The Centre Reporter.

JARED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 18, 1877.

STATE DEM. TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
Col. A. C. NOYES, of Clinton

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
DAVID F. FORTNEY.

Besides Gen. Beaver of this county, the republicans have trotted out the following candidates for Governor thus far: Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne, Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Cambria, State Treasurer Rawle, Hon. John B. Packer, of Northumberland, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Gen. Wm. Lilly of Carbon.

The grand result of the election in Ohio, makes another gain for the democrats in the U. S. Senate, in place of Stanly Mathews, who helped to plan the stealing of Louisiana for Hayes, and then got Sherman's place in the senate, upon the latter's appointment to a cabinet position. It seems pretty certain that Mr. Pendleton will be the next Ohio senator.

Congress met last Monday in extra session. It was called mainly to make an appropriation for the regular army.

An ex-radical U. S. Senator, and ex-assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been brought to shame and to prison. In the courts of the Dist. of Columbia, a few days ago the jury in the case of ex-Senator and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines and Frank Brooks, of New York City, brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of procuring the payment of a fraudulent claim of $57,000 against the Government, connected with a cotton transaction. Barstow, a clerk in the Treasury at the time the claim was paid, was acquitted, and General D. P. Roddy, an ex-Confederate cavalry general, who was jointly indicted, forfeited his bail and is believed to be in Europe. Their verdict was, a great surprise, and created a decided ripple about the hotels and other public places where the convicted persons were so well known. The jury recommended Mr. Sawyer to the mercy of the Court, as it did not appear from the testimony that he received any of the money, but was under improper influences. The penalty for the offense is from one to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. The prisoners were remanded to jail pending their sentence and a motion for a new trial. Sawyer, who, in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the claim to be paid, wept like a child on being taken to jail, and it is said that he has been used as a scapegoat for all of the vultures of the Grant Administration and secured but little plunder for himself. During the past few months he has been living here in very reduced circumstances. From 1868 to 1873 he was a Senator from South Carolina, and soon thereafter was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. During the war he was the teacher of a normal school in Charleston, but in 1864 was sent through the lines to his old home in Worcester County, Mass. Haines, who was Commissioner of Customs, is a Pennsylvanian and was recommended by Cameron. Brooks has been identified with the seal lock job and generally been engaged in pressing claims on the Treasury. The next trial is that of General Negley, ex-Congressman from Pittsburg, Pa., on the charge of procuring the payment of the bogus Witowski claim.

"Grinding the People Between the Upper and Nether Millstones," is the heading of an article in which the Grocers Price-Current says that a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has aroused the fears and indignation of the whole milling interest of the country. It appears that there are two processes of grinding wheat in the manufacture of flour, styled, respectively, high and low grinding. The former method is regarded by all prominent millers as absolutely indispensable to successful milling and was introduced into this country in 1871 from Europe, where it had been in use for nearly half a century.

Some shrewd speculators, in rummaging through the archives of the Patent Office at Washington, discovered the existence of an old patent, which had never been used, and quietly succeeded in obtaining its re-issuance, with specifications which covered all machines now in use for high grinding in this country. In furtherance of their project, they then instituted a suit against a straw man, who, of course, made no substantial defense, and finally they obtained a decision in their favor from the U. S. Supreme Court. They now propose to grant licenses to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, and to prosecute all who will not submit to their exactions. Some idea of the magnitude of their demands may be obtained from the fact that, for a license for each and every run of stones $6,000 is required, and as there are 6,000 runs of stone in the United States, these patentees would receive the handsome sum of $36,000,000. It is said that a committee of the most prominent millers of the country will petition Congress for relief. We understand that suits have been instituted against prominent millers in Brooklyn, Richmond and Minnesota.

How high is Ohio? Oh, high, O!
Walk, chalk, ginger blue;
You, Stanly Mathews, too.
Twenty thousand 'gainst you went,
For fixing up the Fraudulent.

Forney's Press has been sold to a stock company.

John C. Fremont is in pecuniary embarrassment, and some of his personal property is being sold in consequence. Let him take the "wooly horse" around for a show.

Coal is getting cheaper. Rival combinations are the cause. Good for the poor.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffragists have resolved that the woman suffrage party has no faith in republicans or democrats. Oh, dear, then who will they have to foot their milliner bills?

There seems to be a revival of mining troubles. The Scranton strikers are excited to a high pitch on account of the employment of non-strikers. More troops were telegraphed for and were soon on their way to that section.

Russian soldiers are already suffering from cold weather. The Czarowich declares it is impossible to winter in Bulgaria, unless Rustchuk or some other fortress surrenders.

Our Indian wars have never been anything but expensive. Every red man killed, has cost the government about $10,000 and perhaps 4 or five white men. At Washington, it is said, the victory last week of Gen. Miles over Chief Joseph, they think is dearly bought at a cost of so many valuable lives. Captain Hall, who was killed, was a New York man, and served through the war as an officer in the Seventh New York Cavalry. He was a valuable officer. Lieutenant Biddle is a member of the wealthy Biddle family, of Philadelphia, and only received his commission on the 31st of August last, having graduated from West Point this summer. It was his first engagement, having been with General Miles but a few days. Within a little more than a year the Seventh Calvalry has lost eighteen officers in action, and those who have friends still alive in that regiment are petitioning the War Department to transfer them to some other field of duty.

There seems to be an inkling of better times—a brightening prospect for trade. Any thing in this direction will be hailed with joy by the people of the United States. Our own opinion is that we have seen the worst, and that any change must be for the better. In agricultural districts like Centre county, we really do not experience "hard times" in the sense in which it is felt in cities and minjng and manufacturing districts, where the bulk of the population depends upon its daily bread for to-morrow upon what wages it has earned to-day—living from hand to mouth. Yet we here are disposed to complain. The manufacturing and mining districts have actual starvation among them because there is no employment. While labor is not over plentiful among us in the purely agricultural districts, yet every man has enough to eat, and does not see starvation ahead. Our soil will always yield as much and more than is needed for our immediate consumption—hence we are always on the safe side, although our products may not bring the prices we would have, yet we have something. But suppose our fields would no longer yield us the staff of life, and there were no other fields to turn to to earn our daily bread, then we would be in the situation of the thousands in the districts where mines and manufactories and furnaces stop. We would behold starvation with sure and steady stride approaching to overwhelm wife and little ones.

In estimating the business prospects of the fall season, one of our recent New York dailies says that it is important to keep in view the condition of affairs in the Western States, containing over one-third of the whole population of the country, and furnishing in money value a still higher ratio of the total national product. As has already been stated in these columns, the value of the aggregate wheat crops of nine States—Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee—for the year 1877, would, if sold in the country at ninety cents per bushel, exceed by $86,400,000 the value of the wheat crops of the same States for the year 1876; while other grains will be equally abundant in all these States. This enormous crop is of itself the strongest guarantee of better times. The whole country will be benefited not only by a reduced cost of the first necessaries of subsistence, but also by an increased demand for other commodities. Inasmuch as an ample grain crop usually carries with it a large pork crop, we have almost a certainty of an exceptionally supply of the staple food products of the country. The agricultural West has suffered much less from the influences associated with the panic than the manufacturing and commercial group of States. It has known comparatively little of losses resulting from the shrinkage of manufacturing property, from the prostration of the iron industry, or from the collapse in the coal trade. It has not been appreciably hurt by the failure of newly constructed railroads or the decline in the stocks of the older ones. The capital which covered the West with a net-work of iron roads came mostly from the East and from abroad. The disasters of the railroads have resulted in some positive advantage to the West, through reduced transportation charges and consequent increased profits on its crops. While the Western people buy all Eastern commodities at greatly reduced rates, their own products have not fallen in anything like the same ratio. Indeed, the West is not only prosperous, but in a situation that warrants our expecting from it a valuable fall and winter business. Its healthier condition diffuses a healing influence through the whole country, and with its enormous crops, the benefits it confers upon other sections, and more especially upon this city, the great distributing center and counting house of the country, will be more marked during the next twelve months than they have been at any time since the crash of 1873.

Another of the carpet bag robbers of South Carolina has been arrested. Niles G. Parker, ex State Treasure was arrested in Jersey City and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Governor Hampton of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State's evidence. He has resided in Jersey City for two years. Parker has already told a great deal about the doings of his brother thieves, Patterson, Chamberlain et al., and will let a good many more cats out of the bag just as Tweed has of late been doing.

A "SQUARE TIMBER" REPLY.—The Renovo correspondent of the Philadelphia Commonwealth, among other matters in alluding to Col. Noyes, our nominee for State Treasurer, relates the following:

A few years ago the Methodist Church in this village (Westport) was sold at Sheriff's sale, on a mechanic's lien, and was purchased by Colonel Noyes, and has since been used by any denomination that choose to do so, he keeping up the repairs at his own expense. Some time ago a clergyman was dining with him after service, and incidently inquired of the Colonel if he belonged to the church. To which he, with dry humor, replied: "No, sir; the church belongs to me."

The correspondent in question continues as follows: "I remember distinctly the first time—some ten years ago—that I had the honor of meeting him. I had some slight business to transact with him, and went to his residence in Westport to see him. I was there informed that I should probably find him at or near the sawmill. On reaching the mill I saw several men up to their waists in the water of the dam at work among the logs, and inquired of one of them where I could find Colonel Noyes, and was considerably surprised when I was informed that I was then talking to that individual. Not many men of his wealth and standing and of his age will be found working in mud and water as a common laborer. But there are few men like "Old Square Timber.

Judge Trunkey stands at the head of the democratic ticket, and the vote for him will indicate the real strength of the parties in the state. He is one of the ablest and purest jurists in the commonwealth, a man of whose virtues and talents the party has just cause to be proud. There is no reason why he should not receive every democratic vote in the commonwealth.

Fourteen tobacco manufacturers, indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for reissuing, altering, forging and counterfeiting tobacco stamps, pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended until the next term. The violaters of law in tobacco stamps, like the crooked whisky fellows under Grant's administration, undoubtedly devided their plunder with the federal officials. They were nearly all convicted and sent to the penitentiary, but were soon all pardoned out by Grant. Whether these crooked tobacco chaps will fare as well under Hayes remains to be seen.

For the purpose of reviving the memories of our readers we reproduce the official vote cast for President in 1876. The conduct of aliunde Bradley does not conceal the damning fact that Samuel J. Tilden was counted out of his office by a band of conspirators who should be rusticating in a penitentiary. Here is the proof:

Tilden.	4,282,159
Hayes.	4,028,685
Cooper.	80,792
Smith.	10,055
Scattering.	2,791
Tilden over Hayes.	253,474
Tilden over all.	158,873

And, yet, Hayes acts as though he had been elected.

The Iowa election, last week resulted as follows:

The total poll of the state was 250,000. Of these Gear, republican, has 130,000; Irish, democrat, 80,000, Stubbs, greenbacker, 35,000; Jessup, prohibition, 5,000.

The senate will stand 38 republican, 12 democrats. The house so far standing 70 republicans, 24 democrats, 2 greenbackers and 4 to hear from. Of the latter 2 at least will be republican, making the republican majority on joint ballot 72.

The democratic majority in Ohio will be 35,000. The majority on joint ballot in the legislature will be 42, and for the first time since the advent of the republican party, the democrats will have both the U. S. Senators.

Richland county, the home of Secretary Sherman, gives a democratic majority of 1,096 and a gain of 368 over last year. Sherman's own ward in Mansfield shows a democratic gain of 28.

In Hamilton, Cuyahoga and Lucas counties, Ohio, the democrats gained enough majorities to wipe out the republican majority of 6,500 last year. The gain in Hamilton is 2,600, Cuyahoga 2,400 and Lucas 1,500.

The grand result in Ohio has caused Chairman Wilson to blow his bugle and call his soldiers out. Well, Colonel, the fellows won't fight worth a cent this time, we'll bet the bi-valves with you on that. Ohio has knocked you all ever so high, O. Yer gone up sure.

Hayes gets a lift after all. The Black Hills republicans endorsed him. This is just what would be looked for from there. In the Black Hills country every body goes on the S to 7 principle.

The miners of the Lehigh Valley RR. Co. on Friday refused by a vote to go to work without an advance of wages. We should like very much to see them get an advance of wages, but if they can get along without working they can do what some folks can't.

The elections in France were held last Sunday, which is the usual day for holding elections in that country.

Wm. C. Gilman, the forger of insurance scrip, in New York, who was indicted by the Grand Jury surrendered himself on Friday last, and appeared before Recorder Hackett, where he plead guilty and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Gilman's counsel read a statement in extenuation, in which Gilman says the decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance had betrayed him. He loved better to give away money than spend it on himself. His thoughts and interests were more with charitable works. He himself was to blame for the expenses at home and in business. His wife never persuaded him to any extravagance. From the time he began business he had placed in his hands by friends who trusted him implicitly, sums ranging from one hundred dollars to twenty thousand dollars, on interest at seven per cent. He never speculated or lost or won any money by any wager. He made investments in enterprises which promised well, but all turned out bad.

Old "Extra Hazardous" Passmore is the nickname the campaign gives the Radical candidate for Auditor General. He is an insurance agent, and "extra hazardous" is a risk no company wants to take, and nobody wants to pay them enough to take it. As Passmore goes around, he carries with him the mark "Extra Hazardous!" The people will not take him. It's too great a risk. He is a ring candidate, will help conceal their crookedness, and perpetuate the authority which has made the State Treasury a sink of corruption, evaded all efforts to get a fair examination into its management, and defied the law requiring regular and honest statements of its condition. A man like Schell is what is needed in the Auditor General's office. The people want a safe risk this time, and will refuse old "Extra Hazardous" by a big majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The democratic house caucus at Washington, on 13, nominated Sam'l J. Randall of Pa., for speaker. The vote stood Randall 107, Goode 23, Sager 12. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was then nominated by acclamation for re-election to that office.

Col. Adams was re-nominated for clerk, and Col. Polk of Mo., was nominated for doorkeeper. There are reports in circulation that two or three republican senators have intimated to friends that they feel it to be their duty to make immediate objection to the general policy of Mr. Hayes and that this inclination will find early practical assertion. The presence in Washington of several prominent republicans, who do not hesitate to announce their difference of views with the administration, is regarded as lending substance to this declaration. But positive authority from those mentioned as awaiting the organization of congress to make war upon the administration is not easily obtained.

On account of the interruption of cable communication, there was no news on Monday of the elections held in France on Sunday. Gambetta felt confident that the friends of the Republic would carry.

2800 cigar makers of New York, one half of them women, are on a strike.

It is estimated that 20,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of $192,000,000. They have yielded about 88,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at $300,000,000, or $400,000,000 at the seaboard.

Judge Black goes to New Orleans to prosecute the Louisiana fraudulent Return Board, and ex-Congressman Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Wilson, of Iowa, are to defend them.

Punxatawny, Jefferson county must be a bad place—it has 18 representatives in the penitentiary.

HOW TWEED DID IT.

From Tweeds confession before the the Aldermen's committe:

A BIG PIPE MAN.

Q. Do you know who Mr. Wm. Nelson jr., is? A. I do.

Q. Do you know of the contract made with him about April, 1870, by the Commissioner of Public Works for sewer pipes? A. I know there was a contract made.

Q. There was a suit brought in April, 1871, in the amount of $54,550.60 with interest from December 12, 1870; do you know anything about that contract? A. I do.

Q. Was there any corrupt agreement formed in it by any of the city officials? A. There was,

Q. What city officials? A. I stand in the same position by the advice of my counsel as on the Navarro case.

Q. With whom was this corrupt contract made? A. It was made with me. I was Commissioner of Public Works then.

Q. How was the contract drawn? A. The arrangement was to call for a large amount of pipe which we did not want and a small amount of what we did want and by fixing the prices in accordance with them to leave a large margin of profit—10 per cent. to me for giving him the contract. We needed a very large amount of small sized pipe and a very small amount of large pipe. The arrangement was that we should call for a very large amount of large pipe and a very small amount of mall pipe. Mr. Nelson put upon the small pipe a very high price and upon the large size a very small price, so that the aggregate of the whole contract would fall below that of any other bidder. The contract also had a clause allowing me to call for such amounts of material as was needed of the several sorts, and of course the small pipe was most used and paid for at a high figure. The aggregate of the bid was very low, while the actual sum paid was very large. The arrangement was made through Mr. King; the specifications were generally made up by Engineer Tracy, or in his department; I think Stevenson Towle was the managing man in the department; I directed the engineer to alter the specification to meet Mr. King's arrangement; I ordered Mr. Tracy.

Q. Did they object to the charges? A. No; my will was law, and of these parties had not done it they would not have been there the next day; I was to get 10 per cent.; I believe Mr. King was to be paid something, though I have no very distinct recollection; I understood Mr. Connolly was paid, though it was not through me.

MR. JONES'S STATIONERY BILLS.

Q. You know the firm of Edward Jones & Co? A. Yes; there were several firms of Edward or Edmund Jones and his nephew William Rogers; I think Jarvis Jones was a member; I did not know of anybody then but E. Jones.

Q. There are four suits of Edward Jones & Co., against the city for stationery furnished to and printing done for the several departments of the city government, amounting to $801,800.85 with interest from different dates from 1868 to 1870; I will take them up seriatum—the first is the suit brought by Edward Jones for printing and stationery furnished to the Common Council in the year 1868. It amounts to the enormous sum of $268,490.02. Now, was there any corrupt agreement between Edward Jones & Co. and any official. A. He was to pay a percentage of 15 per cent. sometimes it was paid to me and sometimes to others.

Q. Do you think that $268,000 worth of stationery could be used by the Common Council in that year? A. I cannot give you any difinite information; my idea is that no bills of Jones & Co. were legitimate bills.

ACCOMMODATING JONES.

Q. There were always a percentage of 15 per cent? A. Yes, during the years 1868 and 1869 Connolly did not pay; he finally was willing to divide the bills; I was blamed for this, and that was the original foundation of the Young Democracy; Mr. Jones was the original financier of the Young Democracy.

Q. Were there any bona fide bills? A. I think not; I know that any thing we wanted we got from Mr. Jones; pictures, harness, Russia leather goods; there was a store near Mr, Jones's place, Maiden lane and Nassau street, on the south side kept by a brother of a former Police Commissioner from the Ninth Ward; I forget his name—can anybody recollect it—Geo. King Cholwell was his name; Mr. Jones would take us into his place and buy us any thing from a Russia pocket-book to a carriage-robe; I cannot name a thing we could not get; they were paid for in Mr. Jones's bill; they were inserted as stationery.

Q. Do you recollect anybody except yourself who obtained articles to be paid for as stationery? A. Mr. Connolly; pretty much everybody; for instance, your department requires something, and an officer connected with the department would go down with the requisition; if possible, he would have a larger requisition than necessary, and Mr. Jones would make him presents of this thing or that—which were added to the requisition; I think Sweeny received presents, you can recall the names of those in the city government at that time—aldermen and heads of bureaus—I know so many, I would not state anything positive, as I could not give the details; I do not know that I could be more definite than to say "everybody."

Q. Have you any idea how Jones covered this in the bills? A. I suppose by charging higher prices; they not only enlarged the quantities but also the prices.

Q. In many cases they charge for things that do not appear? A. Yes. I know that he charged for articles that he furnished to me in the bills; he told me so.

GOOD USE FOR A DIME.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and 10 cents to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the American Agriculturalist. This splendid number, besides over 50 engravings contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the Farm and Garden, but for the household, children included. Most will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost. Better still, to send $1.00 and receive the paper, postpaid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 27, with the rest of this year free. (Two copies for $1.50 each). Nowhere else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not three cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This Journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitable planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposures of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the Household and Children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautifully illustrated. In short, the American Agriculturalist is full of good things, for every man, woman and child, in city, village and country. Take our advice and send $1.60 for 14 months, or at least send a dime for the half-price specimen now offered, and see it for yourselves.

WALL STREET ASTOUNDED.

Stocks of Two Banks and other Institutions Forged.

New York, Oct., 3.—The excitement caused by the exposure of the forgeries of Wm. C. Gilman was intensified to-day by the discovery that the stock of the National Exchange Bank and Metropolitan Bank had also been forged, and that several large institutions were heavy losers. The forgeries so far discovered aggregate $352,500, upon which Mr. Gilman raised $247,940. The belief that Mr. Gilman has committed suicide is generally credited in insurance and bank circles. The principal losers were large corporations. Two money lenders whose names are not yet known were reported as among the victims, one losing $28,000 and the other $20,000.

LETTER FROM MERCER COUNTY.

SHARPSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.

Dear Editor: Thinking, perhaps, that a description of the times, business affairs, etc., of the people of western Penna, would be interesting to the readers of your journal, we will devote a few hours in that direction. The town from which we are writing is located along the Pittsburg and Erie railroad, about two and a half miles from the State line, on the Venango river, a small stream famous for its associations with the red man. This beautiful town sprang up within the last 12 years, which plainly illustrates the energy and enterprise of the inhabitants; and but for the blighting influence of a lamentable panic which has so materially affected all branches of business, it to this day would rank high among the most flourishing little cities of the state. Its industries are those of iron manufacture and coal trade. In the zenith of its prosperity, nine furnaces were in operation, each furnace producing from thirty to fifty tons of pig per day. This afforded employment for a great number of men. All the houses in the town were occupied and many of them like the "coon tree," so densely crowded that breathing almost became a task; but at present only two furnaces, a foundry and a machine shop are in blast, and nearly one half of the inhabitants have deserted the town, to evade, as they supposed, falling victims to a threatened famine. Property has greatly reduced in value, so much so that we are informed that a gorgeous mansion which was erected a few years ago at the prodigious outlay of $100,000, can now be purchased at one fourth of its original cost. This is one of many places in this part of the state which has been seriously affected by an extended monetary stringency. We think the people of Centre county have no cause to murmur, but should feel grateful that they have been spared from the severest torture of our four years of depression and distress. Late papers bring the news that a revival of business has already commenced and thus they make the people see the day-spring of "a happy future tinting the sky of our nation." But they have been lifted up by such visions before, only to be disappointed. Perhaps the bitter cup may be thrust upon them again. E. T.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

General Lee's Purpose in Crossing the Potomac—Missing Cavalry.

[Gen. Heth, C. S. A., in Phila. Times.]

Only a short time before General Grant crossed the Rapidan, in the spring of 1864, General Lee said to me: "If I could do so—unfortunately I cannot—I would again cross the Potomac and invade Pennsylvania. I believe it to be our true policy, notwithstanding the failure of last year. An invasion of the enemy's country breaks up all his preconceived plans, relieves our country of his presence, and we subsist while there on his resources. The question of food for this army gives me more trouble and uneasiness than anything else combined; the absence of the army from Virginia gives our people an opportunity to collect supplies ahead. The legitimate fruits of victory, if gained in Pennsylvania, could be more readily reaped than on our own soil. We would have been a few days' march of Philadelphia, and the occupation of that city would have given us peace." It is very difficult for any one not connected with the Army of Northern Virginia to realize how straitened we were for supplies of all kinds, especially food. The rations of a general officer was double that of a private, and so meagre was that double supply that frequently to appease my hunger I robbed my horse of a handful of corn, which parched in the fire, served to allay the cravings of nature. What must have been the condition of the private?

In speaking of the fight of the 3d of July at Gettysburg, General Lee said: "I shall ever believe if General Pender had remained on his horse half an hour longer we would have carried the enemy's position. After Pender fell the command of his division devolved on an officer unknown to the division; hence the failure of Picketta's receiving the support of this division. Our loss was heavy at Gettysburg; but in my opinion no greater than it would have been from the series of battles I would have been compelled to fight, had I remained in Virginia." "General Lee," says Major Seddon, then rose from his seat, and with an emphatic gesture said, 'and, sir we did whip them at Gettysburg, and it will be seen for the next six months that army will be as quiet as a sucking dove.'" The army of the Potomac made no aggressive movement, saving the fiasco known as Mine Run, from the 3d of July, 1863, until General Grant crossed the Rapidan in May, 1864, precisely ten months afterwards.

The failure to crush the Federal army in Pennsylvania in 1863, in the opinion of almost all the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, can be expressed in five words—the absence of our cavalry.

JOSEPH'S BAND CAPTURED.

Over Sixty Soldiers Killed and Wounded. The Casualties Among the Nez Perces.

Fort Benton, Montana, October 8, via, Helena, October 9.—A courier arrived from General Miles' battle field one hour ago, bringing the intelligence that Joseph with his entire band had surrendered.

The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th inst. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before General Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender.

The troops at once occupied the Indian intrenchments, and the first victory over the Indians for two years was signalized In the charge upon the Indian camp the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrendered, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of General Miles to lose no more men in the attack.

How admirably the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the riflepits occupied by the Indians, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been cut off and a surrender become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter who advanced toward his camp, offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their arms.

General Miles sent word back that they must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was renewed. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of the engagement, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines, and advanced to meet Miles, to whom he tendered his guns. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with General Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the enemy's pits they found forty warriors disabled by wounds.

RUMORS THAT TURKEY IS ABOUT TO OFFER LIBERAL TERMS OF PEACE.

An Eighteen Hour Battle.

London, October 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is rumored that Turkey is about to offer liberal terms of peace.

A Reuter telegram from Kars, dated Wednesday, noon, says: "A battle was fought yesterday near Aladja Dagh, lasting from midnight until six o'clock this evening.

"The losses were heavy on both sides Movements are discernible this morning in the Russian camp which seem to indicate a renewal of the fighting."

[Note.—The Daily News' correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday from the Russian camp, said the Russians had retired to the positions occupied before Tuesday's battle.]

Constantinople, October 11.—The Turkish war office confirms the report of the junction of Chefket Pasha with Osman Pasha, and the entry of reinforcements and supplies into Plevna.

A TURKISH STEAMER SUNK AND ALL ON BOARD SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED.

London, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch received in St. Petersburg says: "On the 9th inst., there was a naval engagement in the Salina mouth of the Danube, during which a Turkish three masted steamer crossed a line of torpedoes laid during the nights of the 8th and 9th inst. An explosion ensued and the steamer sank. A Russian cutter hauled down her flag. It is supposed that all on the steamer perished."

Calcutta, Oct. 11—1 p. m.—From October 5 to Oct. 9 there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened districts of northern and central India.

A rainfal ranging from two to ten inches is reported from Gundwana and the western frontier of Bengal in the south to the northern boundary of the Punjaub in the north, and from the province of Oude in the east to the gulf of the Cutch in the west. The rain has not yet ceased. Oude, Behar, Gujerat, Berar, Rajpootana and the northwest provinces, the central Indian states and the Punjaub all share in its benefits.

The autumn crops in northern India, wherever surviving, will be benefited greatly. Pasturage will soon be abundant and the spring crop sowing will be safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agriculture is active everywhere.

All immediate apprehension of a famine in northern India next year has now passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured.

A BELIGERENT JUDGE.

He Canes Ex-Secretary Delano in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Judge Wright, of Indiana, assaulted the Hon. Columbus Delano this morning with a stick. The difficulty occurred on Fifteenth street just opposite the Treasury department, the ex-secretary being in company with Mr. W. H. Smith, formerly solicitor of the interior department. Judge Wright stopped the ex-secretary with the remark, "You d—d old falsifier, you would'nt be believed under oath; everybody knows it, and you know it. You cheated me out of $20,000." He then aimed a blow with a walking stick at Mr. Delano, which took effect upon the shoulder and a second one struck him on the head. Persons passing by then interfered and prevented further trouble. Mr. Delano was taken to a drug store, where his wound was dressed. He was not seriously hurt but was very nervous. Judge Wright proceeded on his way down street. Near Willard's hotel he met met Senator M'Donald, to whom he said: "I found the d—d rascal and beat him, and would have been beating him now if they had'nt stopped me." The trouble between Judge Wright and Mr. Delano grew out of an old feud between them, which began when Delano was secretary of the interior and Judge Wright agent of the Cherokee Indians. The Judge has always blamed Delano for his (Wright's) indictment, on a charge of fraud, in the courts of St. Louis some two years ago in connection with his action as Indian agent, when the judge was acquitted.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Memphis, October 12.—Last Tuesday night the house of Hal Anderson, colored at Brader's station, Haywood county, was burned. Three children perished and the fourth was so badly burned that it will doubtless die. The children were alone in the house.

NO EXCUSE FOR ANY ONE BEING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Our attention has been called to some new and useful cooking utensils, recently invented which make baking and cooking a pleasure, instead of a dreaded necessity. One of which, the Patent Centennial Cake and Bread pan, made of Russia iron, is so constructed that you can remove your cake when baked, instantly from the pan, without breaking or injuring it, and you can remove the tube, and convert it into a plain bottom pan, for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. Another—the Kitchen Gem—a plated wire boiler or steamer to hang inside of an ordinary iron pot, for boiling or steaming vegetables, etc., which when done can be removed perfectly dry, without lifting the heavy sooty iron pot off the stove, avoiding the danger of burning the hands with the steam in pouring off the hot water, and the vegetables cannot possibly burn if the water boils dry, as the steamer does not touch the bottom of the pot. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and every house keeper should by all means have them. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., Nos. 214 and 216 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 26 sep4tm

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 13, 1877, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	Williamsport	8 55 a m
"	Lock Haven	9 45 a m
"	Renova	10 55 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	7 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Montandon	1 05 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 05 p m
"	" Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 20 p m
"	Montandon	6 15 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 30 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	6 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	" Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	9 15 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 28 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	" Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 55 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	" Montandon	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West Niagara Ex. West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B RR trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Ex. West and Erie Ex. West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N C R W trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B E V RR trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S RR, at Corry with O C & A RR, at Emporium with B N Y & P RR, and at Driftwood with D & V RR.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent

—Regular trains run from Spring Mills since Monday last, 13. Train arrives at Spring Mills at 1.40, noon, and leaves Spring Mills for Lewisburg at 2 10 p. m. Same train at Coburn (Forks) arrives at 1.00, and leaves at 2 45.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

AT THE HIGHESTPRICES,

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

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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 sel