



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12th, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

The Negro the Rising Star.

Our readers will remember that Hickman, in our Legislature, offered a resolution to amend our Constitution, by striking out the word "white." His resolution came up in the house of representatives, and was discussed. Hickman advocated the amendment, placing it as the first and important principle of the republican party—every radical member agreed with him, but said it will "not answer just now, wait until after the next election, and if we are successful, then we will strike the word white from the Constitution, and give the Negro the right to vote, and Congress will compel every State to give the Negro the right to vote, or lose a part of her representation in Congress." The next step was in the amendment of the charter of the city of Harrisburg, before the Senate. Fisher, the Senator from Lancaster, on an amendment of Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, to insert the word "white" before the word "freemen," said, he would sooner give the right of voting to the Negro than to the bog-trotting Irish, and swag-bellied Dutch, and that the Registry act would prevent the Dutch and Irish from participating in our elections, as they generally voted the democratic ticket. This was an attempt to reenact the Alien and Sedition Laws of the elder Adams, and which Lancaster county valiantly sustained, by her bright heroes at that time, in cutting down the Liberty poles of the people.

Next we have the black-crook convention at Chicago—black and white delegates commingled together in concave—determined to put this veto upon Pennsylvania's "soldier friend," and prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency, because the word "white" was in our Constitution. They shelved him and nominated Grant and Colfax, and placed them on a platform, cowardly, deceptive, and mean, yet they could not hide the Negro, as the rising man, and in their "declaration of principles" adopted on the 21st day of May, 1868, at Chicago say

"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."

Mean and deceptive as this second "declaration of principles" is, it is far giving the Negro the right of suffrage, while it denies the same right to the whites of the South—and this is clearly proclaimed by Mr. Colfax, the candidate for Vice-President on the 22nd of May 1868. The nomination of Grant and Colfax was telegraphed to Washington city, and a serenade was gotten up by the faithful. Grant and Colfax made speeches, and we copy from the Pittsburg Commercial, a radical paper, of the 25th of May; Grant's speech is nothing, as his keepers had not prepared it, but Colfax approves of the nomination and declaration of principles, and how he understands and will sustain them, he says:

Defying all prejudices, we are for uplifting the lowly and protecting the oppressed. [Applause.] History reads the immortal honor of our organization, that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave, and lifted multitudes up to the glorious sun-light of Liberty. We placed the emancipated slave as a man, and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and his rights.

Colfax, like Hickman, in clearly understood—the Negro is the rising man—and give him the power, and the white man will have to stand back, deprived of the right of suffrage, yet we will wager, that we shall hear from the radical stump orators this fall, that they are opposed to negro suffrage. Look out for it!

Gen. Grant.

Grant, up to the time when, the radicals fixed upon him, or rather his military reputation, to ride into power, was a Democrat, and for the sake of office, turns, and accepts the radical nomination—how do these radicals know, that in case of his election, he will not turn around and cheat them, since he has given public exhibition of disregard for his word of honor?

How can consistent radicals vote for Grant, when none of them knows what his principles really are and when it is doubtful whether he himself understands them?

Economy.

Upon this subject the N. Y. Times, a radical paper, which supports Grant and Colfax, makes the appended remarks, in alluding to the Chicago platform. The radicals talk in favor of economy in that instrument, falsely charge President Johnson with reckless expenditure, which is as far from the truth as Leverier is from the Sun. The radicals have had complete control over all monies spent, and are answerable for every cent squandered. The Times remarks:

Declarations in favor of a rapid reduction of taxation and the strictest economy in the administration of the Government are unassailable and abstract propositions. Every man not fed at the public expense will hold up both hands for them. But a Republican Convention in 1868 ought to have been able to present something more effective than promises. The party has been in power long enough to have gathered a rich store of performance. It should have been able to go before the country with a record of services rendered in regard both to retrenchment and taxation. The public purse has been for years altogether in its hands. It has had exclusive management of the appropriations and exclusive power over the terms and amount of taxation. How happens it, then, that in a platform intended to set forth its claims to continued confidence, it has nothing better to offer than resolves in favor of reforms which it has obstinately and culpably neglected? Why is it that no serious attempt has been made to enforce even moderate economy, and that, in consequence, the abolition of taxes must be followed by their reimposition or by a large addition to the debt? These are weak spots in the party's record. They are a condemnation of its recent Congressional career, and a sorry exemplification of its fidelity and capacity in fiscal and financial affairs.

COLFAX, radical candidate for Vice-President, once was a Know Nothing, sworn to disfranchise every foreigner and every foreigner's son. The rights which he then sought to rob that class of persons of, he now wishes to bestow upon the ignorant negro. If there's an Irishman or Gorman in Centre county who intends voting for Colfax now, we say shame on him.

Take Care!

The African "voters" in the South stands thus:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of voters. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and a Total.

It is suggested, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that when the debt comes up these gentlemen will vote against paying it in any form. Better look, therefore, ere crystallizing this savage suffrage into organic law, lest it turn again and rend you.

Chase Does not Aspire to The Presidency. It is utterly untrue that Chief Justice Chase is expecting or desiring the Presidential nomination, and we are authorized to say that he has no such aspirations, but will sustain any nomination opposed to Radicalism.

Important Russian Victory. LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Bombay reports that the Russians in central Asia have defeated the Bokharians in a pitched battle, in which the Emir of the Bokharians was killed. The Russians subsequently captured the City of Bokhara by storm.

Hiram U., or Ulysses S.? What is the name of the man who is now running on the Radical ticket for the highest office in the gift of the American people? The Convention which nominated him calls him Ulysses "S." Grant. Grant's father says he named his son Hiram Ulysses Grant, so that dropping the Hiram and concealing the Ulysses what does the "S" signify? Concerning the candidate's name and his alias we have the following information from an authentic source:

[From "Early Life of General Grant," written by His Father; New York Ledger, March 14, 1867.] I believe he went by the name of "Uncle Sam," [at West Point.] an account of his initials, "U. S." A superstitious person might almost think there was something providential about these significant initials being stuck on to him, for they were not given to him at his christening. When the question arose after his birth what he should be called, his mother and one of his aunts proposed Albert, for Albert Gallatin; another aunt proposed Theodore; his grandfather proposed Hiram, because he thought that was a handsome name. His grandmother—a grandmother by courtesy—that is, his mother's step-mother—was a great student of history—and had an enthusiastic admiration for the ancient commander, Ulysses; and she urged that the babe should be named Ulysses. I seconded that, and he was christened Hiram Ulysses; but he was always called by the latter name, which he himself preferred when he got old enough to know about it. But Mr. Hiram [who nominated him

as a cadet] knowing Mrs. Grant's name was Simpson, and that we had a son named Simpson, somehow got the matter a little mixed in making the nomination, and sent the name in Ulysses S. Grant instead of Hiram Ulysses Grant. My son tried in vain afterwards to get it set right by the authorities, and I suppose he is now content with his name as it stands.

So that if Grant were catechised in the Episcopal method, "What is your name?" and "Who gave you this name?" instead of following the formula in reply, "My sponsors in baptism," he would be obliged to say, "Mr. Hauer, or West Point," which latter, though not strictly a baptismal institution, has managed under Radical rule lately to turn an astonishing number of young cadets from Vermont and Illinois into Texans, Floridians, and Louisianians.—World.

The Trenton True American says that some time ago Schuyler Colfax delivered a lecture in that city for the benefit of the Widow's and Single Woman's Home. The lecture netted \$370 20, which was appropriated as follows: Expenses paid Mr. Colfax for his lecture \$200; paid for hall \$50; paid for printing \$42 85; paid for fifteen widows, five dollars each, \$75; Treasurer's balance \$2 45—total \$370 20. From the disposition of the funds it would seem that the Widow's Home was merely used as a ruse to enable Schuyler to fill his own pockets.

At Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the case of Mary L. Bowsher, charged with the murder of her son, by poison, after a continuance of eight days, was closed on Thursday night. The jury were absent three hours, and brought in a verdict not guilty. She was immediately after removed to jail to await trial on two other indictments for the murder of her two daughters. The evidence against her is all circumstantial.

It has been fully established that McRoberts who was hanged by a mob, near Waverly, Iowa, a few days ago, was innocent of the crime of horse-stealing with which he was charged. Two drunken youngsters had taken a pair of horses from a farmer's field, rode them a few miles, and turned them loose. McRoberts was arrested on suspicion and hanged. The owner of the horses found them at home when he returned from the scene of the tragedy.

A NEGRO RIOT.

BRUTAL MURDER OF WHITE CITIZENS BY A BLACK MOB IN WASHINGTON.

Houses and Stores Sacked by the Infuriated Blacks.

Radical Negroes Practising the Precepts of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 3. The City of Washington was taken possession of last night by armed bands of lawless and drunken negroes, driven on by harangues of Forney and others, which led to bloodshed and violence almost unparalleled in the history of the city. Thousands of them roamed through the streets, assaulting citizens, stoning houses, ransacking restaurants, and demolishing drug stores, and ending in the murder of a white citizen named Faulkner, on Pennsylvania avenue, about midnight, by cutting him with a razor so that he bled to death. The evidence does not show that there was any collision, but that after a few words the negro deliberately cut him down with a razor. The deceased was a fire-alarm telegraph operator, and is represented to have been a quiet, inoffensive citizen. The next case to chronicle is the murderous assault of a crowd of negroes upon a boy named George T. Handley, aged nineteen years. The outrageous affair occurred about 10 o'clock last night, on H street, near seventh, while the crowd were around the house of the Radical Mayor-elect. Handley was knocked down, and then cut with dirks or razors on both sides, on his hips, and on his legs; his coat was literally cut to pieces with some kind of sharp instrument, he received several flesh-wounds on the shoulders and arms, and a pistol-shot wound on the right shoulder. The rascals left him on the pavement, supposing they had killed him. The evening papers here are filled with more details of a similar character, and both parties agree that it is one of the most disgraceful affairs which ever happened here.

The Impeachment Investigation—Examination of Mr. R. W. Newton—He Charges the Beast with Stealing His Letters, etc.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following graphic account of the examination of Mr. Ralph W. Newton, of New York, before the impeachment managers on Thursday last. He says:

Mr. N. was under examination for four hours and a half, with about the same results as in the case of Mr. Woolley. Thirty-six private telegrams of Mr. Newton's relating to all sorts of subjects, were produced and read, but nothing was elicited upon which to base the shadow of a proof of corruption. Butler asked Mr. Newton if he had not written a certain letter to Mr. Smythe, Collector of New York, and went on to indicate the contents of the

letter referred to. The witness replied that he had; that he happened to leave it on the table in his room unfolded, and that it was stolen from there.

"Who stole it?" inquired Butler.

"I expect you did," responded Newton.

The witness was put under arrest four times, but as often liberated, the whole proceeding being conducted with a mock decorum that was quite refreshing to witness. The witness resolutely persisted in refusing to disclose his private affairs, though he very good humoredly answered all the questions he possibly could without quite turning himself inside out. Butler, for instance, read a telegram addressed to Collector Smythe—"Come on here at once"—signed Newton—and asked witness what nefarious scheme he had in contemplation when he penned such an atrocious request as that. Newton replied that he felt lonesome and wanted Smythe to come along and take a drink, whereupon Butler got indignant and said the Board of Managers was not to be trifled with in that fashion.

A great deal of such silly matter made up the fruits of to-day's investigation. Near the close of Mr. Newton's testimony he was asked if he had ever known an offer of money made to the President. He replied, with much grave deliberation that he had, and immediately all the managers became attentive and prepared themselves, in imagination for another article of impeachment. He stated that Mr. William H. Appleton, the publisher, had come to Washington some four or five weeks ago, and signified to the President, through Newton that in case of his being convicted, several gentlemen in New York intended to present him with a purse of \$100,000 in gold, and that the house of Mr. Appleton would be at his service after he quitted the Executive Mansion. In case he should be acquitted the sum to be presented would be \$50,000. There was nothing impeachable in this, and the managers got disconsolate, and told the witness he might go.

A Criminal's Brother Executed by Mistake.

A deplorable mistake was recently committed in a town of La Mancha, Spain. A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could not be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the corregidor (magistrate) could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and a person, wearing a dressing-gown and a night-cap, was seen walking in the yard; an alguazil thought he recognized him as the fugitive; and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of execution carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit, which circumstance accounts for the resemblance.

WASHINGTON, June 8. There was much excitement to-day on the occasion of forming a new city government, certificates of election having been given to Republicans, and the retiring Mayor having given certificates to the Conservatives. Two equally divided bodies met in the Aldermanic chamber, and each having elected a presiding officer, much confusion ensued. The presence of a strong police force alone prevented violence. A Republican member of the committee appointed to canvass for votes, announced the election of Sayles J. Bowen, by eighty-five votes; this was persistently denied by the opposition. Mr. Bowen appeared and was sworn in by a Justice of the Peace. When Mr. Bowen went to the Mayor's office, he found the place locked, and acting under legal advice, he sent for a force of locksmiths, who opened the doors, and he now has full possession.

Alex. Long is here figuring extensively in the Chase interest. Bets are offered that Chase will receive the majority vote in the Convention.

The Arkansas bill having passed, went to the President this evening.

Some of the radicals are attempting to make out Colfax a military man too, by calling him Col. Fax.

How Generalship Saves Soldiers' Lives. In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, Grant had three soldiers to Lee's one and 12,000 over, 222,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up six times as many men as Lee and 3,000 over, 117,000 to 19,000.

Grant used up as many men as all Lee had, and 12,000 more than half as many again, 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up 53 per cent. of his entire force. Lee used up but 27 per cent. of his force.

This wasteful butchery being finished, Grant was still far from conquering his antagonist. They had yet to meet in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where the deadly game of swopping off six Northern soldiers for one Southern soldier proceeded till Lee's inferior force was used up. Would that be generalship in checkers?

One of the committee to appraise General Grant of his nomination was a negro named Harris who, migrating to North Carolina from somewhere in the North, was a member of the bogus convention in that State and delegate therefrom to the Chicago Convention. A reporter relates him thus:

He was introduced, of course, by the immense Manager Washburne, but neither General Grant, Colfax, the ladies present, nor anyone of the great Radical Moguls seemed to know Brother Harris. The company at one time

while they seem to have very little regard for the lives of children in their employ. That young ladies should be publicly flogged and factory children slaughtered in a civilized community in this enlightened nineteenth century is indeed frightful, and Senator Sumner should raise his voice against the brutality of female flogging and the barbarism of factory child-murder in Massachusetts. Novels of the "Uncle Tom" school, in the most harrowing and highly-wrought passages, are tame reading in comparison with a grave official report that one-half of the children in the Massachusetts factories are killed by overwork.

Great Storm at Milroy.

MILROY, June 11th 1868. Rain, rain, storm, storm, is the order day after day, and some heavy ones at that. Last Saturday, the sun rose bright and fair, and bid to give us a nice warm day, but we were however greatly mistaken; about one o'clock the heavens became overcast—and a terrific and sudden tornado, came over us, tearing down trees, carrying away rail road and turnpike bridges, and raising the water of our "Laurel Run" to a great extent; cellars were filled and the water rose 4 feet in three hours. The mail, no doubt will be delayed for a number of days, and will have to be sent by way of Bellefonte.

A sad accident happened on last Saturday. While the workmen on the M. & C. Co. R. R., were engaged in repairing the road, one of the men, Wm. Worrell, of this place, was run over by a hand car, and had his leg badly bruised; he was conveyed to his home, by his fellow workmen, and medical attendance called in. Joseph Mabin of this place also injured himself by cutting a heavy gash in his knee, with a broad axe. A dispatch has just been received, one hundred and fifty men, are now engaged in repairing the damages by the late terrific storm. Thompsons Woollen Mills were struck by lightning on Saturday during the storm, no damage done.

WASHINGTON.

A GRAND MIXTURE.

The City Government Duplicated.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

BOWEN, THE NEGRO CANDIDATE, TAKES FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

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were nearly all crowded in the back parlor, while Harris was observed standing solitary and alone in the corner of the front parlor room. There he remained for over half an hour, the observed of no one except the reporters, who proceeded to take side notes of Brother Harris's solitary condition. It was a fact to which many can testify, that neither Grant nor Colfax, save at the introduction, took any notice of Harris during the evening. He was like our Sake on a picnic, "not fixed"—or poor Sambo at a dance, "without Dinah being dar."

General Hawley, General Logan, nor any of the larger Radical guns designed to notice this practical innovation of black upon white. He was not noticed by the politicians, and only pitted by the reporters. He "stuck," however, remaining until after supper, secured a place at the table, and, like all true breeds of the African type, did full justice to ices, berries, and sweetmeats, generally. He finally retired, unhonored and unused. Alas, Sambo, mark thy coming fate.

Hiram Couldn't be Scared by a Monkey.

(From Grant's Early Life, by his Father.)

Ulysses stepped forward, and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump up on to Ulysses's shoulders, standing with his feet upon his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hair. At this there was another and a still louder shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses's face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and monkey both could not dismount.

The Impeachment "Prayer" Business in the Methodist Conference.

A Rebuke to Bishop Simpson.

When this subject was before the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, at Chicago. Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, made some remarks, from which we extract the following:

I believe in the efficacy of prayer, and for over fifty years I have been taught by the Bible to believe that it is present and expedient for men to unite fasting with prayer; and when that resolution is taken up, I shall move as a substitute that this General Conference set apart Friday next as a day of solemn fasting and prayer "in view of the troubles in which the country is now involved." And you can pray in your seats and closets, either kneeling or sitting, as you may feel inclined to do; but I trust we will not make ourselves partisans in the great troubles of the country by proffering prayers calculated to promote strife and contention, instead of pouring oil on the troubled waters.

We are not here a court of impeachment, we are not here to regulate the affairs of this great nation; we are here as the minister of the Gospel of Peace, and we have promised in our ordination vows to promote peace and good will among all people; and I trust that this ecclesiastical body while Europe is breaking loose from the shackles that bind Church and State, will not set the example of allying ourselves with any political party on this continent. I trust we shall keep ourselves clear of that.

We hold different political opinions, and belong to different political classes, and it is not the province of this ecclesiastical body to give shape or direction to public events in this great Government. We have charge of the religious interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it is not our duty to decide either for the President or against the President, or for the Senate or against the Senate. We are to promote peace and harmony, and pray to God for His blessing upon the whole American people. [Cries of "Amen."] May God send His blessing down on the whole American people! I trust we shall have fasting and prayer instead of an exhibition of politics in this conference. [Applause.]

Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The details of the Mexican news, via Havana, to the Herald state that the proclamation of General Rivera states that Negro, Mendez, Cuesta, Cortina and Chavarria are in union. The last two official deny Rivera's assertions. Rivera has from 700 to 1,200 men, and was within twelve leagues of the capital. The government sent 800 men against him. Mendez left the capital on the same day, and it was expected he would pronounce next day at Puebla.

President Juarez and family were hurriedly removing from Chapultepec to the capital.

Mr. Perry, an Englishman, had been murdered within half a mile of Vera Cruz.

The mountains around Puebla are reported full of revolutionists. General Morsgott was at the head of the insurgents. The insurgents had taken possession of Rio Verde, and murdered the perfect.

At the capital orders have been issued for the troops to remain at their quarters every night.

In Mexico City and Vera Cruz numerous arrests were being made. In San Luis Potosi, the courts have been closed, owing to the lack of funds. Troops had been sent to Rio Verde to put down the insurgents.

Grigham of California has been elected Secretary of the State.

At the Montreal Foundling Hospital out of 652 children received during the past year 619 have died.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND. Cigars to the stable of the undersigned near Totters Mills, on the morning of the 1st day of June last, a light brown mare, about eight years old, and has remained with the subscriber since. This owner of the same is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs, and remove the same from his stable. JACOB KUSTENBAUER, June 12th.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

HARDMAN PHILIPS.

AT HIS manufacturing establishment at Yonkers, on the Lewis and Clark Turnpike, has now on hand a fine stock of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Spring Wagons, which he now offers for sale as superior in quality and style to any manufactured in the country. They are made of the very best seasoned stock by first class practical workmen, and finished in a style that challenges comparison with any work out of or in the Eastern cities, and can be sold at lower prices than those manufactured in large towns and cities, amidst high rents and ruinous prices of living. Being master of his own situation, anxious to excel in his artistic profession and free from any annoyances in his business, he has time and ability to devote his entire attention to his profession and his customers, rendering satisfaction alike to all patrons, operatives, his country, and himself. Call and examine his stock and learn his prices, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done neatly, promptly, and reasonably. Yonkers, June 12, 1868.—1y.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE. Essay for the Young Men, on the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the Family Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. June 6, 1868, 1y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Buggy wheels in sets, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Wash Saws, Ice-Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Buckets, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Bellows, Spikes, Norway Rods, Oil Lard, Lubricating Oil, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bolts, Screws, Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Horse Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at June 6, 1868, 1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

P. McCAFFREY & CO'S

Wholesale and Retail

BOOT AND SHOE

Store,

One Door above Reynolds's Bank.

We will not mention in this advertisement the different varieties of Boots and Shoes, and Gaiters of every description, that comprise our stock—suffice to say, that it is complete in every particular and nothing to excel it in style, quality, extent or price in the country. Our ready-made stock was bought from manufacturers in the East who do not care for their reputation, and would not sell an article in the least inferior to what they represent.

We would invite especial attention to our custom made work—well knowing that upon the satisfaction rendered in this Department depends entirely our success in business. Employing none but

First-Class Workmen.

We are enabled to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. A liberal reduction made on wholesale purchases. June 6, 1868, 1y. P. McCAFFREY & CO.

LADES LOOK HERE!

FAIRER & CO,

Bellefonte,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Molains, Mozambiques, Reps, Alpaca, Delains, Lins, Brilliants, Muslins, Laines, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Rib, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tartan, Napkins, Towelling and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets,

SUNDOWNS,

Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons—Velvet, Tulle and Bonnet, Corsets and Braids, Vests, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies' and Misses Skirts.

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread, Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing Silks,

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES

and in fact every thing that can be thought of, desired or used in the

FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE,

which he has concluded to sell at figures as low as not lower than Philadelphia and New York retail prices. Also the only agent in Bellefonte, for the sale of the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING-SKIRT.

Its peculiarity is that it can be altered in to any shape or size the wearer may desire, so as to perfectly fit. G. W. FAIRER & CO., June 6, 1868, 1y. No. 4, Bush's Arcade.