The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 3, 1877.

The New York Sun has received a three cent piece, to be spent in the purchase of the pictures of the Louisiana Returning Board for presentation to Aliunde Joe Bradly.

This is the way they settle their little quarrels in Dakota—where they hold no courts, need pay no costs or attorney fees. A telegram from Deadwood, D. T., April 24, says: This afternoon a dispute arose in which seven persons were engaged, concerning the title to a town lot in south Deadwood. After some harsh language all hands drew revolvers and commenced firing. D. O. Brodovitch of Eureka, Nevada, was killed. Stephen Conrich of the same place, mortally wounded and A. Millich slightly injured. Another disturbance in regard to a town lot also occurred today, during which several shots were fired but no one was injured.

There used to be a man in this country by the name of—oh, let me see—Tilden, Tilden, yes, Samuel J. Tilden. Have you heard anything lately of Samuel J. Tilden?—Rad. paper.

Why, yes, there is a little muttering among republicans that after all Tilden's title was better than that of Hayes'—that much we hear now.

All the predictions of a small peach crop this year have proven to be mistaken ones. The most reliable information gathered by gentlemen who have been over the whole Delaware Peninsula, as agents of the railroad companies to make estimates of the amount of freighting that will be required, shows that the crop this year will be the largest known for ten years.

THE WAR ON HAYESISM WILL BEGIN EARLY AND LAST LONG.

Under the above caption the N. Y. Herald says that the approaching extra session of Congress, of which there is now little or no question, is the subject of fresh discussion here. It excites widespread speculation as to its character, the general impression being that it will be attended with a most lively political contest, which will throw the appropriation bills in the shade, and precipitate the fight with the Administration which the Republican barons have been threatening to make. In calling the extra session so soon, instead of deferring it until the next fiscal year has begun, or say until August or September, the President is likened to the Swiss peasant in the gorge of the Alps who insisted on whistling, and thereby brought down upon himself the dreaded avalanche. The wildest predictions are made as to the course the anti-Administration Republicans will take. It is even said that they will go so far as to endorse a resolution questioning the President's title, and that they will give what help they can to facilitate proceedings under a writ of quo warranto, should Mr. Tilden choose to revive and try the issue in that shape. Report has it that another conspicuous and influential Senator has thrown down the gauntlet to the President, and will range himself with Senator Blaine in the expected battle on the floor of the Senate. On the other hand, Mr. Hayes is assured that for every defection of this kind, on account of his policy toward the South, he gains five adherents from among conservative Democrats.

THE TROOPS AT NEW ORLEANS RETIRED TO THEIR BARRACKS.

Tuesday, 24, ult., was marching day at New Orleans—for the troops as well as for carpet bag Packard. The account is telegraphed as follows: As the Cathedral clock struck 12 the detachment of the Third infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Brooke, marched out of the Orleans Hotel and passed up Chatres street to St. Louis, and out St. Louis street to the river, where they embarked on a steamboat for the barracks. About one hundred men from other regiments assembled on the oppisite side of the street, in front of the Orleans Hotel, to see their comrades move. When the infantry band began to play, a few hundred persons gathered on the streets along the line of march, but there was not much demonstration of any kind. On the galleries of the Orleans and the St. Louis hotels stood a few of the adherents of Governor Packard, looking at the movement of the troops and the people in the streets below.

A SOP OF SERBERUS.

Hayes is trying to capture some of Blaine's pickets. He has mollified McPherson, one of Blaine's henchmen who presided at the Cincinnati Convention, and bought him quite cheaply, inducing him to accept the charge of the Bureau of Engraving and printing of the Treasury Department. It is an insignificant place, without honors. The patronage, however, is considerable, and the clanish Scot will have the opportunity to boss about three hundred girls employed in the Bureau. If he succeeds in popularizing the Bureau, as did ex-Chief Clarke, he will, at least, have made his mark in the world, for Clarke turned it into a first class harem, and was himself the patron and patronizing saint.

Chamberlain and Packard intend to go into the blue-glass business somewhere up north. As they can't be carpet-baggers any longer they had better apply for positions as baggage smashers on some railroad.

The Bellefonte Republican swallows Hayes' policy like a fellow that's got the quinsy.

It takes one big principal—M'Kay—and three other big ruffians to fight Aleck M'Clure of the Times and then they must go away without licking him. That's just the way M'Kay fared in the courts, he says he spent $10,000 and then didn't beat him of the Times.

There is a great reduction in carpet bags since the bayonets have been withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana.

Bed Wade, of Ohio, grayhaired republican leader, has written a short but intensely bitter letter on Hayes, whose virtues he a few months ago landed so highly.

The Lewistown Gazette says peach buds in that neighborhood have in great part been frozen.

Germany, Austria, France, and England, are preparing for war, so that if any thing turns up in the war just now opening between Russia and Turkey for them to put a hand in, they may be in readiness. If the war goes on all Europe may become involved.

Dakota thinks she is old enough to wear pants and become a state, and will petition congress to permit her to throw off her territorial frock.

Giving the right to vote to the negro, has added thirty Democratic members of Congress to the roll, and it is not likely the South will ever go back on their colored brethern.

THE U. S. SENATE SOON TO BE DEMOCRATIC.

When we look backa few years and see the more than ⅔ majority with which the republicans ruled in both senate and house, and see that power wasted away to a minority in the one and a bare, unreliable majority in the other—the Senate—with a large majority of the states in the hands of the democracy, and a democratic majority in the Union at the last presidential election of a quarter of a million on the white vote alone, every reader of the Reporter must see that the radical party has had its day and is soon to be swept out of the way, and that its last little foot-hold, the senate, is about sinking from under them. The political complexion of the U. S. senate, says the Pittsburg Post, is now a matter of much solicitude to the Radicals of the Morton, Blaine, Hamlin type who have wielded absolute power in that body since the secession of the Southern Senators at the session of 1860-'61. That their sceptre has departed forever will probably be made manifest at the ensuing extra session of Congress.

There are now in the Senate thirty-three staunch Democrats, thirty-nine Republicans, and one Independent, Judge Davis, of Illinois, elected by Democratic votes. If Butler is admitted from South Carolina, and Judge Spafford and Mr. Eustis from Louisiana, the Democratic force will be increased to thirty-six, giving the Radicals but three majority, a mighty unreliable figure in a body with such Republicans as Booth, Matthews, Christiancy, Davis and Conkling, who profess a certain political independence. There will be a battle royal at the called session on the admission of the Louisiana and South Carolina Senators. At the extra session of the Senate in March the Democrats proved themselves several times in a majority, by the aid of Republican votes on questions bearing on the Louisiana case. The administration policy, if sustained by the Senate, will dictate the admission of the South Carolina and Louisiana Democrats; but if it is successfully resisted Corbin and Kellogg will get their seats. The weight of opinion here is that enough of Republicans will vote with the Democrats, to seat the Democratic claimants. This will make the Senate of the Forty-fifth Congress stand—Republicans 39, Democrats 36, Independents 1—Judge Davis.

But in the Forty-sixth Congress which commences its term March 4, 1879, the chances are first-rate for a Democratic majority. In fact it is difficult to see how it can be avoided with any sort of prudent management. In 1879 the terms of twenty-four Senators expire, of these five only are Democrats and eighteen Republicans. The five Democrats are Barnum of Connecticut, Dennis of Maryland, Gordon of Georgia, McCreery of Kentucky and Merrimon of North Carolina. All five are from States steadfastly Democratic, each State having a solid Democratic delegation in the Senate, and all five States sending only three Republican members to the last House. In all human probability all five of the outgoing Democratic Senators will be succeeded by Democrats. In addition there will be a vacancy in Louisiana the term for which Eustis claims a seat expiring in 1879; but this will be filled by a Democrat. The eighteen outgoing Republicans will be Spencer of Alabama Connover of Florida, Dorsey of Arkansas, Patterson of South Carolina, Morton of Indiana, Conkling of New York, Matthews of Ohio, Wadleigh of New Hampshire, Mitchell of Oregon, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sargent of California, Oglesby of Illinois, Chaffe of Colorado, Allison of Iowa, Ingalls of Kansas Jones of Nevada, Morrill of Vermont and Howe of Wisconsin. Of these Spencer, of Alabama, Dorsey of Arkansas; Connover of Florida, and Patterson of South Carolina, are from States which will return Democrats to succeed this quartette of carpet-baggers. This ensures forty Democratic Senators in 1879, to thirty-six Republicans, or a majority of four. But the probabilities are the Democratic majority will be larger. Morton and Conkling are from States now Democratic, and both States have elected Democratic Senators since Morton and Conkling took their seats. Ohio may certainly be called as much Democratic as a Republican State, and it, too has elected Thurman, a very Hercules among Democrats since it elected Sherman, whose term Stanley Matthews is filling out. The Legislature to choose a Senator will be elected in Ohio in October of this year. In addition, Mitchell, Cameron, Sargent, and Oglesby are all from close States, Pennsylvania and Oregon having each a Democratic Senator, and Illinois and California each an independent; and thus, without including either New Hampshire or Colorado, where the Democrats have at least a chance, to sum up, the Democrats can already set to their account forty Democratic Senators, or a majority of four in 1879, with an even chance of gaining three or four other Senators. It would not be a surprise to well-posted politicians here who have studied the several States, in view of this question, if the next Senate would stand 43 Democrats to 33 Republicans.

THE TWO LETTERS.

The following letters are from two distinguished and well-known American statesmen, not democrats, and may be read together as companion pieces in American politics. Charles Francis Adams is the author of the one, and old Ben. Wade, of the other. Read them:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ANTICIPATES IT AS TO TILDEN AND HAYES.

New York, April 18.—The following letter is now made public for the first time, as will be seen it was written on the day of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes.

Boston, March 5, 1877.—Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York—My DEAR SIR: On this day when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man, hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merit than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person however respectable in private life who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action however meritorious can wash away letters of that record. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Now then see how the old republican leader, Ben Wade, of Ohio, draws the picture of the fraudulent President:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, April 9.—To Mr W. H. Palmer, Washington, D. C.—My dear sir; Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati convention. I do remember it, and after what has since transpired, with indignation and bitterness of soul that I never felt before,

You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Governor Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed and even humiliated, by the course he has taken, to a degree that I have not language to express. During the first month of his administration we had him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave-cursed region, and there consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people, and then to leave them unprotected, would be a crime as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery when they were made free. And for Hayes to do this to the men who had, at the hazard of their lives, given him their votes, without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice!

No doubt he meditated the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be have in like manner been deceived.

Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well" but hell is paved with just such good intentions.

Truly yours, B. F. WADE.

When one Russian army began to move across the Pruth and through Roumania toward the Sultan's European dominions, another Russian army began to move from the southern side of the Caucasus toward Asiatic Turkey. A despatch announces that this last-mentioned force has already crossed the frontier, and is advancing toward the Turkish stronghold of Kars. Thus, both in European and Asiatic Turkey, places that became familiar to mankind in the Turko-Russian war of 1855 are again brought into notice. The famous defence of Kars, under the English Gen. Williams, twenty-two years ago, will be remembered.

THE FRAUDULENT PREMIER REBUKED.

Albany, April 26.—A number of the leading Democrats, including officials, have declined to attend the Cowdin reception to Mr. Evarts this evening on the ground that they are invited to a reception in honor of the Secretary of State, not Mr. Evarts, and they do not recognize that Mr. Evarts is legally the Secretary of State, he having been appointed by a President who obtained his position by fraud and the fraudulent action of Returning Boards in the Southern States.

Parson Brownlow died at Knoxville on Sunday.

Grant will sail for Europe on the 17 of May.

We wonder, now, if, after his seven weeks' experience of the Presidency, Mr. Hayes, in the secret of his soul, wouldn't be willing, like Johnson, of Louisiana, to take his mileage and go home.

The South Carolina Senate is in an interesting predicament. The one Republican whose vote would make the body Republican is in jail on criminal charges. He ought to be left where he is likely to be most useful.

Judge Spofford, Democrat, was elected United States Senator from Louisiana by an almost unanimous vote. He is a conservative Democrat, of the Nicholls and Wade Hampton type. Kellogg is a contestant for the same seat.

The net cost of keeping the Berks county almshouse for 1876, with an average population of 489, was $10,633.05. This is at the rate of about $1.60 cents per week for each inmate, and is 48¼ cents per week less than the cost of each inmate of the Bucks county institution, after deducting some $15,000 for permanent improvements and meals furnished to tramps. If this statement is correct, paupers in those counties are either made to work and earn most of their own living, or else are fed very sparingly.

The Globe Hotel, at the Centennial grounds, the construction of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, was sold at auction last week for $3,475. The building which contained the largest soda water fountain in the world, and which cost twelve thousand dollars, was knocked down for $174. The furniture of the hotel sold for a song. One hundred and twenty-six suits of walnut chamber furniture brought prices varying from ten to twenty dollars a set.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia on May 10. The only marked change in the construction of the Main Building is in the centre of the north side, where the high gallery has been connected with the floor by ascending tiers of seats, the great organ looming up above them. This is a stage for a chorus of 2,500 voices, and in front of it there is an audience room that will hold 8,000 people. The foreign courts face the main aisle, the structures being as a rule, the same as those used at the Centennial Exhibition. One of the towers is to be turned into an Indian encampment, and close by will be placed the old log cabin and the New England kitchen. Another tower will represent a German homestead, elaborately tiled and lighted with stained glass. A new bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty is to stand in the centre of the building, and the art exhibits, including marble and bronze statues, plaster cast, paintings, and photographs, are to be arranged to the south, fronting both sides of the main transept. The main art exhibit will be in "Memorial Hall." The educational system will be very complete; machinery and agriculture have not been neglected; a large space has been reserved for the book department, and a French crystal pavilion where foreign glass is to be exhibited is one of the many other features that have been introduced. The enterprise of Philadelphia in offering under a single roof so many of the attractions of the Centennial Exhibition is striking, and, according to the Press, "will reawaken deep and irrepressible enthusiasm."

THE LAW OF PUBLIC SALES.—In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely: the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer and a portion of the public who attend to bid, which, of course includes the highest bidder. The name of the owner must be made public. The articles put up must be sold without reserve and unless the vendor reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article and it was decided that he (the plaintiff) was the highest bidder and entitled to the article, against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by holding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the Courts of England and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced upon him must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

A practical joker advertised in the San Francisco papers for 1,000 able-bodied men at a salary of $2.50 a day, and 2,000 workingmen assembled opposite the Merchants' Exchange on April 5. After they had become convinced that they were the victims of a silly hoax, they marched to the City Hall and requested the Mayor to ferret out the author of the outrage. He was arrested on the next day after he had paid for another advertisement offering a reward of $25 for information concerning the man who inserted the first one. It is probably the only instance on record of a man's offering a reward for the arrest of himself.

GOLD AND DIAMONDS IN GEORGIA.

From the Gainesville Southron.

The news from the gold mines is very encouraging. All the companies are in full blast, and most of them making money. The theory of deep mining is being demonstrated to be the thing in the Georgia mines—the lower the shaft go the richer the ore in every instance. Many of them have already reached the values of the best quartz mines of California or Australia.

Major John A. James of the Ohio Mining Company, who are developing the celebrated Bold Fields vein on the Vesey mine, passed through our city and exhibited between six and seven hundred pennyweights of massive gold from the vein, which is rapidly improving in size and quality. The Pigeon Roost mine is doing very well. In fact, all the mines are paying more than five hundred per cent. on the investment. The Glad mine is being drained, and now yields gold, and diamonds. Mr. Irby has found one in the gold sands. He was in the city lately to see Dr. Stephenson to learn the mode of working for or finding them, as he and his hands are ignorant of the characteristics or appearance of a rough diamond.

H. D. Ingersoll of the Ingersoll Mills, White county, passed through the city on on his way to Atlanta, with the second installment of gold taken out of his mines since the erection of the mill. It was the proceeds of only a few days, and amounted to several hundred dollars in gold worth $1.12 to the pennyweight. Davis Alexander showed us a half teaspoonful of very fine gold washed from the surface with a few panfuls of earth taken from the surface near the vein on his farm, three miles from the city.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

London, April 27.—A Vienna correspondent to the Times says: "The left wing of the Russians which has crossed at Belgrade in the South and is taking up a position from Galatz downwards will form a pivot on which the rest of the army from the North will wheel, changing its position which has been along the Moldavian frontier to the Danube, that is southward. Two roads through Moldavia are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Hirsch and Faltsi will doubtless use the road which is partially converted into a highway running from Jassy via Vaslui to Berlat, where it branches off on one side to Galatz and on the other to Fokshany Rimnik and Bucharest. The right wing and no doubt almost all light-war material will go from Jassy westward to the valley of Sereth along which a railway and good highroad run down to Fokshany. Although, owing to the railway and two high roads through Moldavia, the march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in line with the left wing and especially before all material can be brought up, as it must be before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube. This would not, of course, prevent operation on the part of Russia to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube.

The most likely point for such preliminary step would seem to be the bend of the Danube round the Dobrudscha. This part of the Danube had not been included by the Turks in their line of defence as it is too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed on strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Asaktchi and Gulcha. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent and new entrenchments erected, but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defence unless indeed the Turks have found a man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river. Russian engineers have arrived at Turnseverin. The supposition is they intend bringing over from the Timok the remaining portion of Russian volunteers and use them in the first instance against the Turks should they cross.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

[New York World, April 16]

The story which comes to us to-day from Rome that "in view of the present difficulties" Russia has proposed to the Vatican "to settle long existing complications," may or may not be well founded. But as all the signs concur to day to show that war in the east is inevitable, and may formally begin at any moment, it is worth while for Americans to note the curious light which this story from Rome throws upon the avowed motives of the Russian government in forcing this issue of battle upon the Sublime Porte. The "long existing complications" which Russia is thus reported to be anxious to settle with the Head of the Catholic church date back to the deliberate persecution by Russia of the Polish Catholics; and to be reminded of them now is to be confronted with an exquisitely sarcastic commentary upon the professedly humane and philanthropic objects with which Russia and the rest of the Christian powers have been urging for months past upon Turkey the necessity of reforming her administration of her own provinces.

If it is the right and duty of the European powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey for the purpose of preventing the abuse of Christian rayahs by Moslem authorities, it certainly was their right and their duty to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia to prevent the abuse of Polish Catholic by Muscovite officials. For it will hardly be prevented at this time of day that the persecutions of Christians in general by Mahometans, is in its nature a worse and more odious thing than the persecution of one particular communion of Christians by another communion of Christians. To pretend this would be to give a tremendous public weight to the sardonic speech of the Baroness de Rothschild, who, when an English Low Church woman of the straitest sect declined to join her luncheon party on the ground that she could not consistently break bread with Cardinal Wiseman because he was a Romish priest, replied with a captivating smile: "You must excuse me, my dear, but as I am not a christian you know I can't be expected to enter into such feelings."

If Europe stood by calmly while Russia trampled Catholic Poland in the dust, but must threaten and command to prevent Turkey from misusing the Christians of Bulgaria, the simple reason is that Europe thought Russia too strong to be disciplined, and that Europe thinks Turkey too weak to resist discipline.

The Turks evidently do not believe themselves to be in so deplorable a case; and it remains to be seen whether Russia is or is not in a condition to convince them that they are wrong. On this point it would be idle to speculate when the course of events must so soon bring the truth to the light. That the institution, founded by Orkham and developed under his successors, which enabled Turkey for three centuries to play the greatest part in European history have been long lesing their virtue, is a commonplace of politics; and there can be no question that from time of the great seige of Vienna in 1683 by Kara Mustapha the Ottoman power has been absolutely and relatively on the decline. But in the first years of the last century, when all the world thought it broken and decaying, it suddenly humbled the pride of the great Peter of Russia, and inflicted a mortal blow upon the splendid republic of Venice. When the Czar Peter in 1710 made up his mind that it was entirely safe for him to press Turkey to the wall, by encouraging the designs of the disaffected hospodar of Moldavia on the Danube, Russia was attracting the attention of the whole of Europe by her progressive improvement and her visibly increasing power. Peter, elated by his victory over Charles XII. of Sweden, the great military hero of the age, thought him absolutely sure of an easy triumph over Achmet III, one of the weakest of Sultans, surrounded by a court, of ministers notoriously worthless and corrupt. Russian agents had found all the Christians of European Turkey ready and ripe as they thought for revolt, and when the Sublime Porte astonished him by declaring war, the Czar led the army forward in person to invade the Ottoman dominions with drums beating and banners flying as to a safe and splendid parade. But a single campaign utterly confounded his hopes and amazed all Europe. The Christian subjects of the Porte shrank, as the Servians in our time have so recently done, from confiding their destinies to the tender mercies of the Muscovite. The Mahometans flew to arms as their descendants now are doing and in a wonderfully short space of time the Northern Emperor, surrounded and brought to bay had to elect between signing a disgraceful treaty of peace or going to Constantinople not as a conqueror, but as a prisoner. In July, 1711, Peter signed, on the banks of the Pruth, a treaty by which he bound himself to destroy his fortifications at Kamienek, Samara and Taganrog, to surrender Azof to the Sultan, to give up all his artillery, and to abandon the Cossacks and their affairs to the Sublime Porte. A very different issue, it is true, attended the war by which Abdul Hamid sixty years later was forced to sign the treaty of Kainardji, and by which for the first time the Russian emperors secured recognition as the lawful protectors of the orthodox Greek church within the dominions of the Sultans. But without going through the history of the subsequent relations between Russia and Turkey, it must be remembered that the results of the great Crimean war of 1853 were as advantageous to Turkey as they were humiliating to Russia. To be sure Europeans and Americans know that these results were obtained by the arms mainly of England and of France, and in pursuance of the interest of western Europe rather than of the Ottoman dominion. But this the Mahometan subjects of the Sublime Porte as a body neither know nor can be made to believe. No longer ago than in 1848 Sir J. G. Wilkinson, traveling through Dalmatia and European Turkey, tells us of the calm convi tion which he found rooted in the mind of the higher classes of the Turks, that the Ottoman empire still held the first place of power and authority in the world. One of the leading men of Mostar, who had traveled in his time and knew both Constantinople and Cairo, thought to please his English guest by assuring him that he regarded the sovereign of Great Britain as "the truest vassal of the Sultan." He knew that the French were established in Algiers, but that was because the Dey of Algiers had misbehaved himself, and the Sultan had ordered the French to dispossess him. "The Osmanlis," said this excellent man, "are the only people who enjoy the protection of heaven, and if the European powers were to rebel and all their forces were collected together they would not be able to face the Turks for an hour." This, be it remembered, was long after the Syrian war had brought Mehemet Ali almost to the gates of Stamboul. Throughout the greater part of Turkey to-day the story of the Crimean conflict lives simply as the tradition of a great war in which the Sultan, aided by his faithful European vassals, crushed the power and chastised the audacity of the Czar Nicholas and his son. The present collision, in which to us Turkey seems, from the first, so terribly overmatched, is anticipated in a similar temper by the Ottoman people. They will go into the war convinced that both right and might are on their side, and what ever the issue may eventually be, it will be a great mistake to suppose that it can be soon or easily or cheaply reached.

THE ARMIES IN ASIA MINOR.

Erzeroum, April 30.—The Russians having concentrated and advanced their siege train, have attacked the Turks before Kars. The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday.

THE ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.

London, April 30.—A special from Bucharest states that about 40,000 Russians entered Roumanian territory on Saturday. It is estimated that 120,000 have so far crossed the Pruth.

A Vienna special of Sunday says the authorities of Ibrail have ordered the inhabitants to remove all portable property within three days, as an attack from the Turks is expected. Fifteen thousand Russians are quartered below the town to meet the anticipated assault.

The Turkish army on the Danube has been reinforced by forty batallions and 40,000 Circassians from Sofia.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Austria has remonstrated with the Porte against its alleged intention of invading Serbian territory.

The Manchester Guardian says it is rumored that there is a conflict of opinion between Lord Beaconsfield and some of his collegues as to the part England shall immediately take in the Eastern question This, however, is certain that an army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men is being rapidly prepared for despatch to any point where English interest require its services. It is highly probable that this corps will rendezvous at Malta or Gibralter. The command is to be offered to Lord Napier.

A RUSSIAN TOWN BOMBARDED AND BURNED.

London, April 28.—The Advertiser's special dispatch from Pera reports that the town of Pohi has been bombarded and burned by the Turks.

SIX HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED.

Constantinople, April 29.—A large fire occurred on Saturday in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople. Six hundred houses were destroyed.

The coat sleeve of a young man named Miller, of Perry county, was caught in a shaft making 140 revolutions a minute. At every revolution his feet struck a flour chest and before being rescued all his toe nails had been knocked off.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.y

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better then ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Chiffdren's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE

WILSON & M'FARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE.

P. B. WILSON. ROB'T M'FARLANE. BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the

Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect.

Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality, We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap, We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts,

Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, Tubs, Buckets, and Churns,

We have in connection a Tin Shop, Mr. Smith, foreman, in which we manufacture all kinds of Tinware.

Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.

Call and see us and we will substantiate what we advertise, as we shall take pleasure in showing our stock.

Rooms No. 7 and 8, Humes Block, 6 doors north of Post Office, Bellefonte.

WILSON & McFARLANE,

5ap3m

GRAIN ELEVATOR

—o—

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

—o—

BELLEFONTE, PA.

—o—

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT

BELEFONTE, PA.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

—:0:—

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable. 15 feb 1f.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO., Spring Mills, Pa.

Chas. H. Held.

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

At kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Muraville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He now fully prepares to extract teeth painlessly with ether. may 3 3tf

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,
THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,
TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.

We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.

We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.

We are selling—INGRAINS AT 25 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents

We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts

We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.

We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50

We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.

We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts

We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts

We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents

We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50

In fact we are selling everything at prices that will convince all that we have touched the very bottom—no trouble to show goods for the purpose of comparing prices. S. & A. LOEB.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOT