

The Centre Reporter.



TRUTH, JUSTICE AND OUR COUNTRY.

FRED'K KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FRIDAY JULY, 17TH, 1868.

VOL. 1.—NO. 14.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which has no superior in the market. Go to Fairer's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world. July 8, 1868.

MARY P. TITZELL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, AND DEALER IN SPEARS ANTI-DUPLICATING STOVE.

The Celebrated Barley Stove, Transverse Cook, Oriental Cook, Patent Range, Oriental Base Burner Parlor Stove, Oriental Parlor Furnace, Spicery Parlor, Spicery Obolisher, Also great variety of Gas Burners, Egg Cans, and other Stoves and Heaters, suitable for dwellings, Stores for offices, Churches, School Houses, &c. A full line of Tinware and Self-Sealing Fruit Cans on hand. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing. Close cash purchases will find it an advantage to give him a call. His Store is near the R. R. Depot. June 19, 1868.

TINWARE, TINWARE!

J. REIBER, Respectfully announces to the citizens of Centre Hall, that he is now prepared to furnish upon short notice, and as cheap as elsewhere, the following articles: Tinware, Spouting, &c. STOVE-PIPE & SPOUTING. All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c. SILVER-PLATING. For articles executed in the best and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable. July 8, 1868.

BUGGIES & BUGGIES!

Centre Hall, Pa. Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre Hall, that he has on hand with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given. Also Heavy 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. July 10, 1868.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, PA.

(LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.) E. C. HUNES, 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. HUNES, President. July 10, 1868.

C. H. GUTELIUS, Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist.

who is permanently located in Harrisburg, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing his entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of his assertions. 227-Tenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa. J. D. SUGHER, President. HENRY BROCKMEYER, Cashier.

MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO., CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coins. J. D. SUGHER, President. HENRY BROCKMEYER, Cashier.

JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S., DENTIST.

Office on North east corner of Bishop and Spring St. At home, except perhaps, the first two weeks of every month. No Teeth extracted without pain. July 10, 1868.

D. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery. July 10, 1868.

H. S. McALLISTER, JAMES A. DEVER, McALLISTER & BEAVER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. July 10, 1868.

O. H. WIS & ALEXANDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. July 10, 1868.

A. DAMHOFF—ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. July 10, 1868.

JOHN P. MITCHELL—ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AT-LAW, Office in the Democratic Watchman Office. July 10, 1868.

W. H. LARIMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House. July 10, 1868.

D. R. P. SMITH, offers his Professional services.

Office, Centre Hall, Pa. July 10, 1868.

J. AS. McMANUS, Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.

July 2, 1868.

MILLERS HOTEL.

Woodward, Centre county, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community and drivers will always find the best accommodations. Driven out of all time, he accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses. GEO. MILLER, Proprietor. July 8, 1868.

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, JULY 17th, 1868.

Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 3. A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest, or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as the objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease;

And whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect sent forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations have, at various intervals, with certain reservations and exceptions, been deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the eighth day of December, 1863; on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1864; on the twentieth day of May, 1865; and on the seventh day of September, 1867;

And whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And, whereas, it is desirable, to reduce the suffering army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus and of the right of trial by jury, such arrangements upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to the public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources;

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscation, and disfranchisement; and, on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during

the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

National Democratic Convention TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.

As early as ten o'clock immense crowds began to gather in the neighborhood of the City Hall. There was very little confusion manifested during the filing. The seats set apart for ladies were all filled. The hall was most beautifully decorated with flags, banners, flowers and evergreens, interlaced into patriotic emblems, indicative of the great event to be initiated within its spacious walls. On the outside the street was alive with the music of bands, the marching of processions, and the active exertions of the police who found it impossible to keep the streets clear, with their great exertions. As it was a day of great impossibility to make headway through the dense masses that surrounded the building.

At two minutes past twelve o'clock the gavel of the Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee was heard calling order. At once there rose the cry from all sides, "sit down, sit down, take your seats," &c. Some little time elapsed while delegates hurried to their places, but when order was again restored the chairman again rose and proceeded to address the Convention.

Mr. Belmont, after the applause which greeted his address, said: "Gentlemen, I have the honor to offer you as temporary Chairman of the Convention, Hon. H. Palmer, of Wisconsin."

Mr. Clynner, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows: President—Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.

Among the Vice Presidents was Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania.

An animated discussion took place as to whether the two-thirds rule should govern in the nomination of a candidate for President.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability, impartiality and fidelity to his constitutional duty in presiding over the court of impeachment. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors, by paying them gold or its equivalent.

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constitution and laws. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its members of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hurley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the President's amnesty proclamation be read by the Secretary.

The vote was taken, and the resolution appeared to be passed.

The Chair was about to put the question again, when Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to amend the proposition so as simply to declare that this Convention approve of the amnesty proclamation, which was carried.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution approving the doctrine of Mr. Marey in the Kouza case, by which a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States secures to the inchoate citizen the same natural protection as if naturalization was already completed.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as a privileged motion, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet again at 3 p. m., which was modified by substituting 4 o'clock, and in that form the motion was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon a communication from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was presented.

On motion of Hon. George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to escort the committee of soldiers into the hall.

The delegation, consisting of Generals Franklin, Slocum, Baldy Smith, Ewing, and seventeen others, entered the hall and were conducted to the platform. Sergeant Bates entered with the American flag carried by him from Vicksburg to Washington.

The Convention received the committee standing, amid prolonged cheers. Gen. Franklin was introduced and delivered a brief address. Col. O'Brien read an address from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which named no candidate, but denounced Radicalism with great vehemence. The address stated that two thousand delegates are in attendance.

A motion was made and carried to incorporate the address into the proceedings of the Convention.

General Ewing, of Ohio, was loudly called for, and responded in an able speech, which was enthusiastically applauded.

A resolution pledging every delegate to support the nominee of the Convention was adopted.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, moved a reconsideration of the motion postponing the nomination until after the adoption of a platform, which was adopted—179 to 117.

Regarding the consideration of the question on postponement, a motion was made and carried to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

At 10 o'clock the delegates were generally on hand, and the galleries were filled with spectators, as also were all the seats appropriated to the ladies. Prior to calling the Convention to order the hall was filled with rumors. Some of Pendleton's friends say that combinations have been made which render his defeat certain.

The Committee on Resolutions has agreed unanimously on the platform, and are ready to report promptly.

The Convention was called to order by its President at 10:40. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Plummer, who referred with appropriate feeling to the sudden death of Peter Caggar, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, submitted a series of resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, which he asked to have read and referred.

The name of Stephens was loudly cheered.

The resolutions were read by the Secretary.

The resolutions declare adherence to the Union; that the Union under the Constitution is a union of States, and that the doctrines of Jefferson should be re-affirmed, and the necessity of bringing the government back to their observance; that the Democratic party, in sustaining the Federal Government during the late war did so in good faith to sustain the Constitution, to preserve the rights and dignity of all the States unimpaired; that the highest need of patriotism is due to all who perilled life and fortune for the maintenance of the Union, but we have no thanks for those who carried on the war for the subjugation of the States or to subject the white to the black race.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, rose to report from the Committee on Resolutions the Platform agreed upon, and which he sent to the Chair, where they were read by Mr. Murphy. They declare that the Democratic party, repelling trust in the intelligence and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, recognizing slavery and secession as settled by the late war or voluntary action of the Southern States, never to be renewed, do demand the immediate restoration of all the States. (Cheers.) Amnesty for all political offenders and the right of suffrage in all the States; payment of the public debt, where the obligations do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which issued does not provide for payment in coin, should be paid in lawful money of the United States. (Prolonged cheers.)

Fourth—Equal taxation of all property, including Government bonds. (Cheers.)

Fifth—One currency for the government and the people, laborer and officeholder, pensioner and soldier, producer and bondholder, (great cheers,) and

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the government, reduction of the army and navy, abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (cheers) and of the inquisitorial modes of collecting revenue, tariff for revenue, and such equal taxation, under internal revenue, as will afford protection for native and adopted citizens against the doctrine of immutable allegiance.

It denounces the usurpation and tyranny of the Radical party in its violation of the pledge in the conduct of the war, that it was only for the preservation of the Union; having subjugated the States, overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press, established a system of espionage, disregarded the habeas corpus, made of the national capital a bastille and threatened to destroy the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and maligned the Chief Justice because of his integrity in the trial of the President. The report continues at considerable length to recite these abuses, and in conclusion declares that the privilege and trust of suffrage belongs exclusively to the control of each State, and that Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution.

It specifically denounces the reconstruction acts as usurpatory, unconstitutional and void. The soldiers' and sailors' pensions are to be faithfully paid. The public lands should be reserved for homesteads; and thank Andrew Johnson for resisting the aggression of Congress. In conclusion, the report invites men of all parties in the past to unite on this platform.

Mr. Murphy moved the previous question, which was ordered with few dissenting votes.

We will publish the platform in full in our next issue.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for President.

The chair announced that as the resolution had been withdrawn, he would rule as had been ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions, that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates shall be necessary to a nomination. The decision as rendered at Baltimore was read by the Secretary.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll or order to give an opportunity for States to present their candidates.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, referred to the gloom which hung over the Democratic party at the close of the war, and reminded the Convention that Connecticut was the first State to pierce the gloom by the election of a Democratic Governor, whom Connecticut now presents as her candidate.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said he would vote for Mr. Pendleton, but would leave Ohio to make the nomination.

Mr. Anderson, of Maine, eloquently eulogized and presented the name of General Winfield S. Hancock. (Cheers.)

Mr. Emory, of Maine, on behalf of the minority of the Maine delegation, and in behalf of the laboring masses, nominated George H. Pendleton. (Great cheering in the gallery.)

New Jersey nominated Ex-Governor Joel Parker, for whom she claimed a national reputation, stating that while he earnestly supported the national government throughout the war, he never consented to any usurpation of the rights of the citizens.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, by a unanimous vote of the delegation, nominated Sanford E. Church, whom he eulogized as a statesman of enlarged experience, and a man who has always achieved success before the people.

General McCook, of Ohio, by the unanimous voice of her convention, placed in nomination George H. Pendleton. (Cheers.)

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous vote of the delegation, nominated Hon. Asa Packer. He declared that this nomination was not intended as a mere compliment. The delegation presented him in earnest good faith, though in great deference to the views of the Convention. They intended to stand to him as long as should seem necessary to give the Convention time enough to rally to his support. The speaker proceeded at some length to present the candidate's public and private merits, and had not concluded when the five minutes allotted to each speaker expired. Time was called, but by unanimous consent Mr. Woodward was permitted to go on. Mr. Packer's name was greeted with applause, mingled with cheers.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, rose to present the name of one whose claims and qualifications he sent forth in a few earnest and forcible remarks, concluding by nominating Andrew Johnson. (Great cheering, both among the delegates and spectators, renewed and long continued.)

Mr. Smith, of Vermont, nominated the only Democratic Governor of New England, James E. English.

A delegate from Virginia endorsed as its first and only choice the nominee of this Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, in behalf of a majority of the delegation, nominated James R. Doolittle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin, for a minority of the delegation, seconded the nomination of a man who had never been out of the Democratic party, Geo. H. Pendleton.

FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called on the first ballot, with the following result:

Pendleton.....105
Hancock.....331
Andrew Johnson.....65
English.....16
Hendricks.....21
Reverdy Johnson.....84
Doolittle.....33
Parker.....13
Packer.....26
F. P. Blair.....11
Church.....33

Whole vote cast, 317; necessary to a choice, 212. No choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

Hancock.....124
Hancock.....45
Pendleton.....994
Parker.....151
Church.....33
Packer.....26
Andrew Johnson.....52
Doolittle.....121
Hendricks.....2
Reverdy Johnson.....8
F. P. Blair.....104
Thos. Ewing, jr.....2

No choice. Texas changed from Andrew Johnson to Hancock, and Virginia gave Blair his additional 10.

THIRD BALLOT.

On this ballot Virginia went over to Pendleton, with ten votes, which was received with cheers. No choice. The Convention then proceeded to a fourth ballot.

On fourth ballot no choice. A motion was adopted to proceed with the balloting.

On fifth ballot Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle; Michigan changed from Reverdy Johnson to Hendricks; North Carolina gave 5 to Hancock, 21 to Pendleton, and 1 to Packer; South Carolina 1 for J. Q. Adams, and Georgia 9 for Blair.

After some delay the vote of Indiana was announced, as before, for Pendleton, making his vote 122. No choice, and the balloting again proceeded:

SIXTH BALLOT.

The roll was called, with the following result:

Pendleton.....1224
Hancock.....47
English.....6
Church.....33
Andrew Johnson.....21
Hendricks.....30
Parker.....13
Packer.....27
Doolittle.....12
Blair.....5

There being no choice, a motion was made to adjourn until six o'clock. Not agreed to. Subsequently a motion was made and carried to adjourn until ten o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, and the Convention thereupon adjourned.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

TAMMANY HALL, July 8. The Convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M., President Seymour in the Chair. The hall was filled in every part, and many ladies were present.

TENTH BALLOT.

Hancock.....34
Pendleton.....1471
Parker.....76

Packer.....274
A. Johnson.....6
Doolittle.....12
Hendricks.....821
Blair.....4
The roll was called for the 12th ballot, when California led off with a half vote for Chase. There was great and long-continued applause in the galleries, and a scene of confusion ensued.

Motions to clear the galleries were made from several delegations, mingled with hisses and cheers.

A delegate from Mississippi said, excitedly, that this applause was from citizens of New York in the galleries.

A Wisconsin delegate opposed clearing the galleries. Some of these men had come thousands of miles who were in the galleries. They were Democrats, and the right to applaud when they please. (Great cheers.)

After some further confusion the vote proceeded.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Chase.....4
Pendleton.....1451
Hendricks.....89
Packer.....28
Parker.....7
Hancock.....30
Doolittle.....124
Blair.....4
Andrew Johnson.....44
McClellan.....1

When McClellan received one vote from Tennessee, the galleries applauded loudly, but not so long as when Chase's name was uttered by the California delegate.

The following were among the changes on the thirteenth ballot: North Carolina gave 9 votes for Hancock instead of Pendleton. Virginia changed solidly to Hancock, instead of 94 for Pendleton as before.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Hancock.....56
Pendleton.....140
Parker.....7
Packer.....26
Doolittle.....13
Hendricks.....84

Among the changes on this ballot Nebraska went from Pendleton to Hancock; Tennessee dropped A. Johnson and gave Pendleton 54, and Hendricks 44.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

This ballot resulted as follows, Pennsylvania giving twenty votes for Hancock:

Pendleton.....1291
Hancock.....794
Hendricks.....821
Parker.....7
Andrew Johnson.....54
Doolittle.....12

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Hancock.....144
Hendricks.....87
Pendleton.....564
Andrew Johnson.....10
Doolittle.....12
Huffman.....3

Tennessee went back to her first love; Indiana gave Hendricks sixteen votes, much to the surprise of Pendleton's friends.

All the reconstructed States voted for Hancock except Tennessee, which went for Andrew Johnson.

At four o'clock a motion was made and carried to adjourn until to-morrow (Continued on inside.)

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Good Books are an indispensable necessity in every family, not only for the benefit of grown persons, but also for the proper training of the rising generation. H. H. Fischer, of Centre Hall, is now selling the following valuable works:

Large Illustrated Family Bibles; Our Departed Friends, or Glory of the Immortal Life; Smith's Bible Dictionary.

War Between the States by A. H. Stephens.

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Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perlimony, Ribbons—Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Cords and Braids, Vails, Blouses, Trimmings, Ladies' and Misses Skirts.

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

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Also the only agent in Bellefonte, for the sale of the

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Its peculiarity is that it can be altered into any shape or size the wearer may desire, so as to perfectly fit all ladies.

G. W. FAIRER & CO., June 8, 1868. No. 4, Bush-Avenue.