pursued by U. S. Grant toward Louisiana and Mississippi will be imputed at no distant day the overthrow of the Union of States. Upon his theory of government as set forth by his late messages, and as carried out in his military demonstrations upon two states of this Union, it is not probable that the Union can endure. With his popularity—with the treasury in his hands and the army at his orders—what can he not accomplish? and who, that has watched the course of the man, would hesitate to ask, what would he not accomplish if gratified in his ambition to be elected a third time to the presidency. Let history be consulted, and see if a more degrading servility to the will and tyranical acts of a man has ever been displayed in any country than in this by a pliant Congress, and if not what element is deficient towards the building up, on the ruins of liberty, of a despotic government—nay, has not already a foundation been laid? Let the Force-bill enacted by his congress against the reserved rights of the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, giving power to a willing and tyranical President to abrogate their state laws and elective franchises and like Turkish janisaries imposing despotic laws down their throats with the points of bayonets, and establishing tyrany of course, that like the arch-traitor they cry "Hail Columbia" at the moment they are betraying her destruction—they are singing out "happy land" when they are plunging it in ruin and disgrace—they call it "free and enlightened" while they advocate principles that destroy the Independence of the States, and establish a consolidated monarchy. Will the people who are jealous of their liberties as home, as of their person and property, not wake up to a sense of their danger? Let them answer the question.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ELECTION.

Nashville, Tenn, January 28.—Never in the history of Tennessee politics, since the rebellion, has Nashville seen such excitement as to-day. People of all classes and conditions are wild with excitement, and are shouting themselves hoarse over the result of the senatorial contest. A desperate effort was made in caucus by the opposition last night to unite upon some candidate who could secure the entire anti-Johnson vote, but after a prolonged session the caucus adjourned without accomplishing its object, while Johnson's friends evinced a determination to remain firm and continue the struggle until spring, if necessary, rather than see their candidate beaten. The interest had absorbed the whole community, even drawing many to the city from the surrounding country. The excitement was at fever heat, and all felt a premonition that there would be a break to-day. Never were greater exertions made to have a full attendance. One member absent at Memphis was brought here on a special train, while another was brought nearly fifty miles from a country point in a buggy. These extraordinary efforts were made by Johnson's partisans, and the roll-call showed but one absentee in both branches.

The first ballot of the day and the fifty-fourth round in the fight was called amid breathless excitement. Its result showed a gain of two for the Greenville statesman, and his partisan made the capital ring with their cheers and applause. Then came the fifty-fifth ballot; three more votes were to be gained by the Johnson men, and the hotly contested struggle would be won. The names were called, and apparently a result similar to the previous ballot would be reached. The proceedings were intensely monotonous. All ears were strained listening, and hoping for a change. The name of Hodges was called and he swung into the Johnson phalanx. The crowd in the galleries could contain themselves no longer; they rose to their feet as one man, shouted, yelled, cheered and swung their hats for several minutes in the ecstacy of their delight. The speaker's gavel was seen to play vigorously, but its sound was lost in the roar of the delighted multitude. This demonstration was answered by hisses from the Stephens party, but the Johnson men were too happy to do anything except answer with a derisive laugh. As the roll call proceeded, four other changes followed rapidly, assuring Johnson's election. Again a wild tumult of applaus burst forth and continued for several minutes, followed by the most extravagant manifestations of joy among the Johnson men. Business was suspended and the grave body of legislators were treated to an unparliamentary exhibition of wild men swinging their hats, dancing, yelling and screaming in the galleries like a body of fierce Indians. At the end of the roll call the speaker was compelled to sit quietly until the noisy audience subsided; then, when the official announcement was made, the crowd gave a final burst of applause and broke for the street. Away they sped for the Maxwell house, where the hero of the hour was stopping. One man, who had outstripped all others in the race, was utterly unable to say a word when he reached the door. At his heels was another who had saved wind enough to tell the story, and he plunged headlong into Johnson's arms, and the two embraced with a rugged firmness only equaled by a pair of bears. The remainder of the party soon filled the room, the halls, and in fact flooded the neighborhood, and a shower of congratulations was poured upon the head of the successful candidate. This evening a large number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country have been received by Mr. Johnson, and the city is wild with excitement. The out door demonstration to night was one of the largest ever seen in Nashville, and certainty the most enthusiastic.

THE CHANCES FOR KELLOGG AND PINCHBACK IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The discussion to-day by the Republican Senate caucus of the general questions involved in the Louisiana case developed a great lack of harmony in the views of those present. It is now considered probable that a sufficient number of Republicans will unite with the Democrats to prevent the passage by the Senate of the proposed resolution for a recognition of the Kellogg Government, and that therefore Mr. Pinchback will not be admitted. In this probable event the responsibility of deciding whether or not the Kellogg administration is the legal Government of Louisiana will again be left with the President.

It is understood that there will be three reports from the Privileges and Elections Committee on the question of Pinchback's right to admission as a Senator. Mr. Morton, in behalf of the majority, will, it is believed, report that Pinchback is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware and Hamilton of Maryland will submit their views to the contrary, and Mr Alcorn will favor a new election, though in case the Senate passes a resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government, he will feel called upon to vote for Pinchback's administration thereunder.

Mr. Carpenter is still absent, but will probably concur with Mr. Alcorn in recommending a new election, as he took this view of the subject when the matter was in controversy two years ago.

THE COST OF GRANTISM.

The Government has come to the conclusion that, to meet the fiscal demands of the coming year, and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments in accordance with its promises as expressed in the financial bill passed a few weeks ago an increase of taxation is absolutely necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, is of the opinion that we shall require at least forty or forty-five millions of dollars more than we now raise, and there is no way of obtaining it except by an increase of taxation. In pursuance of this view, the Treasury Department is preparing a new revenue bill, which will be submitted to the ways and Means Committee as early as possible.

The purpose of increasing the tax on whiskey ten cents a gallon has, there is reason to believe, been abandoned: First, because it is thought that it would not be of the slightest practical value, so far as swelling the Treasury receipts are concerned, for at least a year or a year and a half; and, second, on account of the scandals in whiskey rings, &c., to which it would inevitably give rise. There is a large supply on hand now, and the distilleries are said to be working up to their full capacity, in view of the anticipated legislation. Whiskey will therefore be let alone, but the department will recommend and Congress will make the effort to follow the recommendation, the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, the repeal of the ten per cent, horizontal tax of 1872, and in addition, cut down the free list. India rubber, kryolite, eggs, certain manufactures of flour, such as farina, &c., which now come in free, will, it is thought, be compelled to pay duty. Tobacco will not be troubled.

Jay Cooke & Co.—It is announced in Philadelphia that the following dividend will be declared by the trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, which will be of interest to some of our readers:

Five per cent. in cash.

Thirty-five per cent. in North Pacific bonds, at 70.

Fourteen per cent. Oregon Navigation Stock, at 40.

Six per cent. Secured Mortgage Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, at 40.

Making 60 per cent. in all.

This, however, is not a settlement in full but what will be offered for the remaining 40 per cent. remains to be seen.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—At Beverly, N. J., this morning, three burglars attempted to effect an entrance to Mr. Joseph Parker's residence through a second story window. The noise made by them in removing the sash awakened a son of Mr. Parker, who was sleeping in the room at the time. He, seeing the men on the grape arbor in the act of getting in, fired two shots, one of which took effect, as one of the men dropped to the pavement below, and was carried off by his companions, all of whom escaped. It is thought that the man must have been dangerously wounded as blood was found scattered along the pavement in the direction which the burglars took.

Stamp Your Bank Checks.—We again call those interested to an important subject. The bank supervisors having received instructions from the commissioner of internal revenue to cause an examination to be made of the various banks and banking houses in the country, in order to ascertain if the law regulating the duty on checks, orders for money and sight drafts on banks, bankers and trust companies, is being complied with.

The amendment of the law recently provides that any "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company," shall be liable to two cent duty. This will dispose of all the expedients now adopted to avoid payment of this duty.

Persons drawing, receiving or paying checks, should bear in mind that each and all are liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for omitting to stamp such papers, and the same if they neglect to cancel the stamps by writing the initials of the name of the person making the check, and the date of the cancellation. This cannot be done by using a ribbon stamp, but by puncturing the stamp or driving a portion of it into the paper with a cutting stamp. Postal stamps are not available for the payment of this duty.

Scranton, January 14.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National bank of Carbondale, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock to-day, while the teller G. D. Couch, and a clerk were absent at dinner, leaving only the cashier, James Stott, in the bank. Mr. Stott is quite an old man and suffers from ill health and is very feeble. Two men came in a front door of the bank and one of them asked for the change of a five dollar bill Mr. Stott stooped down to comply with the request when the man reached over, grabbed his head and pinned it to the desk while his companion jumped over and bound and gagged him. They then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about $10,000, but fortunately overlooked a package containing $15,000.

PLYMOUTH PEWS.

The pews of Plymouth Church were sold at auction the evening of 6th, before an audience that filled the building to overflowing. Mr. Beecher entered the church some time before the sale began and passed from group to group, greeting all with much cheerfulness.

The auctioneer, Mr. E. E. Hoyt, then began the sale. The first price bid was quickly run up to $750, the first choice being knocked down to Mr. Charles Dennis, who selected No. 134, which is the fifth from the channel on the left side of the right-hand tier. The sale continued as follows: H. B. Claflin, $510; H. W. Sage, $530; S. P. Duryea, $520; A. W. Shephard, $550; Davison and Beecher, $550; S. V. White, $535; Moses S. Beach, $525; J. C. Southwick, $535; R. S. Benedict, $550; Mr. Freeland, $525; Mr. Ovington, $515; G. W. Park, $510; D. S. Arnold, $510; J. T. Howard, $510; H. F. Hatch, $490; Aaron Claflin, $495; C. E. Evans, $475; G. P. Milne, $485; Morris Reynolds, $480; H. C. Bowen, $455; D. B. Babcock, Augustus Storrs, $465; Aaron Healey, $425; E. D. Bigelow, $430; H. Collins, $425; J. Howard, jr., $430; M. K. Moody, $425; S. H. Smith, $425; S. Palmer, $425; B. F. Tracy, $425; George C. Tallman, $430; J. B. Hutchingson, $425; H. O. Pieres, $420; William Tutte, $430; Dr. Conklin, $430; J. C. Wemple, $420; A. L. Holly, $415; Wm. Pettengill, $410; A. Stodwell, $405; N. Southwick, $430; C. H. Mallory, $430; C. H. Mallory, jr., $440; R. Cornell White, $415; T. G. Sherman, $405; Andrew Pratt, $415.

The bidding was brisk, and the prices much higher than last year. There were 300 saleable pews on the diagram, having the sitting capacity of 2,600, in addition to which there are 500 free seats. When the first 130 pews had been sold, the amount of premiums was $8,476 ahead of last year's sale of the same number, and when 150 pews had been sold the premiums amounted to $100 more than the entire sale last year. The sale lasted until nearly 11 o'clock, the results being as follows: Amount of premiums, $58,346,50; rentals added, $70,319,50. The total increase in premiums over last year's sales was $12,-800.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE.

The scene produced in the House of Representatives, says the World, by the reckless determination of the Radical majority of Republican members in that body to ride rough shod over the minority of Democrats and independently minded Republicans, is neither creditable nor pleasant to witness. The protracted session, whereby the Congressional sun is made to stand still and the legislative day stretched out through half a week of the calender, is merely a device of carpet baggers who rule the destinies of the Republican party in Congress, for accomplishing by brute force what they failed to accomplish by caucus dictation. Those worthies have decreed that the Civil Rights bill shall pass the House, and that other violent legislation for their own behoof and benefit shall be enacted. The attempt made last Monday to gag the opposition to these measures failed because a dozen or more Republicans refused to vote for the proposed amendment to the rules for prohibiting dilatory motions for the balance of the session. The party whipsters purpose to bring these recalcitrant members to terms by subjecting them to days of weariness and nights of watching, to the end that when the motion to amend the rules is renewed next Monday the requsite two-thirds vote may be had in its favor. With what fortitude and endurence they take the punishment inflicted by order of their carpet bag brethern will be seen in due season. Meanwhile it may be profitable to ponder upon the danger to which the best interests of the Government are subjected by the proposed change in the rules of the House and by the dead lock by which the change is sought to be effected. The most important business of the session remains unfinished, the appropriation bills are hardly begun, and all this delay and waste of time upon purely partisan measures merely opens the door to the passage of every conceivable sort of corrupt and ill-advised legislation in the rush which is inevitable at the close of the session.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF TUNG-CHI.

London, January 26.—The Times has intelligence that the emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor to the throne is a prince five years of age. There had been no disorder. According to the Pall Mall Gazette's information, it if not certain who will succeed the deceased emperor.

The full name of the man who has just ceased to reign over a tenth part of the habitable globe was Tsai-shun Aisin Kioh-lo Tung-Chi. He was not yet twenty years of age, having been born on the 5th of April, 1855. He was the oldest son of the preceeding emperor, Heing-Fung, to whom he succeeded on the 24th of August, 1866, at the age of five years. Previous to his ascension he was known as Prince Tsaisung, and he ranked as the eighth in the dynasty of Ta-tsing.

During his minority the actual administration of the affairs of the empire was in the hands of Yihpoo, who is better known to the outside world as Prince Kung. When the father of the late emperor died in 1861 three councellors of the state seized upon the government, proclaiming themselves and the empress-mother, Tzi-ssi, joint regents, Prince Kung, who was a brother of the preceeding emperor, and uncle of the young sovereign, thereupon resorted to a bold coup d'etat, overthwre the self appointed regency, and proclaimed himself and the empress-mother in place of usurpers, who were summarily beheaded. Prince Kung continued in undisturbed power throughout the minority of the young emperor, and for some time after its termination. His administration preceeded the peace which, as commissioner, he had concluded with the allies at Peking, and was wise, beneficent and generally prosperous.

The first notable event in the personal history of the late emperor occurred in October, 1872, when he attended his majority, took unto himself an assortment of wives. At that date, an empress, and three other wives, known by the title of first, second and third wife, were chosen by his august relatives to be the consort and companions of the Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Guardian of the Earth, and Father of His People. The choice was made from the flower of the maidens of Tartar blood for that purpose summonsed to appear and pass in review before the imperial council.

Having been duly married, preparations were at once made for the young emperor to formally ascend the throne and assume in person the imperial power. By proclamation of the empress-mother, the court astrologers selected an auspicious day in February, 1873, on which the regency was formally terminated, and the personal reign of Tung-Chi thus begun.

Besides the four wives to whom the emperor was married in October, 1872, he had a large number of concubines. He passed the greater portion of his time in the Holy of Holies, the place situated in the so called "forbidden city." A small portion of the ground surrounding the imperial residence can be seen from the wall which encircles the northern part of the town. The walls are 60 feet high and 40 feet wide on the top, and form an admirable promenade, much used by members of foreign embassies resident in Peking. The Chinese citizens are not permitted access to these walls. The grounds of the palace, as far as can be seen, are beautifully laid out in Chinese style, with kiosks, lakes, miniture rivers, walks, groves, etc. Whenever the emperor appeared in public the police cleared the streets of all persons, shut up the houses and shops, and saw to it that no vulgar eyes rest on the sacred person of the holy son of Heaven.

John W. Forney got his little slice of $26,000 out of the Pacific Mail plunder. The Press, of course, was in favor of the subsidy.

A SERMON ON CONTENTMENT BY MR. BEECHER.

The text of the sermon was Philippians iv., 11, 12, 13. "Not that I speak in respect of want; for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased and how to abound: everywhere and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

This, said Mr. Beecher, is a very remarkable declaration to be made by anybody. You will recollect a great many tales or fables that have been framed where great gifts have been offered by an Eastern king to any man in his kingdom who was contented; and how ludicrous in every case the contentment turned out to be. It has been a matter of philosophical maxim or criticism that men never were pleased, but always are about to be, and therefore do we wonder when the apostle, an intelligent, educated man, says, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." Is it easy to account for the most extraordinary statements that it is possible for a man to affirm? Is it easy for a man to say "I am content" or is it easy for persons to say it and repeat it for an hour. I can understand how a man who lives for money, and who has been on the point of seeing $24,000 choushed out of him, and after nights and days of contriving and planning and suffering anxiety, has by a dexterous stroke unexpectedly secured it, and he goes home I can understand how for the whole evening he can chuckle and how he should be content for the time. Everybody, and I mean by that somebody, is content for the moment in the attainment of any very great desire. Now in these cases, if you scrutinize closely, are you content? As a life, can you say, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content?" Does not your conception of content limit this to the fulfillment of certain wishes? Do you take into consideration, or does any man, the thwartings, the disasters, the stingings of pride and vanity as does a man looking over all this plain of life and circumstances say: "I have learned in every state to be content." How many of you will hold up your hands to that? And yet it is what Paul says, and yet consider, is Paul quite sure of himself? Paul was a large man; few larger men have ever appeared above the horizon. A grand race they were—large enough to take in the full measure of what was around them. In my judgment, theologians have occupied themselves in those elements of Paul's writings which seem to by all odds secondary, and for very obvious reasons have neglected those elements in Paul's writings which are the protoundest, and which can only be translated by men who have gone through the experience of the same kind, and, therefore, theology has been mudded out of the washings of gold from the mountain streams, while the treasure was shut up deep in the rock itself. Consider in the first place, then, that content does not necessarily mean pleasure. A man may be contented and not be pleased; this is, I may be contented, in one sense, to remain over night in a miserable inn where have congregated smugglers, drunken sailors, and all the riff-raff of a bad neighborhood. If I had been cast up by the waves, having fought for my life in my little yacht, and had crawled out upon the shore, and staggered to the light and gone in there, may I not say, "Thank God I am in safety;" and yet, every element there is distasteful to me. The air reeks with bad liquor and worse oaths; the company are obscene and violent, but to a man just escaped from the sea I can say, "I am content to be here." Not that I am pleased with it, but I have learned to bear this by being swirled around in the sea for a half hour; by being chilled to the marrow. I have learned it because I thought I should perish after I saw the light, learned it because I had almost lost my breath when I got up to the door and burst it in. So that it does not follow that a man is obliged to say, "I like the circumstances," in order to be content. Then a man must not confound content with a state of indifference. If a man has no sort of moral feeling he is perfectly content to sit in camp on the plains and hear what no man ought to hear. Not the common sewers of New York are the worst streams that empty into the sea; the worst sewer on the globe is the mouth of man, and the man who will sit in the midst of a crowd, and have poured into his ear hour after hour tales of blood whose recital should make him shiver in his coffin, if he has the heart of an alligator he may say, "I am content," for indifference is content. But insensibility was not in Paul's declaration. It was not the indifference of a man who had nosense of what was going on about him. He knew these things. He was not thinking of that when he said "I am content with all I see." Certainly we are not to understand content in any such supine sense, corpulent indifference. Paul was not a fat man surely. Paul was black haired, of bilious temperament—a man of intense feeling, but of that intense feeling which does not speak. There is much of intense feeling that comes by gusts and does not stop except by a change of wind. There were certain elements in his nature that remind one of the old German story of the Æolian harp made by the Count stretching great wires from his castle turrets that sounded to every breeze, and when the tempest came they roared out their great music. There were three or four great strings in the mind of this apostle, and when the wind blew it set them going, and they kept sounding and sounding and sounding, and he was not likely to feel contentment in any such sense as that of quiescence. The whole of his life, his journey from city to city, his suffering, show that he was not content in any such sense as not to be enterprising. If an apple woman's stand upsets and the apples roll in every direction, that goes into the newspaper; if a wheel comes off a man's wagon, that goes into the newspaper; if anybody has anything he wishes to keep secret, that is sure to go into the newspaper. (Laughter). And there is a constant bringing into view these small facts and incidents of life, for a newspaper—a mourning journal of the size of ours, with such a containing quantity of matter that must be fed to it—is like a whale who takes in hogsheads of water that he may squirt them out and get the handful of shrimps left behind. (Great laughter). Though there were peculiar sufferings that are worthy to go down in the page of remembrance, and which are written in God's book of remembrance, they never find their way to the newspapers. I had here once a boy that walked all the way from Michigan for the purpose of gaining an education. He got a scholarship in the New York University, and to support himself he took a round of lamplighting and soon he added to that a distributing route of newspapers; he had a room of his own, and had his rice and his molasses and his Indian meal, and was his own housekeeper and washerwoman and steward and cook and factotum. Happy man (laughter); and so he worked his way meanly on every side that he might give to study some three or four hours of the day, and never lost his courage and struggled through good to evil report, counting it a joy that he had a chance to light lamps or distribute newspapers, so that he could get the money he needed, and there (said Mr. Beecher, pointing to one of the pews) sits a man that helped him when he came to know about it. He said: "I am content with everything." Did he mean that he liked to get up at three in the morning? How would you like it? Did he like to cook his own porrige every morning, and eat porrige every morning? How would you like it? It was the Lord he was after and all other things paled before it. A man will go down on the South Shore and crawl like a lizard on his belly in the damp grass by the hour, hoping for the flock of geese to come along, and that they may come near enough to be drawn near enough by his decoy for him to get a shot at them and bring down four or five. He does not like this, but he gets his pay out of the geese.

In view of this one passage of Paul's experience I remark first. We see the absolute freedom that absorption gives to any great nature. Absorption in a great thing worthy and sets the mind free from all those poor anxieties and annoyances that belong to a lower state, and you will understand it very well, because you practice it continually, and [illegible] escape the common troubles of life.

Christian breathern, one more application. If the Christian ministers would stop disputing as to whether laying on of hands gives grace or as to whether the Church has the right to appoint who shall and who shall not preach, or to tell them what they shall preach and what let alone; if there was more zeal and power to bring Christian ministers into precisely the same state of mind as the Apostle Paul when he said, "Woe be to me if I preach not the gospel of Christ," it would be better. The reason why pulpits are barren and churches empty is that there is not the full consecration to the work of preaching that there should be. We are going to have a victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil, not by speeches, not by treaties, not by contests with scientists. If we are going to conquer it is because we are going to produce men and women that nobody can dispute. I care not for quarrels as to this school of art or that school; that school that produces the best picture is the right school, and you cannot make communities of glorious men and women and deny that the cause that makes them is the cause that ought to have the preference.

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 1. 1-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.

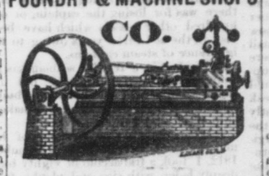
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

25oct 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 CORN PLANTER, the best now made.

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

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

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

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

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,

jan21-1y Centre Hall.

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 31f.

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.

WILSON & 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 CODE

STOVE.

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

WILSON & HICKS,

mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. N. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER HOFFER,

MRS. C. E. WOLF,

Jan 14 6t. Adm'rs.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures