

BEFORE THE PRICE  
OF  
CLOTHING ADVANCES,  
(And it surely will this Fall)

WE ADVISE  
All our friends and customers to call on us now and make their purchases.

OUR STOCK  
in Light heavy and Medium and Heavy Weight Clothing is Superb.

BECAUSE  
You will be suited in price, style and comfort.

HATS  
In endless variety; especially in Straws, Derbys, Tourists and Soft Hats. Never were so Rich and Reasonable.

Montgomery & Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE  
In the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the estate of John Haugh, late of Gregg township, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE  
Estate of Clara B. Sebring, dec'd, late of Halltown, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE  
Estate of Mrs. Angeline Miller, late of Spring township, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE  
Estate of John C. Gates, dec'd, late of Ferrisburg township.

Baby Carriages  
At NAGINEY'S.

FURNITURE  
At NAGINEY'S.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING a specialty.

F. E. Naginey's,  
ALLEGHENY STREET,  
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SALESMEN WANTED  
TO SELL  
NON-NICOTINE MIDGET CIGARS.

WRIT IN PARTITION—To the heirs and legal representatives of the late B. R. Armistead, late of Bellefonte, Pa., deceased.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, a writ of partition has been issued from said court to the heirs of said county, returned on the 20th day of August, 1895, and that an inquiry will be held for the purpose of making a partition of said county, on the 21st day of August, 1895, at 9 a. m., on the premises in Beaver and Spring townships and in the borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by public road, on the east by land of W. Fred Reynolds, and on the west by lands of Isaac Gray, deceased, containing two hundred acres more or less, more or less, and a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

No. 1. All that certain piece of tract of land situated in the township of Besser, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by public road, on the east by land of W. Fred Reynolds, and on the west by lands of W. Fred Reynolds, and on the west by lands of Isaac Gray, deceased, containing two hundred acres more or less, more or less, and a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

No. 2. All that certain piece of tract of land situated in the township of Besser, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by public road, on the east by land of W. Fred Reynolds, and on the west by lands of Isaac Gray, deceased, containing two hundred acres more or less, more or less, and a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

No. 3. A house and lot situate on Linn street, in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded on the south by Linn street, on the east by an alley, on the north by an alley, and on the west by lot of Wm E Gray, fronting on Linn street fifty feet and extending back two hundred feet to an alley.

No. 4. A lot of ground on Curtin street in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded on the north by Curtin street, on the east by an alley, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of J. Spangler and McClain, no buildings.

No. 5. A lot of ground on Beaver street in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded on the north by Beaver street, on the east by Armistead street, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of Charles F. Cooke, fronting on Beaver street fifty feet and extending back two hundred feet to an alley. Whereof partition yet remains to be made and among the heirs of said decedent.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, being part of a tract of land sold by William Ward, high sheriff of Centre county, to the property of Thomas Treaster to Andrew Gregg, deed acknowledged Aug. 29th, 1841, and recorded in Deed Book "E" page 123, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Deitzel and John Fry; on the east by land of William Farmer, A. Holderman and George Hart; on the south by land of David Treaster and McKee, and on the west by the Kearny Water lot containing 3500 square feet or thereabouts, the balance thereof is well timbered with rock oak, hemlock, yellow pine, white oak, and an excellent growth of young and thrifty chestnut and white oak, also considerable poplar, linn and ash, desirable for paper wood. Thereof erected good two-story dwelling house, good stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO—All those two certain contiguous lots of ground situate in the borough of Centre, Hall, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, and marked on plot as No. 60 and 61 respectively, bounded on the north by Potter street, on the east by Pennsylvania avenue, being 125 feet in front running back 150 feet, said lots being part of a tract of land which Christian Hoffer, by his deed bearing date the first day of March A. D. 1862 to Jno. Hoffer. Thereof erected on said lots two story frame dwelling houses, ice houses and cold storage room, 2 stables and wagon sheds and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Buchanan.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the Bald Eagle creek, thence south 2° east 30 perches to a white oak; thence north 2° east 120 perches to the Bald Eagle creek; thence up the said creek its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 102 acres more or less, and a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, pig stable and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Lingle.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff, Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

DR. MORITZ SALM,  
WILL BE AT THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

On Saturdays of the following dates: Dec. 1 and 29, 1894. Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2 and 30; Dec. 28, 1895.

TYKONE, EMPIRE HOUSE—Fridays March 21; April 19; May 17; June 14; July 12; Aug. 9; Sept. 6; Oct. 4; Nov. 1 and 28; Dec. 27.

ALL EYE & EAR OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

Deafness and Catarrh cured by Dr. Salm. For a long time I noticed that I became gradually harder and harder of hearing. Ringing noises came in the ear after a while, and I came very much alarmed, so I went to Dr. Salm and put myself under his care, and to-day I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of those who may suffer in a like manner, that my hearing once again as good as ever, and those infernal noises have disappeared. Although I am almost 60 years old. Dr. Salm said all this was caused by catarrh. M. R. Duck, April 28, '95.

Thought his time had come but cured by Salm. For some years I have been suffering very much with various ailments, and one day at last I suffered most excruciating pain from head to foot all the time. My stomach troubled me a good deal, liver and kidneys as well were out of order. In fact I thought my time had come. The doctors couldn't do me any good; patent medicines had no effect; so I went to Dr. Salm and after a course of treatment I am now again as hale, hearty and strong as ever. F. L. Center, Warriors Mark, Pa.

60 years old and cured of catarrh and deafness. Some years ago I contracted catarrh, and it went into my ears. Gradually I became worse and my ears began to trouble me very much, my strength began to give out, and I became weaker and weaker so that I was not able to work. I took treatment from several of our doctors in the county, but somehow they couldn't do me any good; so I went to see Dr. Salm. He promised to cure me, and I dare say he kept his word for to-day I am again stout and healthy as could be expected of any one of my age (69 years) and I find that I got value received for the money paid in the doctor. Mrs. Jacob D. Findley, Brush Valley, Indiana, Co., May 13, '95.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.  
In effect on and after May 20, 1895.

VIA TYKONE—WESTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 5:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:40 a. m.; at Altoona, 7:40 a. m.; at Pittsburg, 12:10 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 10:09 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:25 a. m.; at Altoona 1:45 p. m.; at Pittsburg 6:50 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 5:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:33; at Altoona at 7:40; at Pittsburg at 11:30

VIA TYKONE—EASTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 5:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:40 a. m.; at Harrisburg 9:30 a. m.; at Philadelphia 12:10 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 10:09 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:25 a. m.; at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m.; at Philadelphia 6:47 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 5:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:33; at Harrisburg at 10:20 p. m.; at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:29 a. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 4:50 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 5:49 p. m.; at Renovo 9 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte 9:40 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:40 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte, 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:29 a. m., arrive at Williamsport, 12:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:32 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte, 4:50 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:49 p. m., Williamsport, 6:45 p. m., Harrisburg, 9:40 p. m., Philadelphia 12:25 a. m., at Philadelphia at 6:32 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.  
Leave Bellefonte at 6:20 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:32 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.  
Leave Bellefonte, 2:15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

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Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Keeling, et al.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff, Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.  
Corner of High and Spring Streets.  
Receipts Deposits, Discount Notes.  
J. D. SUGGERT, Cashier.

DR. MORITZ SALM,  
WILL BE AT THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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and centre in the settlement of Bellefonte can be traced directly backward along the stream of history for many centuries. To do this, however, is not the purpose of such an address as this. I must confine myself within very narrow limits so as not to transgress the proprieties of time and place.

In dealing with locality, a lawyer's first concern relates to the title and I must, therefore, say a word as to the title under which our ancestors held the lands upon which we now reside. You are well aware, that, by a royal charter from Charles II. of England, bearing date of March 4th, 1681, there was conveyed by William Penn agent of territory bounded practically on the East by the river Delaware, lying between the 40th and 43rd parallels of northern latitude and extending westward five degrees of longitude. This, of course, included all of Centre county, and, in accordance with the ideas and customs which prevailed in that day, recognizing the rights of discovery, to all the lands discovered, gave a good title to William Penn, the proprietor. Penn, however, did not share in the views in regard to the rights of the discoverer of territory as then entertained, and determined to secure, in addition to those rights, the title claimed by those who were in possession of the territory granted to him by royal charter. In pursuance of this policy, he extinguished the titles of the Indians, from time to time, by various purchases to all their lands east of the Susquehanna river and south of a line drawn from the mouth of what is now called the Mahontang creek in the Susquehanna river south of Sunbury to the mouth of the Lackawanna creek in the river Delaware. In the year 1754 at Albany a treaty was made with the Six Nations of Indians (so-called) by which, as it was claimed by the successors of Penn, the title of the Indians to all the lands north and west of previous purchases to the extreme boundary of the Province was extinguished. The Indians claimed, however, that they were over-represented in the transaction and did not understand the terms "Northwest" and "West" and this point being apparently conceded by the Penns a new arrangement, negotiated by Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser on behalf of the proprietors, was made in 1763, which effected confirmation and compromise, dated October 23rd of that year, executed at Easton, conveyed the title of the Six Nations to all the lands included within the boundaries which follow: Beginning at the Kittatinny or Blue Hills on the west bank of the Susquehanna river and running thence up the said river, binding thereon, to a mile above the mouth of a creek called Kaarondjinh (or John Penn's Creek); thence north west and by west to a creek called Buffalo's creek; thence west to the east side of Allegheny or Appalachian hills; thence along the line of said hills, binding therewith, to the south line of boundary of the said province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittatinny hill; thence by the south side of the said hill to the place of beginning. There is a rude map annexed to this deed intended to represent the waters of the line from Buffalo creek to Allegheny mountain, which line is represented as passing very near the junction of Spring Creek with the Bald Eagle. It is now conceded that this was the true line of this purchase. Inasmuch, however, as the Indians were dissatisfied and the proprietors were extremely anxious to retain the good will, and to have allowed to be taken up by settlers north of a line of which the Nittany mountain and a line running west from the end thereof was the boundary. This, of course, excluded from settlement all lands in the Nittany Valley.

The next purchase from the Indians was made in 1768 and included in the land west of previous purchases, beginning at a point on the north branch of the Susquehanna river near Owego; thence through what is now Bradford county to the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence by the several hanks and distances of the Susquehanna river to the Indian country; thence by a straight line to Kittatinny on the Allegheny river, and thence to the western boundary of the province and thence by the boundaries of the province and the lines of other purchases to the northeast boundary of the province, and thence westward to the place of beginning. By this purchase all of Centre county, which was vested in the proprietors and the lands contained therein were opened to settlement. The fact that the lands of Nittany Valley were not open to settlement earlier may account for the fact that Capt. James Potter, who visited this county in 1764 on his return from a western military expedition, coming by way of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek, passed by the big spring and beyond the Nittany mountain, before he found lands for which he made application, the first surveys in this county, as is well known, being made in Penns Valley in 1766. After the purchase of 1768, lands in this valley were opened to settlement, and early in the year 1769 one, Griffith Gibbon, made the following application to the land office:

"Griffith Gibbon applie on the usual terms for three hundred Acres of land situate & being on the South Side of the Bald Eagle Creek and Below and Beyond the Indian country, and claimed Located by him on said Creek."

It is quite remarkable as to its spelling and the use of capital letters. I have a copy of it by me but can convey no adequate conception of it by reading it to you. It is not dated but was evidently received at the land office on the 3rd of April 1769. The application was honored, and a warrant for a survey was issued and a survey made in pursuance thereof July 30th, 1769. Who was Griffith Gibbon? He does not seem to have retained the title to the land for any length of time; for, when it was returned for patenting on the 5th of February 1794, William Lamb had evidently secured whatever of title belonged to him. The land was patented to William Lamb 7th of February 1794 and is known as Tract No. 248, and has the additional title of "Innocence". After the Indian purchase of 1768 and after the warrant for the survey of the Griffith Gibbon tract had been issued, the title of the Penns became extinguished by reason of the Revolutionary struggle and the purchase by the Commonwealth of all their interest in unappropriated lands. When, therefore, the patent was made to William Lamb it was the deed of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and represented the title of England, based upon discovery, conveyed to William Penn, the title of the Indians, subsequently conveyed to his heirs, and the title of the Commonwealth which had been acquired from them. The official survey of this tract of land contains within its boundaries

the representation of a large spring flowing into a running stream a few rods distant. It is probable that William Lamb agreed to convey at least a portion of this tract shortly after he secured the patent therefor to John Dunlop, although the deed therefor was not made until November 3rd, 1797. The spring was no doubt regarded as a desirable acquisition, as is shown by its representation upon the original survey. It doubtless determined the location of the town and the two French words signifying "Beautiful Spring" suggested an appropriate and euphonious name for the new village. The town was laid out by Col. James Dunlop and James Harris, Esq., and the name—said to have been suggested by Talleyrand—was given to it by the wife of the latter, who was the daughter of the former.

The centre of activity, business, commerce, trade and residence seems to have been at first at the intersection of Spring and High streets. The four corners made by the intersection of these two streets were soon occupied. The first house was erected by Col. James Dunlop, a portion of which is said to be included in the residence of Jacob Valentine. The next residence was erected by William A. Petrikon in the corner diagonally opposite, where the residence of Daniel Garman now stands. McKee's Tavern, which was erected on the lot opposite, now occupied by the residence of the late T. R. Reynolds, was erected in 1799. Many will recall the date, which was plainly marked upon one of the stones in the old building, which was torn down when Mr. Reynolds erected his residence thereon.

The first mention of Bellefonte in the legislation of the State, so far as I know, occurs in the Act of the 13th of February, 1800, entitled "An Act for erecting parts of the counties of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon into a separate county." Section 3rd of that Act provides that "The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Fourth District, of which District the said Centre county is hereby declared to be a part, as well as the Associate Judges who shall be commissioned in and for the said Centre county, shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities within the same as are warranted to and exercised by the said judges in other counties of this Commonwealth, and that the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas in and for the said Centre county shall be opened and holden, on the Mondays next succeeding the general county courts held in the County of Mifflin in each year, at the house now occupied by James Dunlop in the town of Bellefonte, in the said Centre county, and a court house shall be erected, as hereinbefore directed, and shall then be held at the said court house." It was provided by the 9th section of the same Act that "Andrew Gregg, William Swaney and Robert Hogg, of Bald Eagle, be, and they are hereby appointed trustees for the county aforesaid, and full authority is given to them, or the survivor of them, to purchase or otherwise receive by grant, bargain or otherwise as well all such assurances for the payment of money and grants of land as hath been stipulated for by James Dunlop and James Harris by their bond to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and also any moneys, bonds or other property that may hereafter be offered to them, in trust to sell and convey or otherwise dispose of the same to the best advantage and to vest one moiety of the neat proceeds thereof in some productive fund for the support of an academy or public school in the said county and with the other moiety of the neat proceeds of the land or lots assessed, levied and other moneys duly assessed, levied and collected within the said Centre county for that purpose, which it is hereby declared it shall be lawful for the commissioners to do or cause to be done, to build and erect a court house, prison and other buildings for the safe keeping of the public records of said county on such parts of the public square laid out in the said town of Bellefonte as to them shall appear most suitable; and the said trustees shall from time to time render due and faithful accounts of the expenditures of the same to the commissioners and to the auditor of the county who are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same." It would appear from the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 13th of March 1795 as if the inhabitants of Bellefonte at the time the town was laid out and subsequently thereto they were included in a separate election district, 7th of January 1801, were included in the district which held their annual elections in the house then occupied by Richard Miles in the town of Milesborough. By the 7th section of the Act approved upon the date last mentioned, it was provided that "the townships of Upper Bald Eagle and Centre in Centre county shall be a separate election district, to be called the "First Election District," and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the place where the courts are held in the town of Bellefonte."

The limits of the town, as originally laid out, are not definitely known to the speaker. Lot No. 1 is situate on the west side of Spring street north of Howard upon which Mrs. Hastings now resides. The lots are numbered thence consecutively from North to South from No. 1 to No. 19, the latter of which is the Northwest corner of Spring and Bishop streets. No. 20 is nearly opposite No. 1 on Spring street, and 21 fronts on Allegheny street, the rear of it being immediately across the alley from the rear of No. 30. Whether this indicates that the northern line of the town, as originally laid out, was the northern line of lots 1, 20 and 21 and thence eastward, and the southern line was the northern line of Bishop street is not certain but the numbering would seem to indicate this as the probable size of the town, as originally intended by the founders.

The town was incorporated into a borough by an act of the Legislature approved the 28th of March one thousand eight hundred and six, the corporate title being "The Borough of Bellefonte," this being the first time in the history of legislation when the final "e" is added to the name. The borough, by the terms of the Act, is bounded and limited as follows, viz: By lands of John Dunlop and Nathaniel Simpson on the South and East, by land of James Dunlop on the North, and by Spring Creek and land of James Harris on the West. These boundaries although very indefinite with the exception of Spring Creek, evidently included all of the town as at present laid out lying between Lamb street on the North and Logan street on the South, and extending west to West and Windsor Way, which seems at that time to have been a street thirty feet wide running North and South back of the public grounds where the jail is now located—on the East.

By an act of the Legislature, approved the 18th of March 1814 the towns of Bellefonte and Smithfield, in the County of Centre, within the boundaries therein described, were erected into a borough under the name and title of "the Borough of Bellefonte." The boundaries were as follows: Beginning at Spring Creek where Lamb street adjoins the said creek; thence by the said street to the end thereof; thence so as to include all the outlots sold by the proprietors of the town of Bellefonte; thence to the head of the "Big Spring"; thence to Spring Creek, including the spring and the creek therefrom in the borough; thence by Spring Creek to the lane which divides John McKee's field from Benjamin Williams' lot; thence along said lane and the road leading to the Bellefonte mills to the North side of James Steel's lots; thence including the said lots, to the place of beginning. By subsequent legislation and decrees of our courts the limits of the borough have been, from time to time, enlarged until they occupy a space practically one mile square, extending a half mile, or nearly so, in every direction from Allegheny street in front of the court house.

When the trustees named in the Act providing for the erection of Centre county endeavored to discharge the duties enjoined upon them in reference to the erection of the public buildings, they found that it would be impracticable to erect the jail upon the public square or ground which had been set apart for that purpose. In the building of the court house, excavations were made in the hill in the rear of it which for many years were regarded as stone quarries and are so noted in one of the early drafts of the borough. They did not seem to think it advisable to erect the jail upon the top of the hill as it is now and, as a consequence, on the 7th of January 1801 it was provided by the Legislature "that where as by the 9th section of the Act to which this is a supplement, the trustees of Centre county are authorized and directed to erect a court house, prison and other buildings for the safe keeping of the public records on the Public Square in the town of Bellefonte, but as it appears ineligible that a prison should be erected on the Public Square of the said town, therefore the trustees of Centre county are hereby authorized to erect a prison for said county on any of the lots in the town of Bellefonte conveyed to them by James Dunlop and James Harris which may appear to them most suitable, and best situated for the same." In pursuance of this authority there was erected upon lots on the North side of High street, nearly opposite the court house, a small building thirty feet long and twenty-five feet wide in the clear with a dungeon in the cellar twelve feet by nine in the clear, covered above with hewed logs laid close together along the plank of the floor and a proper trap door to let into the dungeon. This was a prison fashioned after the models of that day, and it is perhaps well to say incidentally that in nothing has the civilization of this age made greater advances than in the treatment of prisoners, who through fault or misfortune, are necessarily separated from a time from their fellows. This primitive prison was succeeded by a stone building for the residence of the Sheriff and for a jail for the custody of prisoners which is well remembered by many now living and which continued to be used for such purposes until the erection of a new one on the top of the hill where it now is.

It will have been observed that in the Act of Assembly erecting the county of Centre the trustees for the county were authorized to receive such assurances for the payment of money and grants of land as hath been stipulated for by James Dunlop and James Harris by their bond to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and any moneys, bonds or other property that may hereafter be offered to them, in trust to sell and convey or otherwise dispose of the same, to the best advantage and to vest one moiety of the neat proceeds thereof in some productive fund for the support of an academy or public school in the said county. Whilst it is undoubtedly true that the assurances for the payment of money and grants of land stipulated for by James Dunlop and James Harris, by their bond to the Governor of the Commonwealth, were made for the purpose of securing the location of the county seat at Bellefonte, it is worthy of note that the founding of an academy or public school was considered quite as important by the founders as the erection of the county buildings. Indeed, in a hurried review of the history of the town and county as it has been written and a somewhat careful examination of the legislation relating to the town, the careful solicitude of the early settlers for the education of the youth and the provision which they made therefor has impressed me more than anything else.

Although provision was made for the funds for the erection of an academy or public school in 1800, in the law providing for the erection of Centre county, the Academy was not incorporated until the 8th of January, 1808. At that time a law was enacted which provides that "There shall be established, and hereby is established, in the town of Bellefonte, in the County of Centre, an Academy or Public School for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name, style and title of the Bellefonte Academy. On the 9th of January, 1806, the Governor was authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of \$2,000, which was granted out of any money not before that specially appropriated which may be in the treasury of this Commonwealth to the Trustees of Bellefonte Academy, to be applied in erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the said Institution. There was coupled with this appropriation a provision that "there shall be admitted into said Academy any number of poor children who may at any time be offered, in order to be taught gratis, provided the number so admitted shall not exceed that which shall be greater than six, and that none of the said children shall continue to be taught gratis in the said Academy longer than two years." Much of the legislation relating to Bellefonte, after its erection into a borough, has been for the benefit of its schools. In 1844, the school directors of the Bellefonte Borough School District, in the County of Centre, were authorized to assess upon each scholar that shall attend any of the public schools in the said district any sum not exceeding one dollar per quarter, at the discretion of said directors, to be paid by the parent, guardian, master or other person having charge of such scholar, in proportion to their ability to pay, in such manner as is hereinafter provided." Provision is also made for the collection of the said tax. By the 8th Section of the Act of the 3rd of May, 1852,