



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, MAY 26th, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

of Columbia County.

Ben Wade's Vote.

Ben Wade had the indecency to vote "guilty" on the 11th of the impeachment articles. Thus Mr. Wade sat as a judge in a case in which he had a deep interest—no less than to become the successor of Mr. Johnson, in the Presidential chair, should the latter be pronounced guilty. Every sense of decency and propriety has been outraged by this conduct of Mr. Wade, and to show that the same view of it is taken in decent republican quarters, we here furnish what the New York Evening Post, a radical organ, edited by William Cullen Bryant, says of Wade's conduct:

"Mr. Wade.—From the origin of trial by jury, from the very beginnings of our common law, it has been the inalienable right of an accused person to be tried before judges and jurors who can have no interest in the result. There is not in history an instance of a judge so lost to decency as to sit and act upon a trial, on the result of which his own highest ambition directly depended. This is the settled and essential law of every judicial proceeding; the law which was not expressed in the Constitution only because its authors did not conceive of the possibility of its violation by a public man; the law which is clearly implied by that instrument in forbidding the possible successor of the President even to sit in the chair of the Senate while deliberating on impeachment. This law Benjamin F. Wade has defied and broken. He already has his disgraceful reward in the failure of his disgraceful attempt, and will doubtless be made by the people a negative example to all American statesmen for the future."

And again, in another leading editorial, the Post says:

"The only disgraceful vote cast on Saturday was that of Mr. Wade, who, with a reckless abandonment of decency and propriety, voted for conviction, and for his own elevation to the Presidency, when it was believed by himself and the other supporters of impeachment that conviction would be obtained by only a single vote. We shall be surprised if Mr. Wade's course in this matter does not drive him out of public life; it has certainly lost him the respect and confidence of all impartial minds."

Biography of Gen. Grant.

In another column of this week's paper, we furnish a biography of Gen. Grant, radical candidate for the Presidency. We do this in order to be fair, and give our readers the opportunity of reading both sides. We expect our democratic friends will have charity enough not to censure us for this, as we can assure them we have not the least intention of helping the General or his bad party, in the pending presidential contest. Read the biography of the great smokier.

Centre County.

A LITTLE WORLD WITHIN ITSELF.

Of the counties of this Commonwealth, we dare safely say that old Centre is justly entitled to rank among the foremost, in point of enterprise and the diversity of her internal resources. If a Chinese wall were to shut us up to-morrow, we could still live, move and have our being, regardless of the "outside barbarians," as the Almighty seems to have created us to be a little world of ourselves, in bestowing upon us all the elements of wealth needed to make us independent. We have inexhaustible quarries, with numerous furnaces to make iron; rolling mills to fit it for the mechanic, blacksmith and farmer; foundries to make any required castings; machine-shops for the manufacture of reapers and all other agricultural implements. Of bituminous coal we have "inexhaustible beds, from which hundreds of thousands of tons are annually shipped to the east. We have an abundance of the finest timber, much of which goes to supply the eastern market, while in agricultural products we may claim to have a soil as productive as any in the country; our farms, and the number of bushels to the acre, raised therefrom, will bear comparison with any county in the State. We have glass-works and sand for the manufacture of the finest glass. We have railroads, canals, telegraphs, mills, factories, a college, half-dozen academies, a bar of attorneys equal in ability to that of any other county; as large and spirited newspapers as any other county, and any number of churches, and cast big democratic majorities, an indispensable

necessity to good government. We might go on, in this wise, but this will suffice for our purpose, and go to show that Centre county is really a little world within itself.

Delegate System.

That our Delegate System, of nominating a democratic ticket in this county, needs re-modeling, is patent to all. It wants revision and correction—the complaints that are frequently made, and the manner of the formation of our county Democratic ticket under the present system of rules, has not been satisfactory to the mass of the democratic voters; hard things are often said, and charges of cliques and schemes to secure nominations. But all this can be corrected by adopting the Clearfield plan of nomination by the Democracy of Centre; it is simple, and gives fair play to every democratic voter to choose his candidate for nomination, at the primary elections. This plan has secured a united majority of the Democrats of Clearfield for the ticket formed by the delegates at every October election. We have said the plan is simple—so it is—candidates announce themselves, or their friends for them—a time is fixed for the election of delegates by ballot; delegates are nominated in each township, tickets are printed with the names of the candidates, voters choose to vote for. When the delegates meet in Convention, the votes are counted up, and those candidates having the highest number, are elected to be the candidates of the Democratic party. We intend to procure a copy of the Clearfield rules, and publish them for the information of our democratic friends, with the hope the system will be adopted in this county.

Radicals Anxious for a Bribe.

Col. Cooper swore before the Committee of Investigation, last week, that radical Senator Pomeroy had approached him with an offer of controlling four Radical votes besides his own for acquittal, on condition of receiving forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Cooper at the same time exhibited the following letter:

"SIR—I will in good faith carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gayland, to which I am a party. (Signed) S. C. POMEROY."

The President, however found no necessity for buying an acquittal, as there were honest republicans enough in the Senate to join in with the Democrats, and do Mr. Johnson justice. Stevens expresses great indignation at the course pursued by Butler, who, it appears, called forth Colonel Cooper's testimony without consulting him or the other Managers.

He says Cooper's testimony will provoke for the Managers the contempt, if not the indignation of the whole country, and he told Butler that he was greener than a country court lawyer.

An absorbing candidate—General Grant. We don't mean whiskey and cigars.

The New York Sun charges that Senator Henderson is controlled by a woman in his action—which, if true, only goes to show that there are women in Washington who are better judges of law and duty in the case than most of the Radical Senators.

A Mississippi paper which does not wish to die of nothing, to do, says:—"We want 15 or 20 red-mouthed Radicals to settle immediately in Iuka, and we have nobody here to abuse, and we are almost dead to garrote some scallawag."

Stanton, on being asked if he was not sick of impeachment, responded *sic ut.*

The Late Robbery of Adams's Express Company.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The loss to Adams's Express Company by the robbery of the train near Seymour, Ind., last night, amounts to about \$50,000. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The total amount abstracted from the safes of Adams's Express Company, in their car on the Jeffersonville Road night before last, reached \$56,000 25, of which \$13,000 were from Nashville, and the remainder was from Louisville.

Another Invasion of Canada.

There are important indications that there will be another invasion of Canada by Fenian forces during the coming summer. It is claimed that while the organization has been immensely strengthened in this country, it has also been largely reinforced by local clubs in Canada, and that throughout the Dominion arms and equipments have been generally distributed for the new enterprise. There is something formidable in the announcement that in spite of past mistakes, mishaps, and dissensions in their ranks, there are now more than one thousand Fenian circles capable of sending to the field a well-drilled army of thirty thousand men. The new plan of invasion contemplates the capture of Montreal by fifteen thousand men while a second force of five thousand, and a third army of ten thousand men penetrate the Dominion at other points, while, if necessary, it is asserted that the Brotherhood have a reserve of more than 100,000 men.

Pendleton.

The New York News thinks Mr. Pendleton will be the Democratic nominee for President, and figures up his votes as follows:

Table showing votes for Pendleton: West Virginia, Nebraska, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Maryland, Total.

STATES THAT HAVE NOT YET ELECTED AND THAT WILL CERTAINLY VOTE FOR HIM.

Table showing states that will vote for Pendleton: Tennessee, Maryland, Total.

Now, give him one half the excluded States, namely—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, in all 68 votes—one half of which is 34 votes; also, give him one half the New England States—say 18 votes, and the matter would then stand thus:

Table showing total votes for Pendleton: States already voted, States that will cast their votes for him, Half of New England, Half of the South, Total.

Being ten votes more than the majority to the Convention.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

Special advices just received, report that the Union Pacific Railroad has just completed a course of road which carries the route fully 600 miles from Omaha, Nebraska, and fully one hundred miles beyond Cheyenne, Dakota. During the season, eighty miles have been laid down, and the close of last season left the rails twenty miles beyond Cheyenne, which makes the total distance beyond that frontier point one hundred miles as stated. This result, which is officially announced this morning, carries the great thoroughfare forty miles beyond the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains, in any point comprised within the line of travel, and makes the elevation 8,262 feet above the level of the sea. A force of 10,000 men, larger than ever before, are at this end of the line. Three hundred and fifty miles more are to be laid down before the end of the year, which will make in the fall of 1868 nine hundred and fifty miles completed from the nearest eastern point, which is Omaha, as before stated.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser enumerates the three chief indecencies of the day—the Judicial trial, the Cole trial, and the debates in Congress. It is hard telling which is the worst of the three, and they are all in the Radical family, too.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Little enthusiasm was exhibited here over the nominations of Grant and Colfax. Several Radicals, express serious apprehensions of the effect upon the country of the appearance of nineteen negro delegates in the Convention. Senator Wilson declares that the ticket will be beaten.

On Wednesday, Dr. Wm. F. Logan, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of the city of Williamsport, Pa., by 266 majority. Last fall Judge Sharesworth's majority was but 21.

To Republicans.

As we publish a biography of Gen. Grant, in this week's REPORTER, we offer to print it as a campaign document, if our republican friends will encourage us with subscriptions at the rate of 1 ct. per copy.

Chicago Convention.

NOMINATION OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, May 21st.

Gen Logan nominated Gen Grant for President, the roll was called, and the votes of every State, 659, was cast for him:

The first ballot for Vice President was announced as follows:

Total number of votes cast, 548, necessary to a choice, 225. Mr. Wade has 149 [applause]; Mr. Fenton, 132 [applause]; Mr. Wilson, 119 [applause]; Mr. Colfax, 118 [applause]; Mr. Curtis, 52; Mr. Hamlin, 30; Mr. Speed, 22; Mr. Harlan, 16.

So there was no choice. After several other ballots had been taken, the Chairman-announced Schuyler, Colfax as the nominee for Vice President.

The following is the platform adopted. It is a sort of seven-sided concern:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States, lately in rebellion, of constitutions, securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States [Cheers].

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, [prolonged cheers] and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt, is to improve our credit that capital is and will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; and has persistently and corruptly resisted by every means in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain, and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of the campaign and the cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declare its sympathy with all the oppressed people, which are struggling for their rights.

Letter From Milroy.

Milroy, May 28th 1868. Here we are, still enmeshed in mud, with not the slightest show of seeing the shining sun, but even with these drawbacks, our improvements are going on finely. The new Post Office has been finished, and if it is not quite so tastefully outside, it is at least in the inside, here the private boxes, and lock drawers, and then the smiling face of our Post-master, Mr. W. V. B. Coplin, under whom the postal management is now conducted, makes things look very bright. Our merchants have all returned, and Graff & Thompson have their store house overflowing with new goods. W. J. McManigle, Esq., has an immense stock on hand, and it seems more like an Emporium, than a country store. Different new dwellings and shops have gone up which have added greatly to the improvement of Milroy, two new ware-houses, for the receiving of the grain, during the coming winter, from Centre county, are now fairly under way of being constructed. Quite a flurry was had here last week which lasted two days, in a convention of the "Good Templars" of Millin, Juniata and Perry counties. On Wednesday the same met, and with closed doors, (not even letting the reporter in) they transacted their business; in the evening a procession was made through the town, and then to the Methodist church which had previously been prepared for its reception; after the audience had all been seated, and the rustling of the dresses ceased, the programme was opened by singing "Auld Lang Syne," which was sung with animated and good feeling, then followed a lengthy prayer, by the Rev. W. Gwinn of Williamsburg; then an able and interesting Lecture by Mr. Nicholson, on the "Rights of the use of intoxicating liquors," wit and humour was brought forth by the speaker, to the amusement of all. On Thursday the convention was still kept up, and in the evening a lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. Gwinn, previous to which however, a very appropriate and lengthy prayer was delivered by J. Megarry of this place, then came the lecture, spoken in a very plain and elegant style, the speaker showing some stirring figures, stating the vast amount of money squandered yearly for that Evil, alcohol. On Friday most of the delegates paid a visit to "Magney's Cave" which was lighted up for the occasion, they then returned to their homes, satisfied that they had done another great

benefit to the community. On Wednesday afternoon last, the nuptial ceremonies between Mr. O. H. Omen of Bellefonte Centre county, and Miss Grace A. Longwell, of Milroy, were performed. The happy couple have left for Centre county, amid the well wishes of their friends.

Yours Respectfully, OLIVER CROMWELL.

Biography of Grant, the Radical Candidate for President.

HIS BIRTH.

HIS EARLY MILITARY LIFE.

He Learns A Trade.

HE ENTERS THE FEDERAL ARMY.

His Habits.

WHAT HE DOES TOWARDS PAYING THE DEBT.

&c., &c., &c.

Hiram Ulysses Grant.

This man has been nominated for President by the Chicago Convention. The facts of his life are: Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point in 1837, graduated 1843, a second lieutenant, and resigned in 1852 a captain. In 1854 was appointed for a clerkship to the Prothonotary of St. Louis; the application was rejected "for want of capacity." He then went to Galena and became a tanner. In August, 1861, he entered the Federal army as a captain, was transferred to regular service, where he still remains. His habits, if Wendell Phillips and the Tribune are to be believed, are extremely dissolute.

The General smokes about twenty-five cigars per day; and with the present high tax upon that article, we have an evidence of his loyalty, in endeavoring to increase the public revenues, and shows, further, that he perfectly and in a statesmanlike manner understands the finances of the country—a puff from his cigar has more real meaning than any speech he can make, and if we are to credit Greeley, Phillips and the Revolution newspaper, his spiritual devotions have the same patriotic tendency, every "swallow" he makes goes so far to decrease the public debt. "Match him."

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Finally Fizzled.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The testimony of Thurlow Weed is the main pillar of the Great platform. He proves he canvassed the propriety of buying Radical Senators, but his proposals did not include either of the "recent Senators," who voted for acquittal. The purchasing material is all among those voting for conviction, after ascertaining he could not sell out. Mr. Brooks suggested that the blanks in Butler's report be filled with the names of Messrs. Pomeroy and Nye, the Senators alluded to. Butler, without admitting these were the Senators, said that the Senators whose names were omitted voted for conviction. It would thus make the alleged corruption entirely a family affair—confined to the impeachers themselves.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Senatorial impeachers held a caucus this morning, to determine whether or not to proceed to voting to-morrow. A long discussion was held. Senator Howard was sent for. Chandler, Morton and Sherman, argued that the country had settled down into the idea that the President was acquitted and business had been resumed. To re-open the question and postpone action without some very good excuse would be seriously damaging to the Radical party.

CARY'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered to-day by Cary, produced an immense fluttering among the Radicals, as if the plank of the Chicago platform is about being tested. The Rads, dodged by voting to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. The resolution declared that the public debt shall be paid in the same legal currency which the soldiers received, and with which the soldiers' widows are being paid pensions.

FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate was crowded. The Diplomatic gallery was full. The Senators were all present and engaged in groups conversing. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution rescinding the rule requiring the vote to be taken to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 12.30 P. M.—The Senate has refused to proceed with the Impeachment vote by 26 to 28.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Court of Impeachment adjourned till the 23d of June by a vote of 30 to 24.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Edmunds, who has just returned from the caucus, says, no vote will be taken to-day, as the Managers ask leave that they may prosecute their investigations.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

At 1.45 P. M. Mr. Williams moved that the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, adjourn sine die. A vote being taken, it was adopted.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A meeting will be held here in a few days, to advance the interests of Chase and Pendleton for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and of Charles Francis Adams for the Vice Presidency.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Insanity.

Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1867.—Published by order of the Board of Managers, Philadelphia, 1868.

A VERY satisfactory report, showing real progress in the successful treatment of the insane. We print one of the tables showing the supposed causes of insanity in 5,964 patients in that hospital.

Table showing causes of insanity: Ill health of various kinds, Intemperance, Loss of property, Dread of poverty, Disappointed affections, Intense study, Domestic difficulties, Grief, loss of friends, etc., Intense application to business, Religious excitement, Political excitement, Metaphysical speculations, Want of exercise, Engagement in duel, Disappointed expectations, Nostalgia, Stock speculations, Want of employment, Mortified pride, Celibacy, Anxiety of wealth, Use of opium, Use of tobacco, Use of quack medicines, Puerperal state, Uncontrolled passion, Tight lacing, Injuries of the head, Masturbation, Mental anxiety, Exposure to cold, Exposure to direct rays of the sun, Exposure to intense heat, Exposure in army, Old age, Unascertained.

ROBERTSVILLE, STARK CO., O., April 15, 1868.

E. Ball & Co.

GENTS.—Last season I bought a World No. 2 machine—combined—and wish to express my satisfaction at its work, both as a mower and a reaper. After having owned and used the Quaker and Buckeye machines, I am fully convinced that the World far excels them both. The draft is certainly one-half lighter than that of any other machine I ever saw or used, and I have escaped the trouble of having sore-necked horses. Not only does it run light but perfectly steady and without noise, and what will seem impossible to those accustomed to ordinary machines, I can start in the heaviest grass without backing an inch. I am satisfied it is the most perfect machine ever built, and will outlast by far the best heretofore in use. If I could not get another of the same kind \$400 in greenbacks would not buy this machine. Yours truly, HENRY FRY.

Mr. Isaac Haupt, Bellefonte, Pa., has the agency for these machines, where sample machines may at all times be seen.

Woolen cloth made in England, 1341.

Art of printing from movable type, 1440.

Watches first made in Germany, 1547.

Telescopes invented by Porta and Janson, 1590.

Tea first brought from China to Europe, in 1501.

Theatres erected in England by Shakespeare in 1603.

Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey in 1619.

Bricks made of any required size in 1625.

Newspapers first established, 1629.

Pendulum clocks first invented, 1636.

Barometers invented by Torricelli, 1535.

Steam engine invented in 1649.

The Campaign Age.

From May 30 To November 23, Twenty Six Numbers.

Circulate The Documents.

Bring the Truth within the reach of Every White Freeman in our Great Commonwealth.

AND THE VICTORY IS WON!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

The next Presidential campaign of 1868 will be one of the most important and hotly contested which has ever stirred the nation's heart. Issues of gigantic proportions will be brought before the people, and upon their verdict at the ballot-box, the very destiny of our free Republic may depend.

The lines are clearly drawn. Negro suffrage, military domination, heavy taxation, and heedless expenditure on the one side; the rights of white men, retrenchment, economy, the Union, and Constitutional peace, happiness and prosperity on the other. In this contest the Democratic and Conservative press must play a most important part, and no documents more potent can be scattered broadcast over the land. To meet this necessity, the publishers of the Philadelphia Age have determined to make such a reduction in the price of their weekly issue as will place it within the means of all classes, asking only in return the aid of every true lover of his country in the dissemination of sound Democratic principles. These will furnish the WEEKLY AGE, from May 30 to November 23, TO CLUBS, at the following rates:

One hundred copies, all addressed to one person, \$30.00

Seventy-five copies, all addressed to one person, 45.00

Fifty copies, all addressed to one person, 30.00

Forty copies, all addressed to one person, 28.00

Thirty copies, all addressed to one person, 22.00

Twenty copies, all addressed to one person, 16.00

Ten copies, all addressed to one person, 8.50

Five copies, all addressed to one person, 4.50

Where the copies are addressed to the individual members of the club the rate will be ten cents per copy additional. The above are our cash terms, invariably in advance, and, as we have no Traveling Agents, all money and names should be sent to us. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Post-office Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, and preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pre-pay Express Charges.

Clubs should be informed at once, as we cannot guarantee to supply back numbers after the initial number, and our offer of the foregoing extraordinarily reduced rates applies only to the "Weekly Age" for the Presidential Campaign.

Address: WELSH & ROBB may 22, 4.

"The Age," Philadelphia.

A "leap year party" was recently given at Fortress Monro, to which each lady was privileged to invite two gentlemen. The ladies were particular in the arrangement of the gentlemen's dressing-room, and provided full-length mirrors, combs, brushes, hairpins, pearl-powder, perfumes, rouge and other articles presumed to be necessary to a gentleman's toilet. The ladies escorted the gentlemen to the hall, and saw them safely home after the party.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

—Pittsburg, May 27th.—The case of Jackson E. Rousch, indicted for passing counterfeit money, which has been on trial for some days past, was submitted to the jury yesterday, after the charge of the court. The jury is still out.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Susan Geibel. The defendant is a resident of Lock Haven, Pa., and was indicted for passing counterfeit money. The jury found a verdict not guilty, and the defendant was discharged by proclamation.

Benjamin Bron and Benjamin Rickey were arraigned on an indictment charging them with passing counterfeit money. The parties were residents of Bellefonte, Centre county. The case is still on trial.

Bread made with yeast, 4650.

Cotton planted in the United States in 1759.

Fire engine invented in 1685.

Stereotyping invented in Scotland, 1787.

Telegraph invented by Morse in 1832.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A purchaser for an already established business. Must be able to pay cash. Price One Thousand Dollars. Apply to RANKIN & IRWIN. Book Store doing good business, cheap.

ENTRUST.

Left the premises of the subscriber near Spring Mills, about three weeks ago, a two year old bull, of white and red color. Persons giving information of the whereabouts of the same, to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded. JAS. I. FORSTER,