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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

In the debate that took place on the deputy marshal bill, at Washington, on last Friday, Sunset Cox made it exceedingly lively for Robeson, Hawley, Kelly, Keiffer and the stalwart advocates of "a strong government" generally.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR! The one besmirched by connection with the infamous Credit Mobilier swindle and the De Golyer paving contract; the other disgraced by official corruption in the New York custom house. Fit representatives, indeed, of the party of "great moral ideas."

It is reported that the nomination for Vice President was tendered to Gen. James A. Beaver at Chicago, and that he declined the honor because he preferred to await the next Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. We think the General made a great mistake. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" and "doubtful things are very uncertain."

SOME foolish person telegraphs the Philadelphia Times from New York that a quiet effort is being made in that city to start a Grant boom for Cincinnati. The idea of making Gen. Grant the Democratic nominee at Cincinnati is so exceedingly Quixotic, that it can do no greater harm than cause a smile to brighten the face of every person who reads the announcement that such a movement is on foot.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Bellefonte Republican, quotes the New York Tribune as saying that Democrats "seem to forget that all their ammunition has been condemned as worthless," for the reason that "General Garfield's record as a statesman has been built up almost entirely since these old and feeble scandals were first published." Among these "old and feeble scandals," stands the wretched Credit Mobilier affair, and James A. Garfield was one of the members of Congress who yielded to the seductive influences of Oakes Ames, took stock in the concern and then lied about it afterwards. After the investigation by a Congressional committee, the New York Tribune published an opinion of this particular "old and feeble scandal" that reads very different from that which it pretends to believe now. In its issue of February 19, 1873, it sums up the results of the investigation, and pays its respects to this same James A. Garfield, who is now the Republican candidate for President, as follows:

"Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received \$323, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself.

These men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the business to the people."

The Garfield Scandals.

On the morning after James A. Garfield was nominated for President, by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, an article appeared in the New York Sun which has attracted wide-spread attention. The connection of Garfield's name with the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer scandals had not been forgotten, though it is altogether probable that the majority of the delegates of the convention never thought of his unsavory and vulnerable record in these particulars when they placed him in nomination, or they would never have jumped so readily to his support when the decisive moment came upon them. The following is the article to which we refer:

"Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated for president by the convention at Chicago on the thirty-sixth ballot yesterday. In making the nomination the supporters of Mr. Blaine took the lead, and the other anti-Grant elements in this convention promptly followed. The imperialist phalanx remained unbroken, and stubbornly cast three hundred and six votes for Grant down to the very end.

In considering this nomination, we desire first of all to thank God for the defeat of Grant and the decisive overthrow of the third term conspiracy. It is an event over which the American people in a body may well offer up rejoicings to heaven; and the friends of liberty and of the rights of man in all nations under the sun, should join with them in the manifestations of their heartfelt gratitude.

But is General Garfield such a man that patriotic citizens of the United States can well and wisely support him for President? Can the executive authority of the republic be safely entrusted to him? These are the questions which every voter should now ask; and we answer calmly and emphatically that he is not such a man.

The character of General Garfield can be judged by the following conspicuous facts:

When, in 1873, the Credit Mobilier bribery and corruption among members of Congress were first exposed, General Garfield was one among those accused. He immediately published a letter expressly and positively denying that he had any share in it. Next, on January 14, 1873, he appeared before the committee of the House of Representatives, and under oath declared: "I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them."

But on January 23 next following, the Hon. Oakes Ames was examined before the same committee, and proved by secondary evidence, partly in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, that General Garfield had had stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that he had received dividends thereon. Mr. Ames also testified that Gen. Garfield had visited him subsequent to the commencement of the investigation by the House, and had endeavored to induce him to swear before the committee that money thus paid him as dividends had been delivered to him as a loan; and yet at the very same time that he had endeavored to procure this false testimony from Mr. Ames, Gen. Garfield had called upon Ames to pay him an additional sum of money on account of the Credit Mobilier, claiming that the dividends he had already received had not been as large as they should have been.

A perjurer and a man who attempts to suborn perjury is not fit to be President.

One other important feature in the history of General Garfield is his relation to the De Golyer paving contract. One De Golyer had made a contract with the Shepherd ring in Washington to put down a quantity of patent pavement. General Garfield was chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House of Representatives. In order to pay for this patent pavement an appropriation was needed from Congress. The sum of five thousand dollars was paid to General Garfield on behalf of De Golyer, and appropriations to the amount of millions of dollars were thereafter granted to the Washington ring, the appropriation for the De Golyer pavement being included therein.

These are some of the facts in the public record of James A. Garfield, now the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, the mischiefs of electing such a man president would all seem blessings compared to the results which would have followed the success of Grant and the third term.

To the grave charges here made against their candidate the Republican leaders have little to say. But the attempt to ignore them will not work. Mr. Garfield is called upon for an explanation, but how will he make it? The record against him is conclusive and cannot be changed. The truth, unpleasant as it may be, must stand. The independent press of the country, however, is disposed to give him a chance, as the following extract, taken from an editorial that recently appeared in the New York Herald, will show:

"Such a charge, if unfounded, should be set at rest at once. It is a species of accusation which the Republican party has never before been called to meet in connection with any of its candidates for the Presidency. General Fremont, its first candidate, has since been involved in some doubtful transactions, which came under the cognizance of French courts of justice, but in 1856 his pecuniary reputation was too pure to be assailed. Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate in the next two elections, was above reproach or suspi-

cion, and the same may be said of Gen. Grant, its candidate in the two following elections, and most emphatically of Mr. Hayes, its candidate four years ago. For the first time in its history the Republican party has nominated a Presidential candidate against whom charges are made which, if true, should be a bar to his election.

It will not do to evade these grave charges by vague declamation against a campaign of calumny. No former candidate of any party has ever been accused of breaches of pecuniary trust in official relations. This is not an accusation to be ignored, but to be refuted. It is idle to depreciate a campaign of calumny until it is shown by proper evidence that the charges are destitute of reasonable foundation. If they are true they are fatal. We do not profess to know whether they are true or false. But if they are fictitious and malicious their falsity can be demonstrated, and when they shall have been refuted it will be time to cry out against a campaign of calumny. When these grave charges shall have been proved on good evidence to be false their subsequent repetition will be wanton calumny. But it will not do to shirk investigation and shun inquiry on the pretence that all candidates are assailed. No previous candidate for the Presidency has ever been assailed on similar grounds. If Mr. Garfield is innocent, he, above all other men, is most interested in having the exact truth known. Our recent observation of the recent course of the Sun does not justify any suspicion that our energetic contemporary would make charges which it does not believe there is good evidence to support. In the particular case of Mr. Garfield the charges are not trumped up for the occasion. The Sun has been repeating them, year in and year out, for a long period when Mr. Garfield was of no consequence to the country at large and was responsible only to his immediate constituents in his Congressional district, whose vote for him is said to have fallen off about nine thousand after the Congressional investigation of the Credit Mobilier job."

Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield.

From the New York Sun, June 12.

In the summer of 1872, when the Sun first made public the testimony of Col. Henry S. McComb in the Credit Mobilier suit, Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield were both conspicuous leaders of the Republican party. Mr. Colfax was Vice President of the United States; General Garfield was chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Writing to Colonel McComb in 1868 in regard to Credit Mobilier stock set apart for the purpose of corrupting legislators, Oakes Ames had said:—"I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think." Pencilled on the back of the same letter was Oakes Ames' memorandum list of Senators and Congressmen bribed. There were thirteen names in all. Here are two of them:—

S. Colfax, Speaker, \$2,000.

Garfield, Ohio, 2,000.

Most of the persons affected by this preliminary revelation hastened to deny their guilt. The denials of Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield were alike explicit and impressive. Colfax went from his desk in the Senate Chamber before a committee of the House of Representatives, and, having sworn in the name of God to tell the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth, made this statement:—

"I state, explicitly, that no one ever gave or offered to give me any shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad. I have never received nor had tendered to me any dividend in cash, stock or bonds accruing upon any stock in either of said organizations. I never received a dollar in bonds, stock or dividends."

In the Senate Chamber again Colfax shed tears while protesting his innocence, and appealed to the Eternal Tribunal of Justice to establish the truth of his words.

General James A. Garfield also sworn in the name of God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and having taken that solemn oath he said:—

"Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him a loan of \$300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

Q. Were any dividends ever tendered to you on the stock of the Credit Mobilier upon the supposition that you were to be a subscriber? A. No, sir.

Q. The loan you have repaid, if I understood you correctly? A. Yes, sir.

Both Colfax's and Garfield's sworn denials were made under the pressure of the emergency, and before it was known or supposed that Oakes Ames would ever be a witness to the truth. Circumstances which it is not now necessary to recall brought Oakes Ames to the stand, with his memorandum book.

General Garfield's account in the same memorandum book was as follows:—

Garfield, ten shares Credit Mobilier, \$1,000; seven months and ten days interest, \$43 36—2,043 36; 80 per cent. bond dividend at 97, \$776—2,267 36; interest, June 30, \$3 64; balance, \$271. Ten shares Credit Mobilier stock, ten shares Union Pacific stock.

And in another place a general statement:—

J. A. G. To ten shares Credit Mobilier of A. \$1,000 00 Dr. Interest 47 00 June 19—To cash 329 00 Total \$1,376 00 Cr.

1868—By dividend bonds, Union Pacific Railroad, \$1,000, at 8 per cent, less 3 per cent. 876 00 June 17—By dividend collected for your account 900 00 Total \$1,776 00

James A. Garfield's case was even worse. To the evidence of his corruption and perjury was added evidence of an attempt on his part to suborn perjury. His cash dividend, paid to him June 19, 1868, by Oakes Ames, amounted to \$329. After the investigation had begun he went to Ames and besought him to let this payment "go as a loan,"

and when Ames had refused to perjure himself to save him he made figures to show that Ames still owed him \$2,400 of the bribe money.

Oakes Ames testified as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing \$300. A. No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q. State how he does claim it with you; what was said? State all that occurred in conversation between you. A. I cannot remember half of it; I had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield; he wants to put it on the basis of a loan.

Q. What did you say to him in reference to that state of the case? A. I stated to him that he never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short; I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond dividend and the cash dividend there was \$329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never asked me to loan him any money and I never loaned him any.

Q. After you made that statement what did he state in reply? A. He wanted to have it go as a loan.

Q. Did he claim that it was in fact a loan? A. No, sir; I do not think he did; no, he did not.

Q. State all you know in reference to it. A. I told him he knew very well it was a dividend; I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time; in one conversation he admitted it, and said, as near as I can remember, there was \$2,400 due in stock and bonds; he made a little memorandum of \$1,000 and \$1,400, and as I recollect, said there was \$1,000 of Union Pacific stock or bonds, I do not recollect what.

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made.

Paper in Mr. Garfield's handwriting was shown to the committee, containing figures as follows:—

\$1,000
1,400
\$2,400

Q. You say that these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

All this, be it remembered, occurred after the investigation had begun—after James A. Garfield had sworn that he "never owned, received, agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

And after Garfield had sworn to this falsehood a Republican committee of the House of Representatives, made up of his own political and personal friends, and with Judge Poland, of Vermont, as its chairman, branded him forever as a bribe taker and a perjurer in these blasting words:

He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Credit Mobilier exposure shattered a good many reputations; but it left no characters worse damaged than those of Schuyler Colfax and James A. Garfield.

Disaster on Long Island Sound.

FIFTY LIVES LOST BY THE SINKING OF THE STEAMER NARRAGANSETT.

At 11.45 p. m., Friday last, the Sound steamer Stonington ran down her sister steamer, the Narragansett, on the edge of Long Sand Shoal, just west of the Corn Field Point Lightship, off Saybrook, Connecticut. The night was foggy. The Narragansett sank in from thirty to forty minutes. Five minutes after she was struck, she took fire, and the passengers—all who could—jumped overboard. There between 300 and 350 passengers and crew. From 225 to 250 are known to have been picked up by the Stonington and the City of New York which was at hand also. The City of Norwich is said to have refused to heed signals for help. Twelve bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed that 50 lives were lost. But the Narragansett's passenger list was lost and there is a confusion of the Stonington and Narragansett's passengers so that all the figures may vary materially. There is much complaint of lack of discipline on the Narragansett and of lack of readiness and efficiency in the life-saving apparatus on both the Stonington and the Narragansett. The City of New York brought most of the saved to the city of New York, but fifty were landed at Stonington.

Ex-Senator Bayard Deceased.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 13.—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard died at 1 o'clock this morning, after being unconscious for several hours. He had been sinking gradually for several days, his death being hastened by a fall received as he was descending the stairs last Thursday a week. There were present at the time of his death his son, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard; Dr. J. K. Kane and wife, a daughter of the deceased; Benjamin Lockwood and wife, of New York, the latter also a daughter of the deceased. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Firing on the Flag.

The American Schooner Eunice P. Newcomb, Captain Baker, which arrived here to-day from Port Antonio, reports that on May 30, twelve miles off the Cuban coast, she was fired upon by a Spanish frigate. She fired two shots. The schooner hoisted the American flag and went to when an officer boarded her and searched for arms.

The Secretary of State has already taken action on a case similar to the above, which occurred only a day or two previous. Affidavits have been taken, and a prompt investigation will be made.

It takes a plumed knight to show the white feather.

OREGON has 10,000,000 acres of good graveyard land.

A Model Illinois City.

It is difficult to believe that over all the wide stretch of prairie a more enchanting place can be found than the city of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois. The presence and labor of man have clothed the spot upon which it is built with loveliness. Its beauties and attractions cannot be realized save by experience. The only item lacking is romantic surroundings. All within is a wealth of beauty upon which the eye delights to linger. If all of mankind and his inhabitants, except one loving couple, were subtracted from the whole, it would be a spot which would surely remind us of that Eden where man first lived, loved and fell.

The city is the county seat of Knox county, and is five miles from Knoxville, which formerly enjoyed that honor. It is exactly one hundred and sixty-four miles southwest of Chicago, and about fifty miles east of the Mississippi river. The population is between thirteen and fifteen thousand, among whom are many Swedes, to whose thrift and industry the city is largely indebted. This number of people would occupy only a small space amid the hills of Pennsylvania; but with the grand freedom, which a broad expanse of habitable territory affords, the people have selected their plots of ground and erected their homes without limitation of space, and the city now covers an almost interminable area over which one may walk for a week without traversing it all.

Alluding to its imperfections first, it is proper to say that the business portion of the city is comparatively homely and insignificant. There are no stately business blocks—no attempts at imposing architecture. They are all plain and unpretentious, frequently not over one story in height, and very deceptive of the true beauty of the city. None of the store rooms are deep and capacious, yet all carry a large stock and transact a lively business. The reason for the absence of lofty architecture is probably due to the prevalence of high winds.

But it is exceedingly refreshing to walk from the business portions of the city in any direction. On either side the streets are lined with glorious shade trees, the overarching branches of which almost touch at the top, forming a bower of beauty beneath. Neat fences or evergreen hedges enclose beautiful, well-cultivated grounds. Within is a wealth of trees and shrubbery. Nestling far back amid this profusion of green is the neat frame dwelling in which the owner resides. The wonder to strangers is the numbers of such homes. Instead of one or two streets thus beautified, every thoroughfare presents a similar scene. There are absolutely no houses built even with the street, and there are none without surrounding grounds. Nearly all are low, rambling, neat frame houses. Many are commodious and pretty, though none are elegant. Words cannot express the exquisite, home-like aspect which pervades each of these delightful retreats.

None of the trees are native, but they grow in limitless numbers and luxuriant beauty. They take naturally to their new homes when planted in Knox county soil, and thrive more exuberantly than in the East. The same may be said of the shrubbery and other vegetation with which the handsome grounds are ornamented. Fruit trees indicate that the seasons here are at least two weeks in advance of those of Centre county, as the full, round, plump, ripe cherry is now hanging in rich beauty upon the trees.

An immense plot of ground just south of the business portion is devoted to a Park. Promenades intersect one another through it and comfortable seats invite the wayfarer to linger. It seems to be an entirely superfluous luxury where almost every family have their own private grounds. It is worthy of remark that riding is the principle recreation with the ladies and children of Galesburg. Every one owns a horse and conveyance, and a pleasant afternoon presents a long procession of private carriages, driven by the ladies, who are accomplished and dextrous horsewomen. Another and more refreshing peculiarity is the entire absence of poverty. All can procure the necessities of life. Taxes are low, the city is without debt, and has an unexpended balance in the treasury.

The Galesburg markets are glorious to behold. Every fruit and vegetable in high perfection are obtainable. At the first blush of spring the early fruits and vegetables are brought up the river from New Orleans. Then they are prolonged until the glowing sun has ripened the last strawberry on the banks of lake Michigan. Peas, beans, cauliflower, cabbage, asparagus, beets, lettuce, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, &c., are now in their fullest glory.

One of the industrial institutions of Galesburg is "Brown's Cornplanter Manufactory," which employs an immense amount of labor. The car shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad are also a scene of active industry. Illinois has more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union, and Galesburg is one of the cities which reap the advantages accruing from these enterprises. This wealthy road circulates \$30,000, monthly, among the employes resident in Galesburg.

The educational advantages of Galesburg are her crowing glory. The varied and superior institutions of learning which the city contains are alone sufficient to reflect lustre upon her. Knox College is an excellent seat of learning as is also a Young Ladies' Seminary, both situated here. The

commencement exercises of these two institutions will take place on the 24th and 25th instants. Lombard University is a flourishing institution. Then there are the usual number of public schools, prominent among which is an excellent High School, located in a handsome building designed especially for that purpose. The Roman Catholic interest is represented by the "Academia," a convent presided over by numerous highly-educated "sisters." Almost every religious sect has its separate edifice. That eminent evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, preached in this place about three weeks ago. The next event of engaging interest will be the rendezvous of the soldiers of the Northwest at this place in August next, to which all the military celebrities will be invited, and which is expected to call together seventy-five thousand people to tax the generous hospitality of the fortunate residents of Galesburg.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Williamsport Banner.

Ex-Gov. Curtin will preside over the meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps which meets at Harrisburg on the 15th of July. As they have not had a review for four years, it is expected the meeting will be one of more than usual interest. The soldiers cling to Curtin if the designing politicians question his love of country because he believes that the Democracy occupies higher, surer and more national grounds than the men who engineer the Republican forces and mould the policy of the government.

New York Sun.

The feeling is rapidly spreading that if the Democrats do not carry the next Presidential election it will be their own fault; and there is evidently a general resolve that they will not commit such a fault. We believe now that great care will be taken in the selection of a candidate, and that candidate, whoever he may be, will receive the hearty and almost unanimous support of the party. Beyond the disagreement in reference to candidates, beyond the difference on the third term question, there seems to be a feeling in the ranks of the Republicans that their party has survived its usefulness and might as well be disbanded. The prospects of the Democracy are brightening.

Philadelphia Times.

The boys came back from Chicago with drums and fireworks and they profess to be in high good humor. But their enthusiasm is not of that vigorous character that we have been accustomed to. The boys are not comfortable. Nobody got what they went for and nobody knows exactly what is to come of it all. The Blaine men are disappointed at the defeat of their favorite and look upon Garfield as but a poor substitute. The Grant men are mad because the old commander did not win, and even Arthur's nomination is not enough to pacify them. Furthermore they are all of them worried about the strain that the machine has got and about the grave uncertainty of the outlook for November. Of course they put a good face on it and are ready to obey orders with faithfulness, if not with alacrity. But there is no disguising the uncomfortable feeling that persistently shows itself through all their brave words and that even dimmed the lustre of the calcium lights last night. It will take the boys a little time to get their bearings.

Philadelphia Times.

We present Judge Trunkey, of Pennsylvania, in our Presidential Gallery to-day, not because he is prominent in the canvass for the Cincinnati nomination, but because he is one of the few men who could give all the qualities of eminent fitness and cordial unity to his party in case of a bitter conflict between the chief competitors. It is reasonably probable that there may be a rapid concentration of Democratic sentiment on Seymour or Field or Payne before the convention meets, and if so, there will be a prompt selection of a candidate by acclamation; but it is quite possible, also, that there may be such a protracted and disturbing contest between leading rivals as to repeat the Polk and Pierce nominations. In view of the desperate struggle that is to be made for Ohio in October, and the assaults which are certain to be made upon Garfield's record, there is no compromise man who could so cordially unite the party and inspire it with hopes of success, as Judge Trunkey. He is free from all the entangling alliances of faction in our State; he is a man of high intellectual attainments and strong individuality; he is conservative, practical and a careful student of statesmanship, and he presents that unblemished record, in public and private life, that must be presented in contrast with the gravely impeached record of the Republican candidate. His strength in his own section of the State has been exhibited by his election and re-election to the district bench, and his service in the Supreme Court has attracted the attention of the State to his attributes which would adorn any position in the gift of the country. He is not a politician in the modern acceptance of the term, nor has he in any manner sought, political advancement; but he could to-day concentrate the entire Democratic elements more cordially in his support, than any other man in Pennsylvania, and if Cincinnati shall take a hunt for a dark horse, a more available candidate could not be found than Judge Trunkey.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Assigned Estate in the Common Pleas Estate of JOHN CURTIS, of Centre county. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. D. Shugart, Esq., Assignee of John Curtin, among the creditors and those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment in the Court room at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All persons interested are required to make their claims before said Auditor or be barred from coming in on said fund. JOHN R. LINN, Auditor.

GARMAN'S HOTEL.

Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY. A good livery attached. 1-17