THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 14, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.

State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Bradford county.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

The labor reformers of Massachusetts have nominated Wendell Philips for Governor.

Col. W. W. Brown, leader of the 76ers, the champion of the laboring men, the friend of the oppressed tax-payer, enemy of rings, the hater of democrats, the denouncer of office-holders and politicians and the defender of everything that is pure and honest and the editor also of the Industrial Advocate, flies the name of the temperance candidate for Governor at the head of his paper, and on the stump, we are told goes for Pershing. We'll give the Col. a leather medal, if he will just tell us where he belongs.

Wm. H. Kemble having apologised for the insulting letter he wrote to Mr. Belmont, when he, Kemble, was State Treasurer, may we soon expect that several hundred thousand dollars will soon be found returned to the concience fund? If the ring thieves who stole, "divided and kept silence" under Kemble's administration restore their plunder, it would amount to a handsome sum.

Col. Brown, the old leader of the radical party in Centre county, after reading the Reporter closely for the last six months, has got it into his head that there is something going wrong and that his old party must be the fault of it. We have not yet made an out-and-out democrat of the Colonel, but he does not believe in Grant and can not go Hartranft. He sees that the federal and state administrations are reeking with corruption, and that there must be a change if the poorer classes want to have labor and keep from starving, and the Colonel says so right out without fear or favor. Well we are glad he has his eyes open, and we trust he will see into it further still, so that when November comes his vote will go for those incorruptible champions of the people, Pershing and Piollet.

The senatorial conference, up to our latest information has not yet succeeded in making a nomination. This district is blessed with dead-locks, or rather, with candidates, that always cause these dead-locks. It will be remembered how a former conference balloted 500 or a 1000 times adjourning from town to town, for weeks before a nomination was made. There seems every prospect for a repetition of the same thing, unless this bull-dog persistence on the part of office-seekers can be made to yield. The candidates balloted for are Messrs. Peale, Meek and Boyer. After the thing had gone about as far as it should go for the good and credit of the party Mr. Peale made an offer which was magnanimous and which, if accepted, would have broken the dead-lock and effected a nomination. Mr. Peale proposed that all the conferees be absolved from their support of any particular man, and free to vote for and nominate whomever they thought fit and for the best of the party. This fair proposition was not agreed to, and the dead-lock goes on. This privilege the conferees should always have, when candidates have an unyielding stubbornness—the conferees are really the representatives of the people, and at a certain stage should be allowed to act for the people and not for an interested individual, and be empowered to nominate the best man they choose to fix upon.

Let no democrat of old Centre be led astray by the high-sounding names of any side-arrangement and new party tickets. The old party is good enough, and its nominees thoroughly honest and competent. Don't listen to disappointed office-seekers, and disorganizers, who are attempting to make trouble and split the party. There are secret foes in the camp who need watching—they pretend to be democrats, but are really plotting the overthrow of the party. Be active and vigilant, and keep your eye upon the enemy and those who are aiding him in secret.

The testimony recently in the case of B. H. Cheever against Henry Clews & Co. developed some points that the House of Representatives will probably find it necessary to investigate. This testimony relates to the reasons and influences which procured the appointment in 1869 of Henry Clews & Co. as a financial agent or banker of the United States Government in Europe. This appointment, as the public well remember, caused astonishment at the time, and it now appears by this evidence that preliminary to it was an agreement by which Henry Clews & Co. agreed to pay to Louis Dent, the brother-in-law of the President, one-eighth of the profits to be derived from the appointment; and this one-eighth they guaranteed to Dent should not be less than the sum of $9,000 a year. Thus, if the testimony is true, we have the brother-in-law of the President, and the constant intimate of the White House, engaged in the business of selling at a high price one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the Government, and an appointment, too, which not only seemed to all intelligent people an improper one to be made, but which finally resulted in a heavy pecuniary loss to the Treasury.

The question is whether Grant shared in this $9,000 a year; and besides, it should not be forgotten that this was not the only instance in which Dent took money for an appointment to be made by his brother-in-law, the President.

The New York Herald has special cable dispathes from H. M. Stanly, its daring correspondent. He has reached the shores of the great inland lake Victoria Nyanza after a march of 720 miles in which he lost 181 of his followers through desertion, disease and fighting. He has succeeded in launching an English built vessel on the great lake, and has made a voyage of 1000 miles around its shores. The letters received from Stanley are dated March 1st and May 15.

In 1872 certain charges were made against Governor Hartranft which have never been disproved. They were of a character which then forbade his support in the columns of several republican journals in the state which now advocate his re-election. Since that time the accuracy of the accusations made has been sustained by the strongest circumstantial evidence. In 1873 a new constitution was drafted which contained such admirable improvements upon the old that it commended itself to general favor inside and outside the state. It had the endorsal of a convention in which the political friends of Governor Hartranft were a majority. His support of it would have been the most popular act of his administration. But it struck down the treasury ring which was robbing the state and he sided with the robbers against the people. His veto of the fee bill, his approval of the Hiding act, his neglect to recommend or enforce any provision of law for the protection of the treasury, against the line of his duty, against the tenor of his oath, and against the ordinary inclination of men in positions of responsibility to do those things which make for the public good and for personal popularity, all point out Gov. Hartranft as a man under the domination of a corrupt clique who are still his chief support. We republish a few excerpts from the Philadelphia Press of September, 1872, which indicate the nature of the obligations which control the conduct of the Governor of Pennsylvania in matters nearly touching the interests of the people. They will be interesting reading if put side by side with the sickish praises of the same man by the same Press in the present campaign.

Hartranft's account with Yerkes shows that the former gambled in stocks to an amount aggregating $700,000 in one year—1872—and that he had no margin on deposit worth mentioning. The inference is, of course, that those fancy stocks were carried as Yerkes swears, "with money belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."—*Philadelphia Press (rep.), Sept. 1872.*

Never have the charges against any public man been so clearly proven as those against Auditor General Hartranft. He has been convicted of unfaithfulness as an official, with speculating with the moneys. THE PROOFS OF THIS ARE ABSOLUTELY CONCLUSIVE.—*Philadelphia Press (rep.), Sept. 1872.*

THE TRUE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Sun says the canvass in Pennsylvania is warming up, and the tactics of the Cameron-Mackey Ring are developing apace. They intend to run the campaign on the currency issue, and ignore the troublesome Ring robberies altogether. It is a hopeful refuge, and they take to it with great alacrity. They are a modest party, and would fain retire for the present from public notoriety. Life in jails and penitentiaries has few charms for them, and they would much prefer a continued residence in the luxurious palaces reared at the public expense. Having several millions of the people's money, stolen at odd times and in various ways, sudden and imperative demands for restitution would fall heavily upon them in these hard times. They ask to be let alone.

They insist that the several hundred cases of bribery and corruption, the few millions embezzled in the form of interest, and the trifling diversion of the sinking fund from the payment of the public debt to the pockets of the Ring, shall not be dragged into this canvass. It would be an outrage. The attention of the people ought not to be invited to a matter of so little moment as the wholesale plunder of their treasury, and the habitual use of at least a part of the proceeds to debauch their Legislature in the interest of the thieves, and even to corrupt the ballot boxes, so that a fair election has been a thing unknown and impossible in the second state of the Union. The Ring managers are decidedly in favor of any other issue, and have seized upon the alleged soft money deliverance at Erie with an an eagerness which shows that they regard the change of discussion from State to national affairs as a matter of life and death.

The election of Pershing after a heated campaign, in which the Ring enormities had been the principal issue, would be utterly ruinous, not only to the Ring as a body, but to every individual member of it. It would be followed by prosecutions and suits, imprisonments and enforced restitutions of plunder, which would render the occupation of the public robber in Pennsylvania both odious and unprofitable. Pershing's swift visitation of justice upon the peculating Commissioners of Schuylkill was anything but reassuring to the treasury thieves, and with a very little popular encouragement he would make the executive power in Pennsylvania as terrible to the Rings as it is now in New York.

As for Piollet, he is even worse. From him they have no reason to expect anything but sharp and serious work. His life, his character, his aggressive career as a reformer, with the great constituency of farmers and workingmen whom his eloquence, more than anything else, has awakened to the necessity of self-protection, make him the very incarnation of all that is dreadful to the ring. When Sam Josephs heard of his nomination he exclaimed, out of the depths of his soul: "Great God! if he ever get into the treasury he won't leave a leaf unturned!" Mackey, it is said, cannot contain his terror; and the faces of the whole gang are white over the prospect. His election means their destruction, and they know it. They cannot buy, bully, or deceive him. He is as able as he is honest, and when he places the key in the Treasury door, the plundered public will be invited to walk in after him. Every book will be laid open for inspection. Every record will be turned up to the light. There will be no more concealments.

THE LABOR MEN AND JUDGE PERSHING.

Pottsville Workingman, (Labor Organ.)

The legislative record of Judge Pershing is clean and pure. He was a war democrat, less hide bound, it is presumable, than either Hartranft or Rawle (both of whom were members of the same party at the time) would have been had they occupied his position. But we are not supporting him for Governor because of what he did in the legislature. We have different and more important reasons. He is the candidate of a party that, no matter what may have been its sins of omission in the past, is now, so far as Pennsylvania and Ohio are concerned, planted squarely on doctrines in which all men believe who hold that this government is a government designed for the benefit of the whole people and not as a means of making the few rich at the expense of the many. Being on that platform, he is virtually pledged to in all honorable ways support and advance its teachings. In 1872 he wrote:

I do not regard the office of judge as in any sense a political one. Nominations, it is true are made by the respective political organizations, but it is the duty of him upon whom the honor of judicial station is conferred to carefully exclude all party bias from the bench.

We of Schuylkill county, who know how faithfully he has redeemed the promises implied in the foregoing words, are willing to trust him as the representative of the principles whose success we are now seeking. We put our trust in him without fear, knowing from experience, the best of teachers, that he will not betray it. His opponent, Hartranft, however good or bad a man, we cannot trust, because he is the candidate of a party whose canvass is being prosecuted with the money of the banks and the credit-mongers, whose success means two bank and bullionist national parties in '76. Even if it were true, which it emphatically is not, that Judge Pershing's past acts were an uninterrupted succession of mistakes, would it not be the extreme of folly for us to allow ourselves to be influenced by them when we know so well, from his untainted record since here, that they must have been errors of the head, not of the heart, and at a time when his defeat, and that of his party, will involve consequences of so disastrous a character to all labor.

GOVERNOR CURTIN IN OHIO.

A special to the Times, dated Cleveland, Oct. 5, says: Governor Curtin and Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Pennsylvania, spoke to an immense Allen mass meeting at Painesville yesterday. The reception given to Pennsylvania's great War Governor was most enthusiastic, and his address made a profound impression. His efforts will be felt in the result in the Western reserve. Mr. E. J. Sweeny, chairman of the Painesville Allen committee, telegraphs that the enthusiasm was unexampled at the meeting. Governor Curtin came to this place last night, after the Painesville demonstration, and received a spontaneous ovation, and was compelled to go out into Monument Park and address the thousands of people who had hastily assembled. He was afterwards serenaded at the Weddell House and had to appear and make another brief speech. His address to the monster meeting here this evening was one of the most acceptable and impressive speeches delivered on either side in the campaign. The Governor had previously spoken at Warren during the afternoon, where a large and enthusiastic audience greeted him.

The '76ers of this county have made a strait-out nomination. The ticket will be found in another column. This makes the third ticket in this county, thus far, and the temperance folk intend holding a nominating convention this week, and they may bring in the field the fourth—we are informed, however, that it is likely that they will adopt the ticket of the '76ers. We are also informed that the '76 convention was not harmonious, and that there was a sort of split upon the question of nominating a fusion or a straight-out ticket. The strait-out carried, and the fusionists threaten to bolt. The ticket of the fusionists was to be made up out of material from the democratic and radical nominations.

The '76 party, so far as its few adherents from the democratic party is concerned, comprises mostly that element which attempted to split our party and defeat its nominees last fall, by the independent or Modoc movement against the democratic nominees, Wallace and Mackey. Some of these are openly with the '76ers, a few others are secretly operating with them, in order to divide, break down and defeat the democratic party in Centre county, to afford a few disappointed office-seekers an opportunity to revenge themselves. We predict that the democracy will come out victorious in spite of the efforts of a few secret foes in our own ranks. Our ticket is a good one from top to bottom and it was fairly nominated. Not a candidate upon it whose honesty or integrity can be impeached, hence there is no excuse for these side shows, and the honest masses see through them, and those who are secretly in sympathy with these efforts to injure the party are known and will be held all the more accountable for their treachery.

The principal orator, champion and leader of the '76ers, is the redoubtable Wm. W. Brown, who is working like a beaver in the "good cause," and some of those who are in secret directing him can be known by the praises he showers upon them in the "Industrial Advocate"—they are eminent patriots!

PIOLLET AND THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter from a well-known and brave soldier may be set against the abuse of Radical newspapers:

WYSOX, Bradford county, September 27.—*Dear Sir,*—Having seen newspaper articles charging my fellow townsman, Col. Piollet, with having opposed and hindered the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, as an act of simple justice I desire to state that the charge is untrue and without foundation.

I recollect the first public meeting of the citizens of this county, held at Towanda in 1861, for the purpose of raising troops in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, the second gentleman who responded to the universal demand of those present was Col. Piollet, who came forward and made one of his characteristic speeches, calling on the citizens to divest themselves of all political bias, and volunteer promptly to fill the quota demanded, and Bradford county from that day was not behind in responding to the call of the President for men, and I am positive that no subsequent act of Col. Piollet was in conflict with that patriotic appeal. Yours, etc.,

DANIEL MEEHAN,
Late Captain Co. H. 57th Regt. P. V.

To W. W. Kingsbury, chairman Democratic County Convention.

OHIO ELECTION.

On last Tuesday the Ohio election came off. The dispatches received on Tuesday evening were meagre, but as far as heard from Allen, democrat, gained over his former election. Should this hold out over the state, a grand democratic victory will be told from the good old Buckeye state.

The Presidential party arrived at Ogden yesterday, and were escorted by Brigham Young to Salt Lake City.

The Bucks county fair, which closed at Doylestown on Saturday, was highly successful in every respect. The receipts exceeded $10,000.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORMER TREASURERS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—At the session of the State Treasury Investigating Committee this morning Mr. Geist, editor of the Lancaster Express, testified that he had information showing that State Treasurer Mackey had drawn 4 per cent. interest on an average deposit of $20,000 in the banking firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., of Lancaster, in 1869. Mr. Geist declines to give the name of his informant, unless compelled by law to do so. No other witness were examined.

G. W. G. Waddell, Chief Clerk of the Auditor General's Department, testified that the vouchers for disbursements from June 1874, by S. H. Walters, decd., late Superintendent Public Grounds and Buildings, amounting to $22,000, were not in the office when Auditor-General Temple took possession, and could not be discovered after a thorough search; the absence of the vouchers makes it impossible to tell how the money was applied; the package from which these vouchers were taken were produced before the committee.

Ex-State Treasurer Irwin was subpoenaed by the committee, but says that his health will not permit him to visit Harrisburg.

Subpœnas are out for other witnesses, and the investigation will proceed as rapidly as possible.

There seems to be a decided backwardness about appearing before the committee.

PLATFORM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY ADOPTED AT ERIE.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unwittering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti Republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burthened. The honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

2d. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3d. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burdens of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed. We call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

4th. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the Sinking Fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

5th. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6th. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the Sinking Fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7th. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threaten general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principles that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or an inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

8th. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the National banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the National Bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

9th. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

10th. The extinction of the present National Banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectfully may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11th. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their contempt of Constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of our salaries of our public officers; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

A DEADLOCK.

Tyrone, Pa., Oct. 9.—The senatorial conferees from the Thirty-fourth district—Centre, Clearfield and Clinton—have failed to make a nomination. They adjourned to meet at Tyrone, Wednesday evening, Oct. 13.

From Missouri.

GRANT CITY, MO., Sept. 15, 1875.

ED. REPORTER:—I have made repeated efforts to write you since my last, but have as often failed for the want of something to write about, and whether I shall succeed with this effort remains to be seen. There are many things that I could write about, but whether they would be of such a nature as to make subject matter for an interesting letter I am undetermined.

Happily that we are not all constituted alike or there would be but one subject to write upon, and in that event, a poor scribbler like myself would be so far outdistanced by the better class of correspondents that the next best thing would be to leave the field to those doughty knights of the quill. But I started out to write a letter, and not wishing to disappoint *myself* I must commence it.

I frequently receive letters from some of my friends in the east making inquiry of me with regard to this country, and, trusting in me, (though that is absolutely something few people do the second time,) await an answer. Now I have extreme hesitancy in advising people to come west or remain where they are, for the very simple reason that what would suit one man would fail to suit another. While I would please the fancy of one, I would invoke the hearty curses of another. I can, however, give my candid opinion of the matter and let those who read it form their own conclusions. When a man acts from his own conclusion he has no one to blame if he fails in an undertaking. It is my opinion, based upon actual observation, that a man with only limited means can acquire a good and comfortable home in this country in less time and with a much smaller expenditure of capital and labor than anywhere east of Ohio. It does not require any particular argument to prove this. The difference in the price of lands here and in Pennsylvania is as great as the distance is between the two places. In the latter state, lands range in price according to fertility and their proximity to commercial centres, which in part is true of the lands here, with this exception: The fertility of the soil has little to do with the value of lands for the reason that the soil is more uniform here than in your state. Improved farms in your county and state range in price from $50 to $150 per acre, while with us they range from $10 to $35 per acre. Here there is a grand difference presented in the price of lands which is largely in our favor. But not only is the difference in the price of lands in our favor, but also the differences in the fertility of our virgin soil. The soil anywhere is naturally productive, but by continued farming soon becomes absolutely unproductive in your country unless fertilizers be freely used, while in this country continued farming, if anything, adds to the productiveness of the soil. No fertilizers are used in this country, yet crop after crop is taken off the same ground year in and year out, and no difference is noticeable. What the farmer here takes off the land is clean profit, time and labor subtracted, while in your country the farmer is not only obliged to deduct time and labor from the products of the soil, but must actually return to the soil a portion taken therefrom thus leaving a much smaller margin for profit than is enjoyed by the western farmer. But says the eastern farmer, we enjoy the advantages of better markets for our grain than your farmers in the west. Very true so far as concerns the grain market, but we in the west enjoy the advantages of a much better market for our cattle and hogs than you in the east. Now where is the difference? Perhaps some one will contend that there is no difference. Let us see. For every bushel of wheat the eastern farmer sells say at $1.25 per bushel, he has been at an outlay of not less than 50 cents to get it ready for market. For every pound of beef the western farmer sells at 4 cts. gross, he is at an outlay of about ½ ct. Now who makes the most money, both articles being considered the staple of the country? I should like to continue this article further and show wherein farming is more profitable here than with you, and why it is the best country for a beginner to start out in life, but I cannot do so without feeling that I would be intruding upon your space, besides worrying your patience in your effort to decipher my chirography. In some future letter I will give your readers an idea of how people farm here and how they make their money, and as an introductory remark to it will say that they make their money easier and spend it freer than your eastern farmers.

G.

P. S.—The Reporter comes here regularly and is as welcome as a new born babe.

THE AUTHORS OF THE "SPELLING MANIA."

And now it is said that the publishers of Webster's Dictionaries are responsible for the recent "Spelling Bee" excitement. Whether this is true or not, the spelling was a good thing, and it undoubtedly had a very excellent influence. Of all educational accomplishments, a proper knowledge of the orthography of our own language is certainly the most desirable, and of all the deficiencies in our educational methods, that relating to this study is the most marked. And we were therefore glad to say that whether the spelling excitement came about through the advertising efforts of the Webster publishers or not, one thing is quite clear, and that is that there is nothing that has helped to stimulate the wide-spread interest in the subject or that is so nearly a Speller's *Vade Mecum* as Webster's Pocket Dictionary, sold for One Dollar, and to be had of almost any dealer in books. It is a marvel of compactness, containing about three hundred illustrations, over eighteen thousand words, brief but comprehensive rules for spelling, a large number of words from Foreign languages, phrases, proverbs, etc., in common use. It is neatly bound in Morocco, with tucks and gilt edges. It not otherwise obtainable it may be had by mail from the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York, by enclosing to them the price, one dollar.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Friar's Point, Miss., October 6.—I arrived per steamer Julia at eleven o'clock in the morning. Citizens are all under arms and anticipate an overpowering attack from the negroes unless three hundred men can come here to deter the negroes from further violence. Business is suspended and citizens are in a dreadful state of alarm. Negroes, five hundred strong, attacked Friar's Point yesterday, but were repelled by white forces under General Chalmers. They threatened to burn the town and murder white women and children.

Fighting commenced within three miles of Friar's Point where the negroes made a stand. Fighting was kept up to Clarksville. As yet, there is no reliable statement as to the losses and pickets just in report fighting in the vicinity of Oak Ridge road. Eight negroes are reported wounded in yesterday's fight and one white man. Sheriff Brown is now at Jonestown, fourteen miles east of here, reorganizing his party for the supposed purpose of another attack on Friar's Point. Negroes are reported rendezvousing in large numbers. So far as I can ascertain this is no party movement.

Both Demourats and Republicans being united to resist an incendiary effort on the part of Sheriff Brown, who has been making incendiary speeches to the negroes and organizing them into armed bodies upon the idea that the whites intended to kill them, when in fact the whites had not uttered any such intention nor held any meetings for such a purpose, nor did they hold a meeting of any kind.

CANADA TO CLAIM $7,000,000 FOR THE FISHERIES.

Ottawa, October 1.—It is understood that her majesty's agent under the Washington treaty has prepared figures of such a character as to prove Canada's almost indisputable claim to at least $7,000,000 per annum from the American government for the fisheries.

A STEAMER BURNED.

Copenhagen, October 4.—The Swedish steamer J. L. Bager, running between Lubrak and Copenhagen, burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was a small one, and was built in 1858 at Guttenburg.

LOST RACE OF THE MONONGAHELA.

A Macadamized Road Covered by Trees One Hundred and Fifty Years Old.

[Pittsburg Commercial.]

Several yea s ago condiderable excitement was created in Fairmount, W. Va., by the discovery of traces of an old macadamized road extending along the right bank of the Monongahela, opposite that place. Recently the government engineering party engaged in the survey of the Upper Monongahela river, with the view of slackwatering that stream from Morgantown to Fairmount, examined this old road, and from the members of the party we learn that there can be no doubt but that this road furnishes another trace of the lost race that once dominated the continent before the Indians came into possession.

There are traces of the road for nearly eleven miles along the strip of bottom land between the hills and the river, after shifting its channel and cut into the hills, has entirely obliterated every evidence of it. Generally the road is covered by from two to five feet of alluvium, either deposited through the course of ages by the river floods, or else by the slow washing off of the hills skirting it. Its width is said to be fifteen feet.

The most curious feature about the road is that the stone from which it is formed appears invariably to have been burnt. Wherever the road shows itself in the cutting banks, it is marked by the black substratum of ashes. In depth the broken stone varies from six inches to eighteen inches of irregular fragments. The material employed appears to have been largely composed of boulders of red sandstone, and the conjecture is that they were broken after being made hot with water thrown upon them. There being few, if any, boulders in the river or adjacent country, the query arises, where could the material have been obtained to make this road?

At the crossings of the streams there are no traces of bridge abutments or piers, which leads to the conclusion that the streams were crossed on wooden bridges. At many points the road is covered with trees one hundred and fifty years old, which makes it certain that it was constructed long before the advent of the white man; and there are other circumstances surrounding the case which lead inevitably to the conclusion it was made in those early ages when a semi-civilized people inhabited North America. No one acquainted with the habits of the American Indians would give them credit for constructing such a work of art as this.

TWO HUNDRED PILGRIMS DROWNED IN INDIA.

A correspondent writes to the Madras Mail from Madura on August 8: "Intelligence has been received at this station of a frightful catastrophe which befell a party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine, on the Tinnevelly frontier, on the evening of Sunday last. If we are to believe the reports of returned pilgrims, more than two hundred persons were drowned under circumstances of the most heartrending character. Thirty-three of the Madura pilgrims have been either carried away by the mountain torrent or are missing; and it is frightful to think how many more from Tinnevelly and other parts may have shared the same fate. The shrine in question stands on the summit of one of the Saduragiri hills (literally four hills) which form a portion of the Saptoor estate, though included in the Tinnevelly district. The direction from Madura is south-west, and the distance nearly fifty miles. What particular manifestation of Siva this shrine was built to commemorate I cannot at present tell, nor is it known where the first devotee from whom the present one traces an unbroken line of descent established himself; but, however that might have been, thousands of people from all parts of the country flock thither in this part of the year to get cured of fancied or real evils, and, if possible, to lay by a store of blessings for themselves and their children. From the base of the hill a long circuitous path leads up to the shrine for a distance of ten miles or so, along fearful chasms and deep, meandering mountain torrents and through meshes of canebrake or other underwood. The pilgrims, arriving at the shrine, used to pass a night or so in the jungle without anything like a roof over their heads. The dry bed of the mountain torrent that skirts the shrine used to be their quarters, and there they cooked and ate their meals, sang and danced and otherwise made themselves comfortable. On the evening of Sunday last there was the same spectacle as used to be in former years—thousands of men, women and children were talking or eating or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each waiting its turn; some pilgrims, more religious than the rest, were rolling in front of the shrine or performing other equally curious evolutions; in fact, everything went on without a hitch. At 5. p. m. there was a tremendous shower of rain; ten minutes later the hitherto dry bed was full, and the water rushed down headlong, carrying those who could not force their way through the crowd, and the general confusion was rendered still more dreadful by the darkness. Many dead bodies, intercepted by roots and bushes, were picked up in the bed; a good many were seen floating on towards the Waptrap tank; some were found jammed between stones, and only a very few of the ill-starred lot saved themselves by catching hold of some friendly bough."

AN ADROIT PICKPOCKET.

A correspondent of the Kansas Times writes: On Tuesday the entire population went over to see Queen's great show and have a nice time. A young lady from across the Jersey took her suitor and an opera glass. The young lady said she thought the performance real romantic until she stopped to see the elephant. She was one of those pockets behind, in which, besides her handkerchief, she had deposited an apple, a handful of peanuts, quarter pound of gumdrops, a little bottle of ammonia and some other trifles. She and her swain, after admiring the complexion of the huge beast, turned their backs upon him to watch the monkeys and the live kangaroo, and gaze into each other's eyes; to do this the better they leaned back against the rope which enclosed the stately monarch, who saw the apple protruding from the pocket of the unconscious fair one. He hesitated a moment and was lost to all sense of honor or self-respect, for with shuffling movement he emulated the example of our common mother, plucked and ate the fruit, returned to the pocket and scooped out the gum drops and peanuts, with a sly wink at his nephew, who was looking on with anxiety at the proceedings. But in the last mouthful the majestic beast took in the ammonia bottle by mistake, the cork came out, and about an ounce of hartshorn ran down the throat of the greedy beast. This beverage is said to have a reviving and stimulating influence and in this case it proved its power, for a more revived elephant was never seen on earth. With a wild yell he grabbed the protuberance behind the lady which had been the cause of the disaster; she was "pulled back" some before, but as the exasperated trunk yanked at the bustle and accessories, all former attempts at that style of wearing gear seemed pale and sickly; everything was "pulled back" until the young woman looked like the statue of Niobe in blue calico. The young man with great presence of mind shouted 'shoo' and the gentlemanly clerk of the elephant with a long prod, persuaded the beast to let up. But the fun was over for the day; cake had no charms, and soda no balm for these two souls, who walked home with but a single thought about wild animals.

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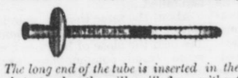

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