

The Centre Reporter.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND OUR COUNTRY.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST, 7TH, 1868.

VOL. 1.—NO. 17.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Gen. 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.

ZERA P. TITZELL,
Milroy Millin Co., Pa.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
His store consists of Tinware and Self-Sealing
SPEARS ANTI-DUST COOKING
STOVE,
the best cook in the world.

The Celebrated Barley Sheaf.
Ironside Cook.
Fulton Range.
Oriental Base Burner Parlor Stove.
Spear's Parlor.
Spear's Orbiular.
Also great variety of Gas Burners, Egg
Cannons, and other Stoves and Heaters,
suitable for dwellings, Stores for offices,
Churches, Schools, Houses, &c.
A full line of Tinware and Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans on hand. Particular attention
paid to Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing.
Close cash purchasers will find it an ad-
vantage to give him a call. His Store is
near the R. R. Depot.
June 19/68, 6m.

TINWARE! TINWARE!

J. REIBER,
Respectfully announces to the citizens of
Pottsville, that he is now prepared
to furnish upon shortest notice, and as
cheap as elsewhere, every article in the
line of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOON, PIPES, SPOUTING,
All kinds of repairing done. He has al-
ways on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dis-
hes, &c., &c.

SILVERPLATING.
For bargains executed in the finest and most
durable style. Give him a call. His charges
are reasonable.
ap10/68, 1y.

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

NEW BUGGIES,
with and without top, and which will be
sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reason-
able credit given.
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c.,
made to order, and warranted to give satis-
faction in every respect.
All kinds of repairing done in short no-
tice. Call and see the stock of Buggies be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
ap10/68, 1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

Bellefonte, Pa.
**LATH HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE
& CO.**
E. C. HUNES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash.
This Bank is now organized for the pur-
pose of Banking under the law of the United
States.
Certificates issued by Hunes, McAllister,
Hale & Co., will be paid at maturity, and
Checks of deposit at sight as usual on pre-
sentations at the counter of the said First Na-
tional Bank.
Particular attention given to the purchase
and sale of Government Securities.
E. C. HUNES,
ap10/68, President.

C. H. GUTELLUS,

Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aronson-
burg, in the office formerly occupied by
Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with
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 assertion. 28-Teeth
Extracted without pain. may 22/68, 1y

MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO.,

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest.
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coun-
pms. ap10/68.

JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and
First st. At home, except, perhaps, the
first two weeks of every month.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68, 1y.

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and
Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of Potter and adjoining townships.
Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in
the active practice of Medicine and Sur-
gery. ap10/68, 1y.

H. X. McALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,
McALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.
ap10/68.

A. DAMHOY-ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office on High Street, Bellefonte
Pa. ap10/68, 1y.

JOHN P. MITCHELL-ATTORNEY
AT-LAW, Office in the Democrat-
ic Watchman Office. ap30/68.

W. H. LARIMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Office with the District Attorney, in the
Court House. may15/68.

D. R. P. SMITH, offers his Professional
services, Office, Centre Hall, Pa.
ap17/68, 1y.

JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly
pays attention to all business entrusted
to him. July7/68.

MILLERS HOTEL
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily. This fa-
vorite Hotel has been refitted and furni-
shed by its new proprietor, and is now in
every respect one of the most pleasant coun-
try Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The
traveling community and drovers will al-
ways find the best accommodations. Drovers
can at all times be accommodated with
stables and pasture for any number of cat-
tle or horses. GEO. MILLER,
Proprietor.

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 ex-
pediently executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
FRIDAY, AUG. 7th, 1868.

Ohio's Statesman.

Speech of George H. Pendleton—
Noble and Eloquent Words—the
Platform and the Candi-
dates Endorsed.

The Democrats of West Virginia
held their State Convention at Grafton
on the 16th. The attendance was un-
usually large, and resolutions endors-
ing the nomination of Seymour and
Blair, and demanding the repeal of the
registry law in force in that State,
were unanimously and enthusiastically
adopted. Hon. G. H. Pendleton
was present, and delivered the follow-
ing speech:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—
The Chairman of your State Execu-
tive Committee, when he invited me to
attend your meeting to-day, told me
that I had no truer friends in the Union
than I would meet here in West Vir-
ginia. You have proven his statement
to be true. I came obedient to your
bidding. I desired to see you, to make
your personal acquaintance, and to re-
turn to you my thanks for the warm
and constant support of your delegates
to the National Convention. I came
to show you that no personal disap-
pointment lingers in my breast or damp-
ens for an instant the ardor of my
efforts for the success of your party
(cheers), but that far above all personal
considerations I rate the success of
the principles in which I believe, and
that whoever shall bear the flag on
which these principles are inscribed I
shall be found close by his side in the
thickest of the fight to cheer him with
my voice and to aid him with my arm.
I came to urge upon you, Democrats
and Republicans alike, to trample un-
der foot every prepossession and pre-
judice and passion, if it were dear as
life itself, and, rising to the height of
this great struggle, to remember that
we have only a life to give and a noble
and enduring government to save. [Ap-
plause.] I am a party man; I avow
it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or
sectarian sense. I am attached from
conviction to the principles of the Demo-
cratic party; I have studied its his-
tory from the foundation of the govern-
ment. It would be impossible for me
to make myself heard in this immense
audience unless you keep quiet, and I
shall ask that while I am speaking you
will allow me to proceed without inter-
ruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for
the very cordial reception you have
just given me. In the States I have
found it to be the party of liberty and
progress. In the Federal government
I have found it to be exponent of that
fundamental principle of the Constitu-
tion that all powers which are not
granted are reserved. It has been the
consistent opponent of consolidation in
the one system and of excessive admin-
istration in the other. It has been at
once the firm supporter of the rights of
the States, and of the just powers of
the Federal government. In every
vicissitude of our history it has ap-
peared to direct us with its wisdom, and
to execute us by its courage, and to-
day it stands as it did in 1788 and 17-
99, under the guidance of Mr. Jeffer-
son, pointing us to the path of safety,
which is now, as it was then, the path
of the Constitution, of fraternal har-
mony and peace. The Convention
which sat in New York was an august
assemblage. It was the true council
of our party. It embraced our best
and purest and wisest men. The roll
of the States was called, and not one
was without a representative. The
roll of the districts was called, and not
one of them was missing. The doctrine
of State suicide was not recognized, the
dissolution of the Union was not ac-
knowledged. Every State was invited
to be present, and every State accepted
the invitation. Every State selected
such citizen as she chose, and thus it
happened—North Carolina and South
Carolina, and Georgia and Virginia,
as in the days of the Revolution,

in fraternal council with Massachusetts
and New York, and Pennsylvania and
New Jersey, and that Hampton and
Preston and Forrest sat side by side
with Steadman and Morgan. The
Convention was the sign and the sym-
bol and the prophecy of a restored
Union and a harmonious people. It
rose to the dignity of its high duty. The
eyes of the world were upon its pro-
ceedings. Greater than the holy alle-
giance which subjugated people and di-
vided empires, its mission was to en-
franchise a people of our race, to re-
store the Union of our States and to
maintain the institution of civil lib-
erty. For the first time in their history
the American people realized that free
government was in danger and that the
fate of the Republic trembled in the
balance. They had been taught to be-
lieve that freedom was indigenous in
our soil, and shutting their eyes to the
teachings of all history, shutting their
eyes to the facts connected with our
own Revolution, they had huggled to
themselves the delusion that in what-
ever storm of faction or passion or re-
volutionary fervor, liberty at least was
safe. They had awakened from the
dream, and as they sent representa-
tives to the Convention they charged
them, as the dictator of old was charg-
ed, to see to it that no detriment hap-
pened to the Republic. By a unani-
mous vote they adopted a declaration
of principles, fidelity to the Constitu-
tion, fidelity to the Union, fidelity to
the rights of the States, fidelity to the
rights of the citizen, fidelity to the prin-
ciples of civil liberty, fidelity to that
policy in matters of finance and tax-
ation, which, by paying the public debt
in legal tender notes, will lift from the
shoulders of labor the burdens which
oppress it, and by lightening the mea-
sure of taxation will secure to it the
just rewards of a cheerful and contented
industry. [Cheers.] The speaker
then referred in many eulogistic terms
to the nominees of the Democratic Con-
vention, and said if anything more
was needed to fire the heart with en-
thusiasm let it be drawn from the con-
trasts the country to-day presented.
The Republican party had been in ab-
solute power for eight years. Where
was the Constitution they swore to up-
hold? Where was the Union they
swore to maintain? After briefly di-
lating on the course pursued by the
Republican party since the war, more
particularly with respect to the recon-
struction of States, he went on to state
that Congress had usurped to itself all
power over the State governments of
the South, and had, in fact, destroyed
them. Adverting to the military govern-
ment, Mr. Pendleton continued: It
is reproducing in our country the les-
sons of all history. The despotism of
the legislative assembly is the worst
despotism in the world. It is the most
selfish, the most cruel, the most auda-
cious, and the most short-lived. It ends
in anarchy, and this is speedily fol-
lowed by the calm repose of the order
of the sword. Recall the history of the
Roman Senate and the Emperors.
Recall the history of the Long Parliam-
ent and the tyranny of the common-
wealth. Recall the history of the Leg-
islative Assembly of France and of the
consulate and the empire, and read in
them the certain prophecy of the fate
of this government if Congressional us-
urpation shall run its course. Have
we not already a part fulfillment? Con-
gress has despoiled the President of the
just powers of his office and has vested
them in the General. It has despoiled
the States of their right of civil gov-
ernment and vested them, too, in the
same officer. It has given him power
over all the military commanders, and
to his decision it has referred every
question of interpretation and execu-
tion of the reconstruction laws. And
this same officer, wielding this enor-
mous power, backed by the army, sus-
tained by all the military organizations
by whatever name they may be known,
appealing to the fervor which yet re-
mains after the struggles of a terrible
war, demands that he shall be elected
President of the United States. And
this party which supports him declares
that if they cannot do it by the votes
of you men of the North, it will elect
him by the votes of the negroes and
carpet baggers in the reconstructed
States of the South. Gentlemen, do
you see no danger here? When years
ago, we predicted this result and warn-
ed against the first step in revolution-
ary progress the Republicans laughed
at our fears and called us copperheads

and traitors. [Applause.] When
Napoleon was called on, young, un-
known to his countrymen, never hav-
ing had command even of a regiment,
to quell the revolt of the sections, he
did it effectually. In four years he
was First Consul and master of the
French people. How grand the theory
which the Democratic party opposes to
this whole system of the Republicans.
I read from the declaration of princi-
ples:

First, Immediate restoration of all
the States to their rights in the Union
and under the Constitution and of civil
government to the American people.
Second, Amnesty for all past political
offenses and the regulation of the
elective franchise in the States by their
citizens.

The Republican party is the party
of usurpation. It is also the party
of corruption. Read the report of the
Commissioner of Revenue. Count the
number of clerks who are seeking in
vain to discover the amount of pecu-
lation in the Treasury Department. Go
to the War Department and see the
mutilated archives, and ask why they
were destroyed. Visit the penitenti-
aries and count the public plunderers,
who are confined there. [Hear, hear.]
He reviewed the expenditures of the
Federal government from July 1, 1865
to July 1, 1868, showing that the
Democratic administrations had been
much more economical. Moreover, he
would ask why was it that the amount
realized from taxes for 1869 would be
less than the amount realized in 1866,
considering that the rate of taxation
was substantially the same. It is time
that this Republican Congress had di-
minished in part or in whole the tax on
the manufactures in New England or
on whisky; but they would not ma-
terially change the aggregate. Pay-
ment was more difficult than previously.
Labor found no occupation, energy and
enterprise were paralyzed, and all be-
cause a Republican administration cur-
tailed the currency, disturbing all val-
ues, checking all enterprise, throwing
out of employment all labor. In the
meantime the work of contraction is
steadily pushed. Look at every
monthly report of the Secretary of the
Treasury. You will find that every
month the debt that bears interest in
gold is increased. You will find that
every dollar that bears no inter-
est at all, or that bears interest in
currency, is converted as rapidly as pos-
sible into the bonds which pay interest
in gold; and why is this? Is there
too much currency in the country?
Is there a plethora of money? Lespecu-
lation rife? No man will dare affirm
it, and yet this work of contraction
still goes on and value is coined for
the bondholder out of the sweat and tears,
the blood and bones and muscles of the
laboring man; and when we ask the
reason we are answered by the decla-
rations of the Republican Convention
of Chicago, that the bonds must be
paid in gold according to the spirit
and letter of the contract. I deny
that it is according to either the spirit
or letter of the contract under which
the five-twenty bonds were sold. I say
neither the spirit nor the letter of the
law under which these bonds were
issued, nor good faith, nor good morals,
nor exact justice to the bondholder,
require that they should be paid in
gold. They are payable in legal ten-
der, and in this opinion I am sustained
by the Democratic Convention at New
York. [Applause.] What the amount
of indebtedness under the system of the
Republican party would be he could
not say. \$2,500,000 we know it is now.
Less than that it certainly will not be.
The interest on that sum will be \$150-
000,000 in gold, and this amount is to
be drawn annually from the people of
the country, during all your lives,
and the lives of your youngest children,
in order to carry out the dogmas of
the Republican party. On the other
hand, the Democratic party are op-
posed to extension and desires the im-
mediate payment of the debt. [Hear.]
It declares that the money collected
from the people should not be squan-
dered, but applied to the payment of
the debt interest. It declares that the
five-twenty bonds shall be paid in
legal tender, and until they be paid
they shall be subjected to the same
rate of taxation as all property. It
declares there shall be one currency
for the government and the people, for
the laborer and the office-holder, the
pensioner and the soldier, the producer
and the bondholder. [Cheers.] And

how is it practicable to pay this debt
—three hundred and thirty millions—
if bonds are held in the Treasury De-
partment as security for the national
bank circulation. Redeem them the
very moment you have the option to
do so with legal tender notes, and let
them supply this place of the bank pa-
per. This measure alone, with very
little inflation of the currency, and
without any addition to the taxation
will redeem the debt and save the
twenty million in gold which are now
paid as a bonds to national banks. He
also recommended the redemption with
legal tender notes of the five hundred
million of the first issue of the five-
twenties payable this year at the op-
tion of the government. He urged
that such measures would stop the
contraction and reverse the policy of
the Treasury Department and give
stability to the money market. He
strongly advocated the expansion of the
currency, and pointed out the folly and
uselessness of contraction, citing many
instances in favor of his arguments for
the reduction of the national debt.
The accruing revenues would enable
you, without further expansion, to pay
off the residue of the five-twenties as
they mature, and then to diminish still
further the amount of interest conse-
quently the taxes. If then the curren-
cy were found redundant gradual con-
traction could be effected, and as it
would come when the debt had been
paid, when the necessity for large sums
of money on the part of the govern-
ment had ceased, when taxes were low,
it could be accomplished without the
oppression and disaster which now at-
tend it. I have been represented as
inimical to the bondholder. Gentle-
men, you shall judge me. I am hos-
tile to no class or interest in the country.
I simply desire to be just—to the
bondholder, just to the people. I
would live up with scrupulous fidelity
to the terms of our contracts. I would
pay the interest of the five-twenties in
gold, because the government promised
to do so. I would pay the principal
and interest of the ten-forties in gold,
because the government promised to
do so. I would pay the principal of
five-twenties in legal tender notes, be-
cause the bondholders agreed to receive
them in payment, and as I would not
repudiate an honest bargain to make
money for the people, so will I not re-
pudiate an honest bargain to make
money for the public creditors. [Cheers.]
He did not think that policy would
give a depreciating currency, but, on
the contrary, was of opinion that just
as the public debt was thus discharged
will the certainty of its ultimate re-
demption be more apparent, and its
value be rapidly and steadily increased.
These bonds operate as a mortgage up-
on the property and labor of the coun-
try. There are two thousand millions of
them. Pay off these two thousand
millions and will not the legal tenders
be just in the proportion more valu-
able? I know the evils of a depreciated
currency. I would not aid in depreciat-
ing our currency. I fought against it
when it was proposed by the legal ten-
der act, but since it was accomplished
—since the debt was contracted in legal
tender—since it may be lawfully
and honestly paid in legal tender—I
am in favor of continuing it until we
can secure the people, who have al-
ready suffered all the evils, whatsoever
good may be expected from the sys-
tem. But, gentlemen, I detain you
too long. I have sought to bring in
sharp contrast the two parties and their
respective principals. Choose between
them. [Cheers.]

Several other speakers having de-
livered addresses, the Convention ad-
journed at 8 o'clock.

**Parks, Moore and Jerrells, the
Adams' Express Robbers, Hung
by a Mob on the Same Tree that
Clifton, Elliott and Roseberry
were Hung, &c., &c.**

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Parks,
Moore and Jerrells, the Adams' Ex-
press robbers, arrested at Mattoon,
Cole county, Illinois, on Friday, ar-
rived at Seymour, Indiana, at half
past ten o'clock last night, and soon
after left in a wagon with a guard
from Brownstown, to be delivered to
the Sheriff of Jackson county. When
near the vicinity where Clifton, Elliott
and Roseberry were hung, the wagon
was suddenly surrounded by about one
hundred and fifty armed men, all mask-
ed. The guard was overpowered and
the prisoners taken out and hung. At
last accounts they were still hanging

on the same tree where the others were
hung. Previous to the hanging the
prisoners were questioned as to the nu-
merous robberies which have occurred
in Jackson county, but with the excep-
tion of acknowledgement of small de-
predations, nothing was gained from
them.

Nebraska.

From the largest city in the State,
Omaha, to the State itself the transi-
tion is easy. This infant sister of the
Union is destined to play an important
part as one of the great agricultural
regions, when it is filled up with a
thriving and industrious population.
The soil is exuberantly fertile, and
ninety bushels of oats are raised to the
acre, weighing forty pounds to the
bushel. Forty bushels of wheat, or
one hundred bushels of corn, are raised
to the acre. Potatoes are an uncer-
tain crop, in consequence of the fre-
quent and long continued droughts,
but in a favorable season the yield is
abundant. Fruit is not generally
raised, because the high winds are in-
jurious to it, and any movements in
that direction must be preceded by the
planting of trees and hedge rows as a
protection to it. Grapes are a speci-
ality, and produce wines equal in qual-
ity to those of Missouri and Iowa, while
melons are abundant.

Jackson vs. Grant.

"I shall have no policy of my own
to interfere against the people."
U. S. GRANT.
"I say again, fellow-citizens, remem-
ber the fate of ancient Rome, and vote
for no candidate who will not tell you
with the frankness of an independent
freeman, the principles upon which, if
elected, he will administer your Govern-
ment."
"That man deserves to be a slave
who would vote for a man candidate
when his liberties are at stake."
ANDREW JACKSON.

In Franklin, Tennessee, on the night
of the 20th instant, John Guthrie, a
negro who had ravished a young girl
named Ezell, was taken from jail and
hanged by a mob. The next evening,
as a brother of the girl was on his way
home, he was fired upon by some ne-
groes who were lying in wait, and re-
ceived a wound from which he died on
Sunday. A band of about three hun-
dred negroes subsequently gathered
near the town, and for two or three
days the citizens were in a state of great
alarm—expecting an attack.

The New York Times fears the
Democratic majority in that city next
fall may reach 90,000 votes.
There are not so many papers in
this country, by one hundred and fifty
as there were five years ago.

A South Carolina alligator, proba-
bly in the interest of the "rebel Demo-
cracy," ate a promising young black
voter the other day.

Snyder County.—The Trevorton
Railroad, formerly owned by Messrs.
Hall, Thomas, & Co, has recently been
purchased by the Reading Railroad
Company.—The Maine sawmill has
been purchased by George Schure
and Mr. Carey for the sum of \$30,000.

The attempt to distribute arms to
the negroes of the South by the Rad-
ical Congress, so as to prevent Demo-
crats from voting for President, is one
of the grossest of all the outrages per-
petrated by this infernal Congress. It
is a direct invitation to another civil war
in order to perpetuate the rule of the
Republican party.

Forney in Praise of Seymour.
Honor to New York! Her Govern-
ment has acted like a man who knows
when the time for partizanship is at
an end. Her gallant Seventh is now at
Harrisburg, and side by side our brave
Pennsylvanians, preparing to resist the
invaders. This is the true spirit of
brotherly love. But while the city of
New York is doing so much to save
our State, what is the city of Philadel-
phia doing?—*Forney's Press, June,*
1863.

A scaly set of notes (notes endorsed
by the people) for the proposed Rad-
ical chorus:
Grant as a flat.
Colfax as a sharp.
John Covode as a "natural."

Five Alabama negroes of the church-
going sort caught the pastor of a rival
congregation, a few nights since, flog-
ged him, robbed him of his cash and
watch, and warned him to leave the
country.

We can't understand how Grant
tanned old Andy. If ever a man was
thoroughly tanned by another it is
Grant, who was proven, publicly, a
liar and a fool, by Andrew Johnson
and the combined testimony of five
officers. We may indulge in a few
more reminiscences concerning Grant's
tanning qualities at some future time.

Baltimore, July 28.—Yesterday af-
ternoon Col. W. W. Woolley, of Cin-
cinnati, who was lately in the custody
of the impeachment managers at
Washington, by his counsel, R. J.
Brent and R. T. Merrick, sued out of
the superior court of this city a writ
against Gen. B. F. Butler for false im-
prisonment, for incarcerating him be-
fore he had authority to do so from
the House of Representatives, and al-
so for seizing the private telegrams of
the colonel. Damages were laid in the
suit at \$100,000.

Another suit was also brought in the
same court, by R. J. Brent and W.
Middleton, as counsel for Kimberly
Bros., of this city, to recover some
\$31,000 or more, alleged to have been
extorted from them by Gen. Butler,
by dress, while military commander
at Fortras Monroe. Process in both
suits was duly served on General But-
ler as he passed through here in the
New York train last evening, on his
way to Massachusetts.

Orville Grant, a brother of the Gen-
eral, lives in Chicago, and has just given
\$100 to a Seymour and Blair Club.

Not long ago, at Milwaukee, one
young Jacobs, aged 19, led to the altar
a lady of 88, whose son threatened im-
mediately after wards to kill his juve-
nile step-father. Jacobs applied to the
municipal authorities for protection,
and the step-son was arrested and held
to bail. In the same city is living a
gentleman whose father, aged 70, re-
cently married a damsel of 20, who is
now the grandmother of a woman of
25, and great-grandmother of two
bright boys.

New Albany, July 28.—A man
named Peters, working in a saw mill
near Greenacrest, Ind., fell on the circu-
lar saw and was cut in two, lengthwise.

"Whenever I spoke of the great ques-
tion of the day, he (Grant) immedi-
ately commenced to talk horse."—*Ben-
F. Wade.*

LADIES LOOK HERE!
FAIRER & CO.,
Bellefonte,
Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs,
Mozambique, Epps, Alpaca, Delaine,
Lans, Brilliant, Mullins, Calicoes, Tick-
ings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coat-
ing, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White
Fancy Linen, Table Cloths, Counterpanes,
Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored
Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings,
White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Pat-
terns, Tidy Curtains, Shawls, Work Baskets,
&c., &c.

SUNDOWNS,
Notions of every kind, White Goods of
every description, Perfumery, Ribbons—
Velvet, Tulle and Bonnet, Cords and
Braid, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies
and Misses Skirts.

HOOP SKIRTS,
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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 if not lower than Philadelphia and
New York retail prices.
Also the only agent in Bellefonte, for the
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**DOESSA PATENT COLLAPSING
SKIRT.**
Its peculiarity is that it can be altered in
any shape or size the wearer may desire,
so as to perfectly fit all ladies.
G. W. FAIRER & CO.,
June 5/68, 1y. No. 4, Bush's Arcade.

COACH MANUFACTORY.
HARDMAN PHILLIPS,
AT HIS manufacturing establishment at
Yeagertown, on the Lewistown
and Bellefonte Turnpike, has now on hand
a few stocks of Goringes, Buggies, Sulkeys
and Spring Wagons, which he now offers
for sale as superior in quality and styles 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 States,
and can be sold at lower prices than those
manufactured in large towns and cities,
amidst high rents and ruinous prices of liv-
ing. Being master of his own situation,
and anxious to excel in his artistic profession
and free from any annoyances in his busi-
ness, 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.
R E P A I R I N G
of all kinds done neatly, promptly, and
reasonably.
Yeagertown, June 12, 1868.—1y.