

# The Centre Reporter.



TRUTH, JUSTICE AND OUR COUNTRY.

FRED'K KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FRIDAY MAY, 22nd, 1868.

VOL. 1.—NO. 7.

**LIME, COAL AND LUMBER.**  
The best  
**WOOD COAL BURNED LIME,**  
can be had at the Bellefonte Line Kilns, on the Pike leading to Milesburg, at the lowest prices. We are the only parties in Central Penn'a. who burn in

**Patent Flame Kilm,**

which produces the

**Best White-Wash**

**Plastering Lime,**

offered to the trade. The best  
**SHAMOKIN AND WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL,**  
all sizes, prepared expressly for family use

Also  
**Silver Brook Foundry Coal**

at lowest prices. Also a lot of first and second quality

**BOARDS, BROAD RAILS**

**PALING, SHINGLES**

and plastering lathe for sale cheap.

Office and yard, near South end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot.

**SHORTLIFFE & CO.**  
ap10/68,ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

**TINWARE! TINWARE!**

**J. REIBER,**

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Potter township, that he is now prepared to furnish upon shortest notice, and as cheap as elsewhere, every article in the line of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

**SILVERPLATING.**

for buggies executed in the finest and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable. ap10/68,ly.

**HOT FARMERS, LOOK HERE.**

**GET THE VALLEY CHIEF REAPER & MOWER,**

Manufactured by J. Marsh & Co., Lewisburg.

It is a self-raker.

Cuts grain or grass no matter how much it may be lodged.

This celebrated Reaper & Mower, can be seen at the residence of the agent, one mile east of Wolf's store. It is the latest invention, all cast iron and steel, and when in operation weighs only 260 pounds. It is a two-wheeled machine, and warranted to work satisfactorily, and if it does not work according to guarantee, it will be made to work at the expense of the manufacturer.

Price of machine \$20 cash, or \$21.00 six months credit. Price of Mower \$17.50 cash.

**W.M. BURHART AGENT.**  
ap10/68,3m. Wolf's Store.

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES!**

**J. D. MURRAY,**

Centre Hall, Pa., Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand

**NEW BUGGIES,**

with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.

Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons, &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.

All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.

ap10/68,ly.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF**

Bellefonte, Pa.

(LATE HUMES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)

**E. C. HUMES, Pres't. - J. P. HARRIS, Cash.**

This Bank is now organized for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

Certificates issued by Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co. will be paid at maturity, and Checks of deposits at sight as usual on presentation at the counter of the said First National Bank.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

**E. C. HUMES,**  
ap10/68.

**HENRY BROOKHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,**  
President, Cashier.

**MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO.,**

**CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.**

**RECEIVE DEPOSITS,**

And Allow Interest.

Discount Notes.

Buy And Sell Government Securities, Gold and Com. ap10/68.

**JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.**

DENTIST.

Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring st. At home, except perhaps, the first two weeks of every month.

Teeth extracted without pain.

Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68,ly.

**P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and**

**Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.**

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships.

Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.

ap10/68,ly.

**H. S. MALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,**

**MALLISTER & BEAVER**

**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,**

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.

**ORVIS & ALEXANDER,**

Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68.

**ADAM HOY—ATTORNEY AT-LAW**

Office on High Street, Bellefonte ap10/68,ly.

**JOHN P. MITCHELL—ATTORNEY**

AT-LAW, Office in the Democratic Watchman Office. ap10/68.

**W. H. LARIMER,**

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa., Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House. may19/68.

**TERMS.**—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate.

All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



**CENTRE HALL REPORTER.**

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1868.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

**HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,**

of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

**GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,**

of Columbia County.

**Attention! Pay-day to Keep up the Freedmen's Bureau.**

We see by printed notices that the deputy collector of this district, will be at Pine Grove on the 28th inst., at Centre Hall, on the 29th, and at Aaronsburg on the 30th, to take in taxes on incomes, carriages, licenses, &c., in order to keep up the Freedmen's Bureau and the military despotism at the South. There's where your taxes go to furnish of Penns-valley, only at the rate of \$5.00 off the 100 of your incomes. Walk up now, like good fellows and pay over. Radical rule and impeachment are pretty faces, and we can't expect to enjoy them without paying for them. Now don't forget the days, (or 5 per cent will be added,) and come in your best duds, and show the nigger, "the man and brother," that you hold in reverence these opportunities of paying for his freedom and for keeping up his bureau.

**GENERAL SHERMAN.**—Should the President be deposed by the Rump conspirators on the paltry ground which has been pressed before the "high court" by the scallawag managers with so much senseless heart and partisan unfairness, Gen. Sherman will agree to make a tour of the country to protest to the people against the outrage. It is understood that the General looks upon the country as in greater danger now from those who are aiming at the establishment of a Central Directory, with despotic powers, than it ever was from armed secessionists. There is no doubt that it is.

The bill offered in Congress by Judge Woodward a few days since, the provisions of which were that in case of a bill being passed over the President's veto it should, before becoming law, be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court, is one which commends itself to the attentive consideration of every citizen. Had such a law been in existence the whole of the present difficulties at Washington would have been obviated, and the conflict which is distracting the entire nation, stagnating business, destroying confidence, undermining the whole structure of our Government, and threatening its overthrow would have been avoided. It is to be hoped that Judge Woodward's bill will receive at the hands of Congress the attention it deserves, and that, instead of depriving the Supreme Court of its constitutional functions, Congress will enlarge its jurisdiction, and thus strengthen this great bulwark of our national liberties.

The Donnelly-Washburne "mill" was renewed in the Rump House on Monday and a large amount of miscellaneous slang-whanging took place, showing unmistakably that the parties mentioned are by no means the only b. ckgns in our fragmentary body. Wincon's revolution requiring a committee of investigation to inquire into the truth of the infamous charges made by Washburne against Donnelly were passed, and Donnelly agreed to expurgate the *Congressional Globe* of some portions of his abusive tirade of Saturday. Neither of the blackguards was so much as censured. Their "loyalty" shielded them, and their dear friends had only sympathy and love for them. Had they been Democrats, Saturday night would have found them expelled from their seats.

The Ale Brewery belonging to Doubleday & Bigony, in Flemington, was burned on Tuesday night.

**How The National Finances are Squandered by Radicals, Schemes for Depleting the Treasury—Radical Profligacy and Corruption.**

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

**HOW THE MONEY GOES.**

The great question of the day is not reconstruction nor impeachment, nor the next Presidency—but it is the more vitally important question of expenditure vs. revenue. Nations, no more than individuals, can live beyond their means without disaster. If the party in power shall succeed after the reductions they have made, and are yet to make in taxation, to cut down expenditures enough to make the ends meet, they may appeal to the people with some hope of success. But in order to do this, they have got to reform and retrench in a most vigorous and earnest manner, and to turn a deaf ear to all the numerous and plausible schemes for depleting the Treasury. If they go on as they have already begun in Congress, the ship that carries our national credit will assuredly be run upon the breakers in less than six months.

In the conviction that the people care more about the financial question than is commonly supposed, we have been at the pains to prepare a few tables of expenditure, based upon the official documents printed in Congress since the commencement of the present session. These cover the whole field of the appropriation bills, as reported or passed, and have not before been brought before the public except in a fragmentary manner, and in three or four of the items. It will, perhaps, astonish the unsophisticated reader, who has seen little of the amazing fertility of our busy legislators, to learn that the number of bills reported in the House alone, since the first of December last, amounts to over 900, while the Senate has given birth to more than half as many more. This is exclusive of all reports, resolutions, and miscellaneous documents, and as much the larger portion of these bills appropriate money, it becomes interesting to know what they are all for. In the first place, the House has appropriated the following sums for what may be termed regular expenditures, besides a multitude not yet passed:

Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses \$16,372,630

Sundry civil expenses 6,000,000

Deficiencies in the appropriation for executing the Reconstruction Laws and in the Quartermaster's Department, and legislative expenses 12,842,000

Consular & Diplomatic expenses 1,275,000

Invalid and other pensions 30,450,000

Support of the army 32,700,000

Naval service 18,488,000

Partial expenses of the Indian Department 291,000

Post office Department (to meet estimates of deficiency of revenues) 800,000

Pensions for soldiers of the war of 1812 (estimated) 2,000,000

Total \$129,068,630

Nearly all these appropriations, we understand, are likely to undergo a large increase in the Senate. Then we have the following bills, a selection from numerous lists, reported by committees in the Senate or House, and the most of them likely to pass, in some shape:

Expenses of the impeachment trial and other contingent expenses of the Senate \$115,000

Relief of certain Government contractors 187,000

Deficiency in survey of Indian reservations 100,000

Support of benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia 206,100

Columbia Institution for deaf and dumb 61,000

Erection of school-houses in District of Columbia 10,000

Payment of losses to Indians in Oregon 6,000

To rebuild levee on the Mississippi of the Navajo Indians 150,000

Marine Hospital Cairo, Illinois 75,000

Brooklyn Post-office and Court House 500,000

Harbors in Michigan 288,000

Completion of Louisville and Portland Canal 933,500

(Besides guarantee of bonds for the same to the amount of \$1,467,000)

Relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia 25,000

Next, we have a formidable list of land grants, from which the following is a mere selection: For the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia, 1,000,000 acres; for bonnavent to soldiers serving thereon as in the war of the rebellion, at 40 to 160 acres each, and requiring anywhere from 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 acres; for the State of Minnesota, to be in improving the navigation of the Mississippi, 200,000 acres; Western Pacific Railroad Company of California, an unestimated quantity of lands; State of Oregon, an unestimated quantity of lands; Northern Michigan Railroad Company, an unestimated quantity of lands; Union Pacific Railway Company, an unestimated quantity of lands, in addition to hundreds thousands of

acres before received; New Orleans and Mobile Railway Company, an unestimated quantity of lands; Idaho, Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad Company, an unestimated quantity of lands; Oregon Branch of the Pacific Company, an unestimated quantity of lands; Port Royal Railroad Company, an unestimated quantity of lands; Northern Michigan Railroad Company ten alternate sections to each mile; Brownville, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; Missouri Fort Scott and Sante Fe Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; San Francisco and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile; Humboldt and Colorado Railroad Company, ten alternate sections to each mile.

If Uncle Sam's farm should not all suffer incontinent distribution among these great corporations, until nothing is left but the icebergs of Alaska with which to reward our army veterans, it will not be the fault of Congress.

But the most startling of all these proposed methods of impoverishing the nation remains to be noticed. This is the national bond subsidy business, which began some four years ago with the first chartered Pacific Railroad, and has since been extended until it seriously threatens, unless arrested, to bankrupt the national treasury. By this ingenious system, the railway or other corporations that are lucky enough to get Congress to guarantee their credit, borrow millions upon millions of national bonds, on which they agreed to pay back interest when they shall be in paying condition, and to secure the principal by a second (!) mortgage upon their roads. Look at the figures of a few of these schemes now before Congress, with the approximate amount of bonds which they call for:

**Subsidy demanded.**

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. \$50,000,000

Oregon Branch of Pacific Railroad Company 15,000,000

Idaho Oregon and Puget Sound Railroad Company 30,000,000

Internal Pacific Railroad Line 19,000,000

Mississippi Levee, Railway and Steamship Company 27,000,000

Improvement of the Illinois River 2,000,000

European and New York Steamship Line 3,500,000

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company 65,000,000

Louisiana and Mississippi Levee Port Royal Railway Company 750,000

Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division 47,000,000

Total \$298,250,000

Alas for our national credit if these profligate schemes of squandering it away upon new and rash enterprises, without a dollar of capital, are to be carried out! But there are men at Washington by the hundred, who act confidently upon the principle that the public credit is their goose, to be plucked, and past success in this line is a powerful spur to that enormous, and corrupt, and greedy lobby which infests our seat of Government.

We shall watch the representatives of the people when all these bills come up to be voted upon. Having taken no account, as yet, of the swarms of private claims, which were never in greater or more clamorous force than now, we have begun by giving a plain statement of some of the larger schemes of plunder.

**Colored Murderers Sentenced to Death.**

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—In the Criminal Court Wm. H. Foster, colored, convicted of the murder of Emeline Parks, also colored, has been sentenced to be hanged.

John W. Dixon, colored convicted of the murder of Mary Ellen Waters, colored, has been sentenced to eighteen years in the Penitentiary; Andrew Weis convicted of the murder of Ferdinand Selbert, to fifteen years; and John McCarty, convicted of manslaughter of Ruth Lankford, to three years in the same institution.

**THE HIDE AND LEATHER BANK DEFEALCATION—NEARLY \$200,000 MISSING.**

BOSTON Mass., May 11.—At the examination of Martin, cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, and of Felton, who received the abstracted money, it was testified by the President and John B. Alley, one of the directors, that the accused had admitted to them that the defealcation would amount to \$180,000, but would not exceed \$200,000. The real figures cannot be arrived at for some days. The examination resulted in holding Martin and Felton for a trial; the former in bail of \$50,000, and the latter at \$100,000.

**King Theodorus of Abyssinia.**

The cable announces that General Napier has fought the Abyssinia army, carried its stronghold, and killed its King, who was personally commanding its forces of the Empire. His real name was Li Kassa. Under this name he organized a revolt in 1850 against the Government of the country, then ruled over by "King John," who was the last of the royal Mohammedan line, and who bore the title of "Negus," *anglice* Emperor. At this date Li Kassa was 32 years of age. By address, cunning, and by the assumption of sobriety to the degree of austerity, he ingratiated himself with several warlike tribes, and starting with but a handful, received considerable accessions by which he was able to subdue and attack several outer provinces. At first he set up only as a chief of partisan adherents. What, however, he excited the alarm of Ras All, head minister to the King. To secure him, the latter offered to Li Kassa his daughter in marriage, on the condition precedent of his ceasing hostilities to the Government. The marriage took place and for the time Li Kassa was pacific to the royal rule. He, however, turned his arms in another direction. With 16,000 men Egypt was invaded, and Li Kassa descended from the height of Sanchela to the plains of Galabar. At Gahadara, however, his army was totally routed by the Turkish relays of the Egyptian Scudan, and Li Kassa himself was badly, permanently crippled by a bullet in the knee. Impoverished in spirit and broken in fortune, he was not able even to fee an Abyssinian doctor to extract the ball from his leg, and without money the leech refused to work. In this extremity of suffering he besought his wife to send him a cow, by the gift of which he hoped to stimulate the physician's withheld milk of human kindness. The cow never came, but there did come plenty of touns, and a notice of final abandonment from Mrs. Li Kassa then so-called. Stung to the energy of revenge by this treatment, the chief determined to have it out with his wife, her ministerial father, and the whole regal concern. Partially recruiting both his health and his forces, he began an indiscriminate career of pillage upon the "Paternal Government." He was formally impeached by the Abyssinian Rump, and summoned for trial. He went, but it was to the wager of battle. The respective chiefs sent out against him were defeated, and at Amba completely vanquished Ras All himself, the Premier of the kingdom, and the father of his wife, by whom he was loved neither too wisely nor too well.

As a result of this, he was crowned Emperor, under the name of Theodorus, at Aaun, by the Bishop of Salarna. For a while he was quiet, but smarting under remembrance, he again invaded the territory of the Egyptian Scudan, after ineffectually having solicited the Governments of France and England to join in his crusade, which comprised in design the re-establishment of the ancient Ethiopian Empire. The expedition was successful as against the Scudan. But the army which by numbers he had conquered was practically starved out by the Fabian policy of his antagonist, and desertions by the wholesale at last left Theodorus a barren victory and the hardship of a force not larger than 6,000 men and the control of a few fertile fortresses. The foreign entanglements which have eventuated in the present war in Abyssinia began prior to Theodorus's accession to the throne, as far back as 1848. A Mr. Plowden, British Consul at Massowah had concluded a treaty favorable to the residence and business of foreigners in the empire. Theodorus set his wise concession of Bas All, his enemy and father-in-law, quietly aside, and played the plunderer and freebooter with Europeans in general and Britishers in particular. Mr. Plowden himself, was soon afterwards killed by a predatory band in the interior. To keep up a friendly appearance, Theodorus slaughtered 1,500 of his subjects as reprisal. Mr. Plowden was succeeded by Captain Cameron. He was received with outward kindness, but every official obstacle was thrown in his way, and he himself was captured by a Tigre chief. Released after delay, however he bore an auto-

graph letter from Theodorus to Victoria soliciting English aid to realize his old dream of restoring the Ethiopian Empire. To this proposition Earl Russell returned a refusal. Returning with his refusal, Captain Cameron was maltreated and all the English missionaries in the country were imprisoned. The successive diplomatic attempts to negotiate these gentlemen out of confinement are familiar to the public. They failed, and last year Gen. Robert Napier set out from India with an expeditionary force of Britons and Sepoy allies, comprising in all an estimate of 30,000 men. The steps taken, slowly but surely, by this force, the tardy willingness with which the constituents of the home Government acquiesced in the extra imposition of taxes necessary to the expenses of the campaign, all the incidents preliminary to the one decisive battle have become familiar to our readers. That the campaign is virtually ended in one battle dissipates many of the apocryphal stories concerning the resources, if not the bravery of the Abyssinian forces, and the discovery, alive and well, of the English prisoners who have been the *graveness* of the dispute, will send satisfaction as generally through all Christendom as it will particularly through the British Empire.

The dead Theodorus was forty-seven years old, was of average stature, imposing presence, and of an irregular, but not unimpressive physiognomy. His habits were those of an astute demagogue. At court he revelled in luxury and show. In the field, he affected simplicity as well of dress as of diet. He has been credited with being at first chivalrous and frank. His varied fortunes changed him to duplicity and cruelty. To get power he was temperate, brave, austere. In power he proved vindictive and savage, though not devoid of the politic arts which conserved the responsibilities he had gained by usurpation. After the rupture of his alliance with the daughter of Ras All, he became very much married.

He seems to have taken no means to name his successor. It is probable that British occupation will effect, and has all along been intended as the precursor of enduring British rule. The *Spectator*, months ago, gave out that England would hold what Napier would win. The kingdom of Abyssinia is probably as dead as Theodorus, and the land will then become, as India, a dependent of the country whose drumbeats are heard around the world.

**Mills, the Murderer of Maxwell—His Last Letters to His Family.**

Haverhill, N. H., April 29, Samuel Mills, your husband.

MY DEAR ELIZABETH ANS; I once more write you a few lines, as it is my last opportunity. I have to address you in this world. I little thought when I left you that we should be separated for ever, and by this form of punishment which I cannot fully describe. I acknowledge that it is on account of my transgression that I am thus called upon. I want to inform you that although I have been a bad sinner I Jesus Christ the saviour of sinners I trust as my pardon me and taken away thy fear of death. I am trying to trust in my saviour truly he came to save sinners and as it is written in John whosoever cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. I want you to bring my children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Oh that I had gave my heart to God in my youth. I might have been saved from this ignominious death and saw my wife. I have gave up all in this world, trusting in faith as is the substance of things hoping for the evidence of things not seen and truly as you stated on your letter so follow on the law of Christ and he will be your friend and father to the faithless children and let your whole heart trust to God in sympathetic fervent prayer for you will need the constant guidance of the lord. I thank God whom I worship as did my forfathers with a pure conscience whenever I make mention of thee as I do continually in my prayers night and day. I long to see thee remembering thy parting tears, remember now these words him that earth and kepteth my words on to the end, we shall meet and part no more, hold fast the pattern of sound words which thou hast heard from me in the faith and love which is in Christ Jesus, that goodly treasure which is committed to thy charge guard by the holy spirit that dwelleth

in us. Elizabeth ann you state in your letter that you ave a good home with your father and mother, yes I know there is a home for you and the children thank God

Elizabeth ann I com to my well wishes wishing your father and mother brothers and sisters the joyful mercies of God and you and my Dear little children the same, rejoicing in hope patient in tribulation continuing instant in prayer, from your well wisher

SAMUEL MILLS.

kiss my children for me

I have rote to father

haverhill, N. H., April 29; 68.

from Samuel Mills, your son.

My Dear father and mother, thank God I have the privilege and able to right these few lines to you as it is my last you will hear from me, as it is your son Samuel that is called up on to this ignominious death, and now I want you to under stand that it is on the account of my transgressions and, mine iniquity, and truly as you stated in your letter that Christ is able to pardon and to create in me a clean heart, which I trust it has been done and have upheld me with his free spirit, thank God, and as you stated in your letter, my friends, the children passing and singing better than before, it is verily verily so and thanks be to God which gave us the victory through our lord Jesus Christ. Therefore my Dear friends be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the lord for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the lord. My Dear friends, in writing you I must give you a passage of scripture. I have written unto ye fathers, because you have known him that is from the beginning, I have written unto you young men because ye are strong and the word of God abideth in you and you have overcome the wicked one; I have written unto you little children, because your sins are forgiven for you your name's sake—John the first epistle, II chapter. And now my friends I do not wish for you to grieve about me for I shall soon be better off, and hoping to meet my Dear brother Henry, standing in the power having the glory of God. My Dear friends I havnt much more to right you. I must conclude with my love to you all, father mother brother and sister hoping to meet him Haven. good by good by.

from your son SAMUEL MILLS.

I have rote to Eliza ann.

**TERRIFIC TORNADOES.**—The village of Ionia, or Shanghai, Ill., was visited, on the 3d inst., with one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed in this section of the country. "About 5 p. m.," says a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, "a threatening cloud passed to the westward, emitting flashes of lightning, and from this a funnel-shaped cone trailed its apex on the earth for some distance, and then drew up again into the bosom of the cloud. The greater part of the inhabitants of Shanghai were assembled in the Church of the New Advent, where Sabbath school exercises were in progress. Suddenly the atmosphere darkened, and a flood of lightning apparently filled the church. The congregation staggered to their feet and rushed for the doors, which were bolted by some persons just within. At this instant the windows were wrenched out, the entire structure slid several feet from its