The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., March 24. 1881.

Thank fortune the worst element of unprincipled rebels has now left the democratic party and gone over to the rebels,—Mosby, Longstreet and last week Mahone. The republicans are glad they have these rebel brigadiers and we democrats are glad we are rid of them.

The Military court is still sitting to find whether cadet Whittaker (colored) slit his ears himself or whether another did the slitting. Months have been spent over the slit ears. We don't care a fig whether he did it himself or whether it was done by some one else. His ears are slit.

One of the queer instances of city life was revealed recently says the New York Star, in the arrest of a professional beggar named John Kuhler, who on investigation is found to be worth property amounting to $40,000. A man shrewd and sharp enough to accumulate so much by the art of begging should certainly have known that his time could have been rendered more valuable with his capital in a dozen other ways.

What has become of the boys that a few months ago were running around nights with a piece of chalk in their hands writing on blank walls "329?" and likewise, what has become of the men who paid them for it?—Williamsport *Bulletin*, rep.

Our contemporary is inquiring only for the boys; if he wishes to know where the man is who swore he did not get the 329 and was soon after found guilty of having received it, his address is, J. A. Garfield, Washington, D. C.

The New York *Times*, a leading republican organ, talks some sound sense in speaking of Mahone. It says:

Gen. Mahone has made his fight to his State professedly on the issue of repudiation. If his present co-operation with the Republicans involves the use of patronage in Virginia to promote that doctrine it will be very dearly bought. The party cannot sustain the public faith in the nation and nurse repudiation in a State. Such compromises are far-reaching in their influence, and wherever it aches that influence is vicious and unwholesome.

Mahone, the Virginia Senator, whom the republicans have bribed with the promise of patronage, is the chief of the Virginia debt repudiators and a rebel general. Thro' his vote the republicans have gained control of the Senate, and now think him a fit ally, altho' during last summer the republicans professed to hate repudiators and the colums of their papers were filled with abuse of them. This new alliance shows also the hypocrisy of their profession against rebel brigadiers. Mosby was the worst of rebel guerillas, but as soon as he joined the repubs, they hugged him as a saint. Now its Mahone, repudiator of honest debts and rebel brigadier, whom they are in bed with.

Some difference of opinion exists regarding the confirmation of Matthews The Judiciary Committee will, at any event, contain three members opposed to it—Edmunds, Conkling and Bayard; two who favor it—Lamar and Garland; while the views of the remaining three will not be made known until organization is perfected. It is believed, however, that the committee will be so constituted as to report the nomination unfavorably, and the contest will then be made in the Senate to confirm in spite of the unfavorable report. Garfield has been severely criticised for making the nomination, in view of the action upon it when made by Mr. Hayes. Conkling and Edmunds both are greatly opposed to confirmation, and will prevent it if possible. John Sherman favors it. It is believed that the nomination was made at Haye's request.

The Pittsburg Post says Gen. Sherman, in a recent letter to Gen. Hartranft complimentary to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as they appeared at the inauguration of Garfield, says:

I have no doubt that the knowledge of the existence of such a body of men, subject to the call of your Governor, and under your orders, will add largely to a sense of security for life and property in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Our experience in this State does not confirm the statement that the military adds to a sense of security for life and property in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, their presence adds fresh terror where there are threatened outbrakes, and as between a mob and the National Guard, such as this community had a trial of, give us the mob. The regulars are quite a different kind of soldiers, who do not get frightened at brickbats, nor fire without orders, nor run without being pursued. The next mob we have in this State, we suggest the Governor ask for a squad of regulars instead of regiments of the National Guard.

Flowers From Royal Hands and the Royal Garden.

It is recorded by the different Washington correspondents that Senator Mahone of Virginia, the morning after he voted with the Republicans, found on his table a magnificent bouquet, from the Government Gardens, with the compliments of President and Mrs. Garfield.

This may be regarded as a very trivial matter. Of what account is a bouquet, many persons may ask.

There was a time when the difference in color between a white rose and a red rose signified a great deal.

So, it seems to us, this ostentatious crowning with flowers the desk of a particular Senator, with the compliments of the President and Mrs. Garfield, may justly be looked upon as carrying with it a disagreeable and hateful meaning.

First, it means that the President holds himself in readiness to reward votes in his favor—to pay for them. The gift of flowers cannot signify less than that they are to be followed by the bestowal of patronage.

Again, it is a direct affront. It is a declaration that the President believes that United States Senators may be patronized by him.

Did the President ever live who would have dared to place upon the table of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, John J. Crittenden, or Henry Clay a bouquet as a token of White House approval of a vote?

It is a little thing in itself, but very significant. The flowers have no fragrance, but emit a hateful and offensive odor. So says the *Sun*.

In Memphis the other day one colored man killed another because he refused to treat him.

WHAT THEY THINK OF MAHONE.

The Washington special of the *Times* says the sentiment expressed in and out of Congress regarding the Hill-Mahone row of 14th is as wide as party politics. It is generally believed among the well informed, however, that Hill made his speech to produce just what it did—the smoking out of Mahone and to break the Virginia Senator down in his own State. The most enthusiastic Mahone man here does not believe that the present Senator from Virginia could now carry one-half the votes his party polled in the late election. As for any bargain between the President and Mahone beyond his to-day's basket of flowers, there are Republican membefs of Congress from Virginia who have something to say and will insist on saying it. Two of them have already openly threatened that if such a bargain was made on the basis of Federal patronage in that State they would vote with the Democrats to organize the House. They will go to any extreme to prevent Mahone from realizing on his investment. It may be, after all, that the Virginia Senator has, to use a Western phrase, "bitten off more than he can chaw." Between the jealousy of Virginia Republicans in and out of Congress, the hostility of the Democrats in the Senate and the scorn and contumely he must meet at the hands of his deceived constituents at home Mahone may conclude the Readjuster's life is not a happy one. A notable comment with regard to his position yesterday is that he was unprepared and failed to make the most of it. His speech in cold type reads poorly compared with the extemporaneous efforts of Hill, Conkling, Hoar, Davis and many other Senators. The situation was one rarely vouchsafed to any public man in a lifetime. He knew this beforehand, but failed to grasp it with dignity and strength, and was driven to the resort of the bully—a threat of personal violence. This is much that is said, boiled down.

The plan mapped out by the democrats of the senate is to allow the Republicans to organize the committees and then to demand that the body shall proceed to consider nominations without making changes in the officers of the Senate. This will precipitate a conflict, and the Democrats are determined that this bargain made by the Republicans to Mahone shall not be carried out this session at any rate. The Democrats say that after the committees are formed, if the Republicans insist upon changes of officers and prolong the session the blame will rest with the Republicans. The Democrats will go before the country and say that they were willing to proceed to business, but that the Republicans are the obstructionists. The feeling against Mahone is so bitter that the Democrats will use every endeavor to thwart him.

Clerks have been busy for a week searching for law and precedent to prevent Vice President Arthur voting to break the tie. Only one case could be found, and that was in 1850, when the Vice President voted after he had obtained unanimous consent, and had refused to do so beforehand. The question has never been settled, and the leaders to day, except Ben Hill, are not disposed to argue it at length. The coming contest will be a bitter one, unless David Davis refuses to vote, in which event the Republicans would be able to carry their point and make the changes they desire. The Democrats are united, and the position of Mahone has solidified them for any scheme to defeat him

The Republicans have not fully decided yet who shall be placed in the principal offices of the Senate, but will name the men this week. It is understood that George C. Gorham is to be re-elected Secretary, notwithstanding the protest of some of the members. A couple of Senators declared they will not vote for Gorham because he divided the party in California; but these two dissenters will be compelled to follow the dictates of the caucus to save the organization.

The slaying of the Czar is the visable harvest of the seed sown by Michael Bakunin, who may be called the father of Nihilism, who said in the course of a speech made in 1868 at Geneva: "Our first work must be the destruction and annihilation as it now exists. You must accustom yourself to destroy everything, the good with the bad; for if but an atom of this old world remains the new will never be created." In another speech the thoroughgoing Bakunin said: "Deeds of political assassination and incendiarism are not the offspring of any sentiment of personal hatred or vengeance. We know full well that one Emperor killed will merely be succeeded by another, who in his turn will again nominate the chiefs of police. Such deeds are justified by the necessity of rooting out from men's minds the habit of respect for the powers that be. The more attacks are made on the Czar and his officials increase the more will the people get to understand the absurdity of the veneration with which these personages have been regarded for centuries." Poor Byng was shot, Voltaire said, to "encourage other British admirals." Russian Czars and Ministers are slain "to discourage other Czars and Ministers."

The Republican organization of the House is not one of the certainties of the future. They had elected to the next House before they lost Messrs. Morton, Conger and Frye, 147 seats, just a majority. They counted on five or six Republican Greenbackers, but the present financial situation, the loss of the Funding bill and the feeling aroused in the West by the banks, makes the Greenbackers inclined to think a good deal more of their own organization than they did three months ago. These are all reasons against an extra session. And one will not be called until existing vacancies are in the way of being filled.

There is very positive talk about serious dissensions having arisen in President Garfield's Cabinet over appointments in Pennsylvania and New York, four of the members of the Cabinet inclining to listen to what are the demands of Senators Cameron and Conkling in this respect, while two of them show a disposition to ignore the special desires of these Senators, and the third, or seventh man, rather favors an equal division of the honors and profits between the Republican factions of the two States concerned.

There is a bill before the Legislature that provides for the flogging of the man who beats his wife, or other female person, We hope it will pass. When a man (he can hardly be called such) so far forgets himself and his manhood as to beat one of the opposite sex we think no punishment would be too severe for him; the lash is light enough for such fellows.

A North Carolina paper tells of a colored man, 92 years old, who has just taken a seventh spouse The bride this time is 65. The successive wives of this dusky patriarch have born him fifty-five children, of whom forty-seven still live. It is added that he always votes the Democratic ticket and is spry and happy.—*Exchange.*

Just so, a fellow who has had so many wives would become wise and naturally vote the democratic ticket.

OLD-TIME NOTABLES.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF ANDREW GREGG.

A Man Who Was Twenty-Two Years in the Higher Councils of the Nation—The Hot Gubernatorial Campaign of 1827. The War of 1812.

Philadelphia Times.

The public services of Andrew Gregg commenced when, on the 8th of November, 1791, he presented his credentials and took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. Continued in the popular branch of Congress by successive elections for a period of sixteen years, the Legislature of 1807 chose him a United States Senator, which position he occupied on the 3d of March, 1813, when his services in our national councils ended. It is to be regretted that these twenty-years of consecutive service, during the formative processes of national legislation, cannot be illumined and illustrated by the glowing color of personal incident, which Mr Gregg's extensive correspondence and notes once afforded, for it takes more ratiment than the jejune record of the Journals of Congress to clothe the dead issues of the past with engaging interest for the general readers of the present.

The venerable James Macmanus, Esq., who in his early life had a great deal of intercourse with Mr Gregg, informs me that the latter had preserved his large correspondence, duly labeled and pigeon-holed, and occasionally entertained and instructed his visitors with reading extracts form the letters of his distinguished compeers; but it has been put beyond the reach of present research by that restless disposition of our people, notable so of the descendants of our old-time worthies, which has dispersed them into every corner of the United States where there was any hope of profit from venture or opportunity to exert their active business abilities and energies.

MR. GREGG'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In the latter years of his life Mr. Gregg commenced an autobiography, but before he had progressed more than a half dozen pages he laid down his pen, never to resume it: a disappointment to the reader the more severe from the promise of interesting incidents given by his opening chapter. He says his "parents were both natives of Ireland. My father, whose name was Andrew, was born in the liberties of Londonderry. His father's name was John, and there my knowledge stops in that line." They were a Scotch family, which migrated to Ireland soon after the accession of William and Mary, and he adds that he often noticed in his boyhood days among the up stairs lumber of the old house on the Conedogwinet an old-fashioned sword and espontoon, which his parents told him were worn and carried by his ancestor in King William's army at the battle of Boyne, July 1, 1690. Of his grandfather's family, John remained in Ireland and became very wealthy; David, Andrew and their sister, who all married in Ireland, came to this country in the same vessel, landed in Boston and traveled into New Hampshire, where David settled and raised a large family, some of whose descendants occupy the very spot where he first settled. Others, as clergymen, physicians, fur-traders and lawyers, founded the Gregg families of Salem, Mass., Elmira, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Gregg then proceeds to relate two anecdotes, to show, as he says, that family relationship is often discovered in family likeness in branches far removed from the original stock. "While in Congress in 1793 or '94 Mr. Forster, a member of that body from the state of New Hampshire, asked me if I had any relations in that State. On my answering in the affirmative he said he had been led to make the inquiry struck by the imposing likeness betwixt me and Colonel Gregg, who had been the opposing candidate to him at his late election. On my first introduction to Governor Clinton, when he became Vice President of the United States, he asked me whether I was a native of Pennsylvania. I told him I was. He replied, saying: 'There is so striking a resemblance betwixt you and a young man named James Gregg, who was a lieutenant in my brigade during the Revolution, that when I saw you my first impression was that you must be his brother.' He was of the New England family, then settled in New York. He then related the story often published in the newspapers of that officer having been shot, scalped and left for dead by the Indians and rescued by a detachment sent by the commanding officer of the garrison where he had been stationed, conducted to the place where he lay by Lt Gregg's dog." [See Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, volume 1, page 252.]

Continuing his statement, Mr. Gregg says that his father and Solomon Walker, husband of his aunt Rachel, not pleased with the prospect of a settlement in New Hampshire, returned to Boston and shipped for Philadelphia, but landed at New Castle, spent the winter of 1732 at a furnace belonging to Governor Keith, on Christianna creek, near Newark, Delaware, and in the spring commenced their settlement at Chestnut Level, near the southern boundary of Lancaster county. On the settlement becoming sufficiently numerous they formed a Presbyterian congregation, called Rev. Mr. Thorn for their pastor, Mr. Gregg's father being elected an elder upon the organization of the session. Here Mrs. Gregg died, and Mr. Gregg married Jane Scott, daughter of Matthew Scott, who had emigrated to Chestnut Level from the county of Armagh, Ireland. In 1750 Mr. Gregg removed to a farm two miles northwesterly from Carlisle, adjoining the Glebe farm, of Meeting House Spring, which was within sight of his dwelling. Here Andrew Gregg was born, July 10, 1755, being a son of the second wife, Jane Scott. After the establishment of the Latin school at Carlisle, in 1762, by the Rev. John Steel, he was sent to learn the languages and afterwards completed his education at Newark, in the state of Delaware. While thus engaged he took an active part in the military service, turning out upon different occasions to perform military tours. On the march of the British from Turkey Point to Philadelphia, the academy at Newark was broken up and he returned to Carlisle to assist his father, who had become somewhat infirm, his brothers, Matthew, James and John, being in the army.

A PHILADELPHIA TUTOR.

In the year 1779 Mr. Gregg went to Philadelphia with the intention of going to France for the benefit of his health, which had been in a declining state for some time, but changing his mind he accepted the appointment of tutor in the college at Philadelphia (now the University), then under the Presidency of Dr. William Smith, and afterwards acted in the same capacity during the presidency of Dr. Ewing until the year 1783, when he removed to Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he resided, four years in the mercantile business. On the 29th of January, 1787 he was married to Martha, daughter of General James Potter, at the latter's old residence, in Buffalo Valley, six miles above Lewisburg on the West branch of the Susquehanna. The wedding was a noted incident in the valley from the fact that there were no Presbyterian clergymen settled in that part of the country, and Mr. Gregg rode up on horseback, accompanied by a minister, Rev. John Hoge, and some dozen or more couples took advantage of Mr. Hoge's presence, hurried up their engagements and were married during Mr. Hoge's limited visit to the valley.

Mr. Gregg then removed to Lewistown, P., where his daughter Mary, afterwards Mrs. McLanahan, of Greencastle, was born, November 2, 1788. In 1789 he removed to Penn's Valley, within two miles of the "old fort." In 1791 he was elected to Congress in the district embracing the then counties of Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntindon, Franklin and Bedford. In 1792 he was elected on a general ticket (voted over the whole State), and what is a remarkable circumstance he received every vote in the county of Northumberland. In 1794 he was elected in the district composed of the counties of Mifflin, and Cumberland and re-elected in the same district for three succeeding terms. The districts were then changed and his place of residence falling within the bounds of the distrct consisting of Northumberland and and Centre counties he was elected in this district and re-elected until the fall of 1806, when he was defeated by Daniel Montgomery, Jr., in the district, but before his term in the tower house had expired he was chosen by the Legislature, January 13, 1807, United States Senator. The high estimation of Mr. Gregg's talents and services held by his fellow Senators may be judged from the fact that he was twice elected President of the Senate, the highest distinction that any Pennsylvanian had then attained. The journals of Congress bear ample evidence of his ability and industry, of his punctual attendance and assiduous attention. He was a business member, sometimes, however, taking an active part in debate.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In 1814 he removed from the valley into Bellefonte for the purpose of educating his children, and in December, 1820, Gov. Hiester appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, which office he held when nominated by a convention that met at Lewistown, on the 15th of May, 1823, for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Shulze, who had been nominated by what was stigmatized as the Legislative Convention at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March. For some years the people had been jealous of Legislative dictation of candidates. Accordingly the convention which had nominated Mr. Hiester in 1820 had assembled at Carlisle, and the one which nominated Mr. Findlay in the same year had met at Lewistown. The latter resolved that the convention of 1823 should meet in the same place and in May. This, however, was forestalled by the call to meet at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, and those dissatisfied with Mr. Shulze's nomination called what they called the regular convention at Lewistown and nominated Mr. Gregg. The political records and private characters of both candidates are fully spread forth in the numerous pamphlets issued by committees and partisans during the Gubernatorial contest of 1825, and after perusing a large bound volume of these issues it is gratifying to report that the honesty and integrity of Mr. Shulze and Mr. Gregg are never impuged. Mr. Jefferson, in his message of December, 1801, designates the parties of that day as Republican and Federalist; and in 1823 the dispute of the pamphlets is almost wholly whether to the Shulze party or the Gregg party belonged the mantle of the Republican party of 1801. Both sides in all their pamphlets claim to be Democratic Republicans and the regular ones. Mr. Gregg's age is urged against him by his opponents, and they add five years to it, making him seventy-three, and argue against the propriety of electing a man so aged; while his friends take off three years from his real age and assert his mental and bodily vigor One pamphlet roundly asserts that he is a foreigner, born in Ireland and educated for the ministry at Dublin. But the main attack is upon his political record; that he voted with the friends of the British Government in favor of Jay's treaty and opposed the war of 1812.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

The events of Mr. Gregg's political life, as reflected in the mirror of contemporary comment, are tinged with the hue of party, but the time has now arrived when we can contemplate them with strict impartiality and pass judgment upon the policy of the measures he saw proper to support without regard to their temporary adjuncts. Coming up from a constituency in middle Pennsylvania imbued with Democratic ideas, which had their chief exponent in William Maclay, he entered upon public life in the House at the exact moment when Mr. Maclay was quitting the Senate, leaving the impress of his ability in the lines of a distinctive opposition. Mr. Gregg's Democratic proclivities were indicated during his first session, when, on the 24th of March, 1792, a bill passed the Senate to establish a mint and to regulate the coins of the United States which provided for a "representation of the head of the President for the time being, the initial letter of first name and surname at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically," &c., on one side of each gold and silver coin. This clause was stricken out in the House, the Senate disagreed to the amendment, and, upon it coming up again in the House, Mr. Gregg was of the majority who voted "not to recede." It was conceded that it was a proper mark of respect to Washington, provided his features were to be forever retained, but the bill provided that upon the election of his successor Washington's image would be deposed to make room for that of "nobody knows whom." President Washington complimented Mr. Gregg and the late Governor Hiester for their independence and hostility to the custom of royal governments; "that trifling as the matter might be in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on republicanism calculated to sap the principles of the people and gradually to reconcile them to monarchy."

The political tumult raised upon the reception of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain in 1795 has been alluded to in the sketch of Mr. Maclay's services. Mr. Gregg was not at that time a Senator, but he conceived it to be his duty as a member of the House of Representatives to vote for the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect, in order that the plighted faith of the nation might be preserved: *hinc illae lacrymae.* A letter from Andrew Ellicott to General Irvine, dated Philadelphia, May 7, 1796, depicts the veering of popular sentiment on that question:

The treaty with Great Britain has at length been carried into effect. The fate of this treaty has been singular. From being obnoxious to the people of United States from one end of the Union to the other it has now become a favorite and enjoys their warmest wishes. All this magical change in a few months, and, although we are so highly gratified with this treaty, Great Britain scarcely knows that it exists. The spoliations upon our commerce and impressment of our seamen have continued unto this hour without intermission, but what appears to me the most extraordinary part of the business is this conduct has its advocates among us. The ground of our politics has been wholly changed since 1776, and if the fashionable doctrines now taught be true, you, myself and all the Whigs of that day were damned rebels and ought to have been hanged. We ought to thank God for our escape.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. Gregg did not vote against a declaration of war in 1812, but he was of opinion that it would be better not to declare war until the country was better prepared to prosecute it with vigor. While our trading vessels covered the ocean and our harbors and frontiers were defenseless, and the government without arms, soldiers or money, he believed it inexpedient to rush into a conflict with the most powerful nation in Europe, then completely prepared for military and naval operations. He accordingly used his influence to prevent a declaration at that time and to procure the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal to protect our own commerce and bring the British Government to reason by retaliating upon theirs. The disasters of the first campaign prove the correctness of his views. But finding his opinion overruled he voted for it under a conviction that in so solemn a matter it was important we should enter upon it not with divided but, as far as practicable, with united councils, and he supported it as became a friend to his country and a Senator of the United States.

A careful survey of Mr. Gregg's political history indicates that although, he had strong party predilections, he was remarkable for his independence of character, always acting according to the convictions of his own mind, even though they sometimes differed from those of his political friends; that he was in fact what he was elected to be, the representative of the interest of his constituents, not of their confined views of subjects of moment; always scrupulously tenacious of his oath to subserve the public good according to the best of his judgment and ability; never yielding his duty to the prejudices of party spirit or the views of interested politicians.

He was a man of first-rate classical education, extensive general knowledge, great experience and deep reflection; candid in his sentiments, easy of access and of modest and unassuming deportment, uniting all the qualifications of a gentleman and scholar; a man of sound health, athletic nerves and vigorous constitution; preserved whole by a life of temperence and industry until he reached the age of four-score years. He died at Bellefonte, on the 20th of May, 1835, and is buried in its cemetery. where rest all that is mortal of Potter, Blanchard, Wuston and Burnside, awaiting the issues of life as they shall gather around them in the resurrection of the just.

Mr. Gregg had a fine library, containing all the Greek and Latin classics, most of which are in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Margery Tucker, of Lewisburg. His grand-children, Governor A. G. Curtin. General D. McMurtrie Gregg and General John I. Gregg, have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame. JOHN BLAIR LINN.

BELLEFONTE, PA

WHAT NIHILISIS SEEK.

A NEW YORK MEMBER TRACING THE MURDER OF THE CZAR.

A Late Interview of the Emperor with Nihilists.

[New York Herald.]

There are probably very few, if any living in this country who are more familiar with the deep laid schemes of the Nihilists to overthrow the Government of Russia, and the preliminary plottings for the accomplishment of this end against the life of the late Czar, than "W. C——ky," the Nihilist correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, otherwise known as John Baker. A reporter of the *Herald* had an interview with him the other day. He said in reply to a question: "There are two factions in Russia seeking a change in the Government—the extreme radicals, who are justly termed Nihilists, and the others, who suffer the odium of the name, but who are simply revolutionists. Personally I object to being called a Nihilist, but there seems to be no escape from the name. About three weeks ago three agents of the Supreme Secret Revolutionary government, the chiefs of which—I mean the revolutionary government—hold doctrines entirely different from the extreme radicals, sent by the underground railway, which is peculiar to Russia at the present time, a request for an audience with the Czar, promising his personal safety and asking in return their own safety. The object of the proposed interview was to lay before the Czar the true condition of the country and request him to come and mix for a few hours incognito with the people and see for himself. The Czar, who was really good at heart, although weak in mind, granted, strange as it may seem, the interview."

"Did he grant the request and go with them on the tour of inspection as suggested?"

"He did so promptly."

"Did he require any other than verbal vouchers for his safety?"

"None; he took their word, they expressing a willingness to be searched, which, however he did not ask. I should state that these agents were representatives of the highest families in the Empire."

"What was the extent of the joint tour of inspection?"

"They went, for instance, to a policeman and told him that in a house, which was designated at random, lived a prominent Nihilist. A body of gendarms at once made its appearance upon the signal of the policeman, and the master of the house was arrested without warrant, he only being told that he was wanted. Afterward one of the agents in another street accused one of his companions of having robbed him. The money and jewelry of the accuser were found upon the person of the accused, and yet, in half an hour afterward, the latter joined the party, stating, as was after proved, that he had given the larger share of the fictitious theft to the chief of the police district. To cut this part of the narrative short, they showed the Emperor the rottenness of nearly all holding official position under the Government, including the Emperor's own brother, to whom was traced a theft of 12,000,000 of Government funds."

"How did the expedition terminate?"

"After the parties had returned to the place of meeting the Emperor asked: 'What is the remedy for all this?' 'A share of the Government by the people,' was the answer. 'What is wanted from me?' continued the Emperor. The answer was simply, 'Give to the Poles what you promised and your father and uncle before you—a constitution—and not only to the Poles, but to the whole nation. An article that is good for exportation ought to be doubly good for home consumption. It was good for Russia in your eyes to spend millions of money and to sacrafice tens of thousands of lives in order to obtain a constitution for Bulgaria and independence to Roumania, and it ought to be good for Russia. It is in your power to become really the father of the people, as you are styled. Grant a constitution, and you will establish firmer the Romanoff dynasty and be loved by the whole of your people, like the Austrian Emperor. In the characteristic manner of his family he answered, 'Not during my life time, or after me, if I can help it.' Upon this they left him, and you see the result."

"Do you trace the Czar's assassination to his refusal to comply with the demand thus made upon him!"

Yes, most decidedly."

"How are the people of Russia to be benefited by the Czar's assassination?"

"They will wait to see if Alexander III., will fulfill the pledge which he gave to the old Russ party of the reforms that he would inaugurate upon his succession to the throne. Should he fail to fulfill this pledge they will not wait another twenty-six years. The late Emperor received due warning and did not heed it. The present Emperor has his warning already, and his future destiny lies in his own hands."

GOULD AND VANDERBILT IN DANGER OF MEETING THE CZAR'S FATE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—In an interview with a *Times* reporter Justus Schwab said: "And in America the fate which has overtaken Alexander has its point. There are those in the United States who should heed the warning for it bodes disaster to some among us in high places."

"To whom do you refer?"

"I need not particularize; but the heads of monopolies have cause to tremble. They are oppressing the people of the land, and for just such oppression Alexander was killed."

"And you decline to name these monopolists who are thus inviting death?"

"Well, I am willing to mention Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt as the representatives of the class to whom I refer."

"Do you mean to aver there is really danger of their being served as was the Czar?"

"The *mene, mene, tekel upharsin* is written. It is plain to the eyes of all men. American monopolists, Gould and Vanderbilt and others, had better consider well their future actions. I have nothing further to say."

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—Lewins has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of spring goods; a fine line line of solid-back suits, spring overcoats, &c.

The west had a 12 inch snow storm Saturday last, again blocking the railroads.

Thanks to ex-Speaker Randall for repeated favors from Washington.

An order is published at Vienna prohibiting the importation into Austria of swine, pork, bacon or sausages from the United States.

Blaine is sick—cause, rush of office seekers.

It is believed Garfield will call an extra session of congress.

Gen. Grant has resigned the presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

Spring Season of 1881.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce to their many Centre county friends that the spring stock in each of the thirty-three departments of their establishment, aggregating a value of at least

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

Is now ready for inspection.

To give only a partial list of the new and novel things on exhibition would occupy this entire paper, so we must content ourselves by mentioning a few items in Silks and Dress Goods that are especially appropriate to early spring.

SILKS.

For the coming season we have spared neither pains nor expense to secure a stock of silks which will surpass all ever before shown in Philadelphia.

SUMMER SILKS,

In stripes, checks and bars,
From 37½ to 75 cents per yard,

THE LOUSINE,

In stripes and checks, with cheviot and changeable effects; the best qualities made,
$1.00 to $1 25.

THE CHENE,

In new colors—Heliotrope, Olive Green and bronze,
50 to 80 cents.

ALL-SILK BLACK BROCADES,

In novel designs A favorite has a treatment of pinks and morning glories. These goods are in great variety,
$1.00 to $3.00.

23 INCH ALL SILK BROCADE,

In bronze, myrtle, olive green, grenat, navy blue, marron and BLACK,
One dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK SATIN BROCADES.

In all colors and black,
One Dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK HEAVY GRO GRAIN DAMAS,

An extra quality,
$1.25 per yard.

ALL-SILK BROCADE, SATIN GROUNDS,

at $1.35 per yard.

These will give the best satisfaction in wear of any Figured Silks made. Would be considered cheap at $2 00.

OUR AMERICAN BLACK SILK,

at $1.00 per yard,
will give perfect satisfaction in wear.

A BELLON BLACK SILK.

fully 22 inches wide,
at $1.11 per yard.

A BELLON BLACK SILK,

fully 24 inches wide,
at $1.21 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Everything new and novel that will appear this season at the European Fashion Centres, will be found in duplicate on our counters A visit to this department is absolutely necessary for every lady who desires to see a complete collection of Foreign Novelties in dress fabrics.

The following illustrative list embraces but a small portion of the new stock:

Shepherd's Plaids, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.

All-Wool Cheviots, 44 inches wide, at $1 25 per yard.

Illuminated Beige, 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1 25 per yard.

Rembrandt Checks, 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1.50 per yard.

Cashmere Plaids, new combination of bright colorings, 44 inches wide, at $1 25 per yard.

All-Wool French Plaids, in new light color combinations, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.

Fancy Novelty Stripes, silk and wool, 44 inches wide, at $1.50 per yard.

English Checks and Plaids, in new combinations, at 31c. per yard.

Tricot Beige, 44 inches wide, illuminated colorings, at $1.00 and 1 25 per yard.

Illuminated Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. and to $1.00 per yard.

Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. per yard.

Solid Colored Foule, 44 inches wide, in light and dark colors, at 1.00 per yard.

IN BUNTINGS

we have everything manufactured in both

PLAIN AND LACE,

and in single and in double widths, at prices from 25c. to $1 00 per yard.

Lace Buntings, three quarters wide, 25c. per yard.

Lace Buntings, six-quarters wide, at 50c. per yard. Both of the above are in three distinct styles.

All-Wool Lace Buntings, at 37½c. for single width and 75c. in double width. Also in three styles.

3 4 Silk Finished British Plaids at 50c. per yard.

Gerster Cloths, 34 inches wide, beautiful French colors, at 50c. per yard.

Chevron Melanges, 34 inches wide, extra quality and especially adapted for wear, at 37½c. per yard.

3-5 extra Heavy Serge Melanges at 25c. per yard.

British Checks and Plaids, in five styles, at 31c per yard.

3 4 All Wool Cashmere Beiges, at 31c. per yard

3-4 Wool Check Suitings, at 25c, per yard.

6-4 Wool-Face Momie Cloths, in spring colors, at 25c per yard.

3-4 Wool-Face Cashmere Beiges, in gray and brown shades, at 18c. per yard.

3-4 Wool Face Cashmeres, at 15c. per yard.

During the past few weeks the machines in our Mail Order Department have been kept running night and day, putting up samples of Spring Goods, so that we have now on hand a sufficient supply to fill all requests. A specimen number of the *Journal of the Household*, (the organ of the Mail Order Department,) mailed free to all who send their address,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - - N. W. Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS are most wonderfully by a short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, in the worst forms of Dyspepsia, indeed DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, diseases of the stomach and liver, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed upon receipt of Twenty-Five Cents or nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
THE DR. METTAUR CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

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AT CAMP'S,

Centre Hall, ... Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBE SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m **WM. R. CAMP.**

S. & A. LOEB.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 apt tf

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

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THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
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32 YEARS of continuous and successful business experience, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Engines of every capacity. Also Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with a complete line of machines and materials not obtained of any other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from down to the power-air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable stock of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
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On the Loss of
MANHOOD

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

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

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