



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JULY 31st, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

In another page of this week's Reporter, will be found the great speech of Senator Hendricks. We ask for it the closest study, and then hand to your radical neighbor.

The carpet-baggers, representing the Southern States in Congress, want to get up another impeachment. The Florida carpet-bag scalliwag is now faking the lead, and introduced a string of impeachment resolutions in the House on the 25th. They are not likely to be acted upon until after the presidential election.

God and Morality.

The rump Senate was in session until 2 o'clock on last Sunday morning. These Sunday sessions have got to be quite a common thing with our radical masters, of the "God and Morality" party, in order the enact schemes to tyrannize over the Southern whites, and arm the negroes to kill them. During the week the greater part of these senatorial rumpers are drunk, and get to work on political schemes on Sunday, increasing the debt and adding to the burdens of the tax-payer.

Arming the Negro.

It makes the blood of every honest white man boil, to read the doings of the imps of Satan in Congress. They long ago took all the arms from the Southern whites, leaving them utterly defenceless, in spite of the provision in the Constitution which prescribes that the right of the people to bear arms shall never be denied. Having disarmed the whites, these radical fiends are now legislating in Congress to distribute arms among the negroes of the South! White reader, Republican or Democrat, can you swallow that, without clenching your fist and feeling like "going for" these bad men in Congress, who are thereby as much as extending an invitation to the niggers of the South, to murder the whites, unless they join in and vote for Grant. Such infamous legislation as this justifies an uprising of the people, which will leave its mark in history, as a warning to tyrants and fendish rulers. These are some of the schemes of the Grant party to secure him the Southern States, by preventing the whites from going to the polls, by bayonets in the hands of ignorant and brutal blacks.

Another Rump Outrage.

THREE STATE GOVERNMENTS OVERTHROWN.

In this week's Reporter, will be found Washington items of the most revolutionary character, by which it will be seen that the radical conspirators are doing all in their power to hasten on another civil war, by arming the negroes against the whites, and other infamous enactments. We appeal to the sensible masses to read and ponder, and place their seal of condemnation upon these outrages of the radical rebels at Washington, ere it is too late to avert the calamities they may again bring upon the country. These outrages are all perpetrated in order to make sure the election of Grant, in spite of the people. The latest outrage is the overthrow of the State governments of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, because they will not promise to go for Grant and the destruction of liberty. We copy an account of this outrage from the Age: The people should resist these outrages by force: "The House of Representatives perpetrated another outrage to-day, in the passage of the bill, which, according to its title, is to "provide for the more speedy reorganization of the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi." It was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, by Mr. Bingham, and an hours debate was permitted. It authorizes the so-called Constitutional Conventions in the States named to make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional governments of such States respectively. It transfers the power to appoint registers and judges of election from the Military Governor, in whom the original reconstruction acts reposed it, to the Provisional Governor who may be elected by the Constitutional Convention. In

fact, the Constitutional Conventions are to be kept in perpetual session, and are empowered to exercise by the military authorities under the reconstruction acts. All laws passed by the Conventions to be enforced until they are disapproved by Congress, and the military authorities are ordered to give all necessary aid to the provisional governments. The conventions of Mississippi and Virginia having already completed their work under the reconstruction acts, and adjourned, this act provides that they shall reassemble on the fourth Wednesday after its passage; and when so assembled, the Mississippi Convention is directed to form a constitution and State government, and submit it to the people, and the election is to be held under the provisional government. If any human being ever had a serious doubt of the insincerity of the Radicals in all their reconstruction measures, this bill can hardly fail to dispel all such doubts. In the case of Mississippi there is an utter disregard of every sense of decency and right. Acting in accordance with the requirements of the reconstruction acts, which were supposed to be a finality, and were so declared in frequent debates in Congress, that State elected members to a constitutional convention, framed a constitution and submitted it to the votes of the people. Very unexpectedly, the people, by a large majority, repudiated the constitution, and proved themselves true to Democratic principles. A howl at once came up from the disappointed carpet-bag office hunters who had "squatted" in that State, and they resorted to the Reconstruction Committee with their complaints. There they found sympathy and hope, and this bill is the result of the consultation between the carpet-baggers and Mr. Thad. Stevens' committee. All that Mississippi has done is to be nullified. Her constitution recently rejected is to be enacted over again, and under a new order of things the people are to be forced to accept it. So with Virginia. It is feared that that State will not wheel into the Radical line, and hence her representatives are to be kept out of Congress. The comments above are only upon the bill as reported from the Reconstruction Committee. After the bill reached the House, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, an intense Radical, proposed two additional sections, which were accepted by Mr. Bingham, and adopted. I give them in full, for they are their own best commentary, and no one reading them, except the willfully blind, can fail henceforth to see what expeditious Radicals will go to perpetuate their own party ascendancy. The amendments referred to are as follows: "That if in one of the said States any person shall, during the year 1868, vote for any candidate for election for President or Vice President of the United States, or shall act as an officer to any election for such candidate, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall, on conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to prohibit any person from voting or acting as an officer of any election contrary to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall employ the power of the army and navy of the United States so far as may be necessary." This infamous bill was passed by a vote of 112 to 27. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, being the only Republican who voted against it."

Democratic County Convention. The Democratic County Convention will be held at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, August 11th, at 2 o'clock. The delegate elections will be held in the different townships on Saturday afternoon, previous, August 8th. The following is the number of delegates to which each district is entitled: Bellefonte bor. 3, Howard bor. 1, Milesburg bor. 1, Philipsburg bor. 2, Unionville bor. 1, Benner twp. 3, Boggs twp. 2, Burnside twp. 1, Curtin twp. 1, Ferguson twp. 4, Gregg twp. 6, Haines twp. 4, Halfmoon twp. 1, Harris twp. 3, Howard twp. 2, Huston twp. 1, Liberty twp. 2, Marion twp. 2, Miles twp. 5, Patton twp. 1, Penn twp. 1, Potter twp. 7, Rush twp. 3, Snow Shoe twp. 2, Spring twp. 3, Taylor twp. 1, Union twp. 1, Walker twp. 3, Worth twp. 1. The work of the convention will be to put in nomination one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the District conference; one candidate for President Judge, subject to the decision of the District Conference; one candidate for Assembly; one candidate for District Attorney; one candidate for County Surveyor; one candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for County Auditor.

Jeff. Davis is at Quebec.

Co Superintendency.

The Milliflung Telegraph says: The Selingsgrove Times has an industriously prepared article against the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and the conclusion is reached that the benefits are not commensurate with the outlays of the office.

The Telegraph then adds: "There can be no doubt about it that in many counties this is true, and calls loudly for a remedy. * * * If this cannot be done then abolish the act."

We are glad to see that other editors are beginning to call attention to this nuisance. The Times is a Democratic paper, and the Telegraph is Republican. The Reporter, we believe, was the first paper, to open its batteries against this compound nuisance, to which nine-tenths of the people are opposed, and upon which about \$125,000 are annually squandered out of the tax-payers' treasury. The workings of the Co. Superintendency, after a ten or twelve years' trial, have proven of no account in benefitting our common schools, and annually these supernumeraries are begging for an increase of salary. After the close of the presidential campaign we shall renew our attack upon this treasury leech. We are in favor of the most liberal policy to build up the free-school system, but the co. superintendency is a humbug, and if nothing better can be devised, let it be abolished.

HENRY M. WATTS, of Philadelphia, has been confirmed as Minister to Austria.

Gen. McClelland, of Illinois, who fought gallantly during the whole war, has been rejected by the radical Senate as Minister to Mexico. Gen. McClelland's sin is in being a Democrat, and because he does not consider the murderer who "was not scared by a monkey," fit to be President.

THERE is no prospect of any agreement in Congress upon the Funding-bill. The rump is too busy with the nigger States, arming the nigger against the Southern whites, and framing military governments, to turn its attention to the finances of the country, in which every tax-payer and consumer is so vitally interested. The public debt is on the increase, and it is announced that the next regular statement of the condition of the public debt will show an increase of five or six millions of dollars since the first of the current month. This is a consoling item for tax-payers, and but a fair sample of what we may expect from month to month so long as the country is under Radical rule.

The Judgment of Solomon.

Among the Representatives of the Southern States admitted to Congress, there chanced to be one from North Carolina who had lived there long enough to have some of the feelings and interests of a citizen of the State. Mr. Boyden left his native Massachusetts many years ago, and settled in North Carolina. Of the scheme for distributing arms to the Southern negroes he spoke thus:

Mr. Boyden—Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed to send arms to North Carolina that the people may use them against each other. Great God! We cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms! Do nothing to irritate our people, but do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement. We want no arms. I warn the House that if arms are sent there we will be ruined; we cannot live there. If we need anything in the shape of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep.) of Massachusetts, rose to a point of order that the gentleman from North Carolina was discussing a subject not before the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order. We may distinguish a real citizen among these carpet-baggers by the test of King Solomon. When the sword was raised to slay the child, it was the true mother who begged for mercy to the child. The genuine "carpet-bagger" was described by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in a recent debate:

Mr. Brooks—Talking of the carpet-baggers, he said that there were hanging around the Capitol two Yankee delegates from the State of Florida, who had not been long enough from their States to have got rid of their nasal twang. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, remarked that Florida was not embraced in the bill before the House, and that he agreed with the gentleman from New York in what he said about Florida. He added that he was determined to agree with the gentleman, but that he had not liked to let him know it beforehand. Mr. Brooks said he was happy to have the endorsement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but their Yankee friends were not limited to the little

State of Florida, but had turned up, also in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and elsewhere. Of the two men applying to be admitted as Senators from Arkansas, one was from Catawug county, New York, and the other from Pennsylvania. Both were squatters; both carpet-baggers, and if they were admitted, then the State of New York would have three Senators, and the State of Pennsylvania three Senators.

Baltimore. Heavy Rain The City Flooded—Great Destruction of Property—Loss of Life, Etc.

Baltimore, July 24.—Rain commenced falling early this morning, and after a slight intermission, began to pour down in torrents and up to this hour, 2 o'clock P. M., has continued to fall incessantly. That portion of the city, adjacent to Jones' Falls, is inundated and travel entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded, also Centre Market place and the Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of rushing water, that is carrying hogheads, bales of hay, etc., etc., with it.

The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water and the merchants were compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot be now estimated. No loss of life yet reported.

LATEST. The river commenced rising a few moments before one o'clock at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour, 2:45 P. M. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington within a few feet of Monument Square, North street almost its entire length, to the depth of four to eight feet; Holiday street to Fayette street, Ford's Theater being surrounded by water, which passing down Holiday and Baltimore streets, Jay, Frederick and Harrison streets are entirely submerged. The water at Jones' Falls is several feet above the bridges, and it is not yet known whether they have been swept away or not. On many of the warisouth of Pratt street from the Falls to Frederick street, the water is several feet deep.

Baltimore, July 26.—The number of persons missing and drowned, from Elliott City, as received at the office of the city papers to-night, reached thirty-seven. The number drowned and missing in Baltimore is six. Eight dead bodies were recovered to-day, and nine yesterday. Most of them were recognized by friends and relatives from Elliott City. The bodies were of persons from four to sixty years of age, and were stripped of every particle of clothing. All were taken to Elliott City for interment.

Freshet in the Lehigh.

Bethlehem, July 25.—There is a tremendous rise in the Lehigh river. At this place the water rose twelve feet in six hours. All along the valley, from here up, the damage has been terrible. The Lehigh Valley railroad bridge at Slatington is gone, and the track badly washed at Lehigh Gap. The Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad bridges at Perryville and Lehigh Gap, also one below, and the aqueduct at the Gap, have been carried away. Passenger traveling will not be interrupted on the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads.

Japan.

LONDON, July 24.—Important news from Japan, via Shanghai, has been received. The Mikado has reissued edicts against the native Christians. Civil war continued. The party of the Shogun is gaining strength. It is reported that Stas Bashee had raised an army of 200,000 men, and assisted by seven vessels of war, was menacing the city of Yeddo.

The natives of Osea were throwing every obstacle in the way of foreigners to prevent them from buying land, according to treaty stipulations.

During the thunder storm on Sunday last, a barn, belonging to Samuel Glick, in Buffalo township Union County, was struck by lightning, and consumed. We are informed that his hay and most of his grain, together with farm implements, were also destroyed. Barns are more liable to be struck by lightning immediately after being stored with crops than at any other time, in consequence of the column of vapor which ascends from them before the straw and hay become thoroughly dried. A good lightning rod, with a point high above the rod, is the best protection.—Chronicle.

We have received a note from a person who offers to bet from \$500 to \$5,000 that Governor Seymour will carry this State by 70,000 majority; and the same sum that Governor Seymour will be the next President of the United States. If the enthusiastic bettor desires us to hold the stakes he has addressed the wrong journal. His note should be addressed to Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent, who was mentioned in the Washington telegrams as a prominent bettor and stake holder during the impeachment farce.—World.

Civil War.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1868. The archway to every movement here is towards civil war. No one doubts the course of the Jacobins. It was openly declared in the Senate, yesterday, when referring to the bill providing arms for Southern negroes.—To-day Mr. Daws, of North Carolina, declared that Southern State Governments could not stand six months unless supported by bayonets. Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina, a venerable looking gentleman, protesting against the passage of the bill arming neighbor against neighbor to pro-

duce civil war. He begged Congress not to put arms into the hands of negroes. If military government is necessary, let it be by regular troops, not by arming one portion of the people against another.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, doubted the propriety of the movement only because he was fearful the whites would get possession of the arms. The proposition to postpone the operation of the bill until after the Presidential election was hooted at. The object of arming the negroes being to enable them to control the polls. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio would cast their electoral votes for Seymour. Will the people permit their votes to be neutralized by armed negroes? This is the issue soon to be presented to the country.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Reconstruction Committee had agreed to the bill conferring upon the negro convention to-day, absolute control over the State Government with full power to arm and equip the negro militia. This morning the Committee amended to bill so to include Mississippi and Virginia.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1868. THE ADJOURNMENT.

An adjournment seems as remote as ever. Mr. Hendricks' bomb shell yesterday scattered the Radical calculations, and to-day he followed up the charge with a battery of stubborn logic. The Jacobins squirmed.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

Yesterday Mr. Hendricks declared the measure of arming the Southern negroes full of peril to the country, and should be resisted by the President with all the Constitutional power the Executive possesses. To-day he replied to Mr. Sherman, who claimed that the murders in Texas fully justified the measure. Mr. Hendricks inquired why it was the only State in which they claimed that outrages occurred. Texas was omitted from the provisions of the bill. The feeling and apprehension here is becoming intensified, and the expression is that we are approaching a more serious crisis than the rebellion.

THE DANGER.

The oldest and gravest men speak out their fears. A distinguished Ex-General of the Federal army, not now in politics, declared to-day that in less than twelve months, members of Congress would be hung in their respective chambers. This officer, though lately sympathizing with the Republican party, is satisfied of the fixed determination of his late political associates to overthrow the Government and seize the executive power. He says the people will first hang the traitors in the capitol as the surest means of saving the nation.

Letter From Milroy.

MILROY, July 29th 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—Again a week of sensation has passed over us, and during that short period, a dreadful, yes, a most excitable occurrence happened. On Friday evening July 24th, when the skies were overcast with the dark mantle of night, and even stars and moon invisible, one might have seen the wandering to and fro of persons, gliding here and there, whispering slowly into the ear of each other; then onward they marched, until they appeared before the Milroy Warehouse, here the doors were opened and a conference was held—but by whom? by the Carpet-Baggers, or the defunct know nothings, or by that nameless party? we were unable to find out its object, its cause were not made known, and we are afraid they know not themselves; but on the same eve we held a grand meeting and five new members were enrolled. Next Saturday our delegates are elected for the coming county convention, which takes place on the 3d of August.

OLIVER CROMWELL. Canada.

Destructive Fire in the Woods.

Ottawa, Canada, July 27.—It is estimated that the fire in the woods, this season, has destroyed, in Ottawa district, standing pine lumber to the value of four million dollars, and the woods still burning. Boats on the Montreal route are greatly detained by smoke on the river. This undoubtedly is the cause of the smoky appearance of the atmosphere at present.

Colfax's Opinion of Grant less than a year ago.

Schuyler Colfax, less than a year ago, was a candidate for President, and opposed to Grant. The following circular was circulated by his friends, and at the time it excited much comment. It was known among politicians as the "Colfax Circular." We give it below. Sixteen reasons why our Republican party should not run Gen. Grant for President in 1868:

- 1—He has all he deserves at the hand of the American people.
2—He could not deliver an inaugural address.
3—Because no Democrat has succeeded for the past quarter of a century as President of the United States.
4—Because at this peculiar period in the history of our great country we need an able and experienced statesman at the "White House."
5—Because one hundred thousand graves and four million of freedmen demand a Republican President and Vice President.
6—He is now, and always has been a Democrat, and has never endorsed the Republican party.
7—Because he has proved a failure in every capacity outside of the military.
8—He claims to have no knowledge

of Politics or National affairs.

9—Because all the Democrats and rebel papers endorse him.
10—He has followed our drunken Democratic Johnson in all his rebellious rows against Congress and our party.

11—Because he has insulted the Republican party by endorsing the removal of the Secretary of War and accepting the position himself.

12—We have one hundred better men for President.

13—Because all parties claim him as belonging to their party.

14—We have the power to select a statesman, if we wish to.

15—Because the Democrats and rebels have no other available candidate.

16—Because Illinois gave us the immortal Lincoln, and Indiana offers our most available candidate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS. PLEASE POST THIS UP.

Gen. Grant—His Tanning Operations.

[From the Denver Gazette.] An exchange, reviewing one of our complimentary notices of Grant, says he tanned the hides of copperheads, rebels, etc. The exchange alluded to has tackled the wrong persons with its statistics upon the subject, by thus criticising our remarks. We happened to have known Grant before the war and while it was going on, when, strange to say, as we are dubbed a "copperhead," we were in the same military service as himself, and under his command.

When colonel of the 21st Illinois infantry, at Mexico, Mo., he was a raving democrat. One day he was in Ringold's bank, in that city; and, upon being asked if he thought the war was to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery, he first avowed himself to be a Democrat, and then said he did not believe such to be its object; and that, if such were the object of the war, upon being convinced of the fact, he would resign his position in the Federal army and go over to the enemy.

We were at Donaldson, and know that the only tanning he indulged in at that place during the battle was the tanning of his inner hide with whiskey. He tanned himself in this manner until he was unable to sit upon his horse. That battle was fought by Gen. Smith, and Grant got the praise. How did he tan the rebels at Shiloh? We were there. On the 6th day of April, 1863, we, a "copperhead," expended upwards of one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition, shooting at the rebels our hide was tanned during the day slightly, however, by rebel bullets, while the great "rebel tanner," Grant, was down the river at Savannah. When the sun was shedding its last rays over that bloody day's work, we saw Grant, just from below, sneaking off a transport at Pittsburg Landing.

Who turned the tide of the battle the following day? Grant was there, but the fighting was done under the direction of a man who was subsequently executed and dishonored—Charles Buell. There is not a soldier who participated in that battle who will not say that only for Buell, Grant's army would have been annihilated at Shiloh. Truly has the brave Prentiss said that "the true history of that battle was never written."

Public Speeches of H. S. Grant.

The N. Y. World has compiled the public speeches of General Grant. They will be found in full below: SPEECH AT THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION TO SUSTAIN ANDREW JOHNSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, JUNE 7, 1865.

"I thank you for this reception. If I were in the habit of speaking, I am so impressed by it that I would not be able to report as I should like to do. You will have to excuse me."

SPEECH AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO GRANT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, JUNE 7, 1865.

"Gentlemen I know you will excuse me from attempting to reply to your very flattering remarks." SPEECH AT KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN. [Reported in the New York Times, August 24, 1866.]

"I am not going to reply to the address, gentlemen. I could not do so if I should try." SPEECH AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS, JANUARY 7, 1865.

After a long and flattering address from the chief orator, Grant said: "Gentlemen—I bid you good night. I am much obliged to you for this reception."

SPEECH AT THE BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. [Reported in the N. Y. Times, Aug. 17, 1865.]

"I bid you all good night." SPEECH AT TOLEDO, OHIO. [Reported in the N. Y. Times, Aug. 21, 1865.]

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens, Rev. Mr. Vincent who has come out on the train from Chicago, has kindly consented to return my thanks for this hearty welcome, which you have given me."

SPEECH IN NEW YORK ON THE BALCONY OF THE CITY HALL, AUG. 29, 1866.

[From the Herald Report.] "General Grant is remarkable for laconic addresses, and though he did not deliver an address, he said a very good thing. Turning to Farragut he said: 'Admiral, as it would be utterly impossible at this distance to make the people hear our voices, they will take our appearance for a speech.'"

Speech at the banquet at Delmonico's August 30, 1866.

On being toasted and vociferously cheered, the hero arose and said (rather incoherently): "All I can say to you is, that if the President and his Cabinet had held to their determination I would have had to leave the Admiral to do all the

talking. We would have left you off and you would have got to your beds." [Verbatim Report, N. Y. Tribune, April 30, 1866.]

Speech after the banquet at Delmonico's. Loud calls were made for General Grant, and that gallant officer was introduced by Mayor Hoffman. Gen. Grant said, "that owing to the exhaustion which they all felt after the entertainment given by his Honor the Mayor, they could not expect him to say anything further."

Speech at Niagara Falls. [Reported by the Herald, September 8, 1863.]

Loud calls for Grant. "My modesty compels me to turn over that written speech to Mr. Hall, who will deliver it for me whenever it is written." Cheers and laughter.

Speech to the Louisiana Delegation at Niagara Falls. [Herald Report, September 3, 1866.]

After leaving the President the Louisiana delegation succeeded in securing General Grant as he was smoking a cigar. After addressing him, and wringing his hands with frantic fervor, the General made a few remarks. He said that when he was in the vicinity of the Red River he always found the climate healthy, and thought that it was a pleasant place generally. He stayed there altogether about fourteen months. The first six months of the time only two of them men died, and these not from the insubricity of the place. One of them had his brains knocked out against a tree, and the other quit drinking.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, will be held at S. G. Shannon's office, in Centre Hall, on Thursday, August 6th 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A full meeting is expected, as business of importance will be transacted. The Books will also be open to receive stock subscriptions, and arrangements will be made in regard to erecting shops. The stockholders in particular, and all others who feel an interest in the Company, are invited to be present. By order of the President. S. G. SHANNON. July 31st. Secy.

STRAY.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber at Centre Hill, about ten days ago, a dark red cow about medium size, has a mottled on. Any information of the whereabouts of the same will be suitably rewarded, by the undersigned. J. C. KEMP. July 17th.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned is anxious to receive information of the whereabouts of his brother, Jacob Wingard, formerly of Union county, Pa. When last heard from he lived at Pittsburg. As his undersigned brother has matters of importance to communicate the said Jacob, any information regarding the same will be thankfully received, and is urgently solicited. SAMUEL WINGARD. Centre Hill, Pa. July 17th.

2,700,000 Customers in Four Years.

Patronize the Best!

Having the largest capital, most experienced, and extensive trade of any concern in the Dollar Sale business, we Guarantee Satisfaction in every instance, and also the best selection of Goods ever offered at

One Dollar Each.

No other concern has ever shown where our Agents are selling. Our motto, "Prompt and Reliable." Male and female agents wanted in every county.

THE LADIES.

Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of Dry and Fancy Goods, Dress Patterns, Cotton Cloth, Castors, Silver Plated Goods, Watches, &c. (Established 1864). A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for \$4; 50 for \$6; 100 for \$10; sent by mail. Free presents to get up, (worth 50 per cent more than those sent by any other concern) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for a circular.

N. B.—Our sale should not be classed with "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort. EASTMAN & KENDALL, 65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. July 17, 68.

IRWIN & WILSON are constantly receiving new goods in their line.

HARDWARE.

of every description at reduced prices—now being opened every day. ap10/68.

WAGON FOR SALE.

A good two-horse wagon, apply at Centre Hall to

may 8/68. C. F. HARLECHER.

LIME, COAL AND LUMBER.

The best WOOD COAL BURNT LIME, can be had at the Bellefonte Lime Kilns, on the Piko 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

and

Plastering Lime,

offered to the trade. The best SHAMOKIN AND WILKESBARI 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 RAELS

PALING, SHINGLES and plastering lathe for sale cheap. Office and yard, near South end of Bald Eagle Valley, Pa.

SHORTLIDGE & CO. ap10/68, ly. Bellefonte Pa.

LAMPS OF EVERY VARIETY and kind at

ap10/68. IRWIN & WILSON S.