

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
FRIDAY, AUG. 7th, 1868.
FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
of Missouri.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
of Fayette County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
of Columbia County.

Read the speech of Geo. H. Pendleton, on the outside of the REPORTER.
Georgia has elected two Democratic U. S. Senators—Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller.
A Democratic meeting at Elk Lick, in Missouri, was broken up by a radical row. Over one hundred shots were fired, and probably twenty persons were hit by bullets. Of those shot the three dead men were Radicals, whose names we have not learned, and seven others of that party were badly injured. Of the Democrats five or six were quite seriously hurt.

The Democracy of Tioga county, have pronounced in favor of Mortimer F. Elliott, of that county, for Congress. Mr. Elliott is said to be a young man of fine abilities. The Lock Haven Democrat says:
As it now stands, the contest will be between Mackey, of Clinton, Elliott, of Tioga, Maynard, of Lycoming and Bush, of Centre. Out of this list an acceptable candidate ought to be selected and elected.

Another Voting Element for Grant.

Since the radicals have determined to place the negro upon an equality with the whites, another and a new voting element has turned up. The monkeys in the country have held a caucus and unanimously resolved that they are just as good as negroes, and demand the right to vote and to be placed upon an equality with the negroes, whom radicals have placed upon an equality with the whites. A committee of monkeys was appointed to wait upon Sumner and Greeley, and ask to be "reconstructed" in time to vote for Grant. These radical champions of negro equality declared that, in their opinion, their (the monkey) race, had been oppressed long enough, and assured them that the radical party would recognize them as a "man and a brother."
As Grant could not be scared by a monkey, these fellows think they need not be afraid of Grant, and are willing to "trust him."

"The Bonds and Ship Builders."

The Trade Journal, a neutral paper, published weekly in Philadelphia, by Wm. E. Harris & Co., and stating the objects of their paper thus:
"The editorial department of the Trade Journal is devoted to the enhancement of the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and is entirely free from all sectarian prejudices or political influences of a purely partisan character. The market reports are always corrected and revised up to the latest point, and can be relied upon by the mercantile community, as affording the most correct and comprehensive information."
In the issue of the 11th inst., we find in the Journal an editorial headed, "The Bonds and the Shipbuilders," from which we take a few extracts on taxing the government bonds. After giving the effect, of the exemption of the Bonds, on the industry of the country, they give us a view of the feelings of one of the largest shipbuilders in that city, and the editors introduce it as follows:
"Mr. Donald McKay is not the only shipbuilder who can 'tell the same experiences.' Says that gentleman on the 2nd inst., and he speaks the present language of all the shipbuilders in the United States:
"Many of our former large ship-owners, and some of them were my customers, tell me they prefer to invest their money in government securities, which are exempt from taxation, and thus receive a better rate of interest for the year through, than from an investment of an equal amount in commercial property subject to taxation. The people are constantly flattering themselves that some miraculous change for the better will take place in the mechanical industries, but cannot say how or when it will take place. My opinion is, it will occur when an equality in taxation takes place: tax government bonds as other property and 'better times' would soon follow. Judging from my intimate knowledge of the voice of the mechanical classes in my employ and employed in this vi-

city, men of stability and intelligence, both home and foreign born, Republicans and Democrats, are a unit on the subject of having equal taxation, and say they are determined at the next election to support the party platform equalizing justly the burden of taxation."
The editors comment upon this as follows:
"What have the croakers against the taxation upon Federal bonds to say now? Nearly all the picaresque press of the country, and a few respectable newspapers howled against the imposition of taxes upon the Government securities. They declared with solemn effrontery that 'the people' would not stand such an infringement of their rights; but how do we find the case now? Precisely in that condition, in which far-seeing men predicted that it would be, nearly eight years ago. The non-taxable bonds set a premium upon the neglect of agriculture, and the abandonment of many useful commercial pursuits. Let those editors who opposed the taxation, if they desire to see how 'the people' receive the proposal—let them visit the districts where the pedestrian's echo resounds through the spot that was once alive with all the appliances necessary for ship construction, and he will find thousands of poor people who voted during the war with the Republican party, banded with men who were once called copperheads; but now they have both united to form a grand league to aid in carrying out the principles of equal and exact justice to all men; and this platform includes 'equality of taxation.' Says Mr. McKay again:
"I would be happy to introduce these editors in several hours to over one thousand workmen, mechanics and laborers, and with the exception of about one in a hundred they are determined to vote for the party at the next election that adopts taxation of bonds equally with other property, and the party doing this will obtain the support of the oppressed working classes of the country."
Thus we find that the cry of "party" is dying out, and that good men and true, rich men and poor, having buried the dead issues of the past, are more and more uniting upon broad, national, and in a great measure commercial principles, for holding which, a few short months ago a man was dubbed an enthusiast or a grayback. If it should be necessary for the good of this nation and for the advancement of our mercantile prosperity to go farther than taxation, and advocate the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, we might then esteem it our duty to approve such measures, as would best promote our national welfare. In the meantime, however let us try the taxation scheme.

County Convention.

The Democratic county Convention meets at Bellefonte, on Tuesday next, 11th, to nominate a county ticket. The Delegate elections will be held, Saturday previous, August 8th.

Potter tp., Seymour and Blair Club.

The Democracy of Potter township, held an adjourned meeting in the Reporter office, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. P. Hoffer, Judge Hosterman was elected chairman pro tem, and Dr. Smith Secretary. After some deliberation, the following gentlemen were elected as permanent officers of the club: President, Judge Hosterman. Vice Presidents, John Rishel, Mm. McCormick, John Shannon, and Col. Love. Secretary, Fred Kurtz, Assistant Secretary, Jackson Spangler. Treasurer, Wm. Wolf. All present signed their names to the constitution and became members of the club.
The first meeting of the club was appointed for Churchville, on Thursday evening, August 13th.

Election of Presidential Electors by the Legislature.

In the lower house of the Louisiana Legislature a bill is to be introduced providing that the Legislature shall elect Presidential Electors for that State. This is in accordance with orders from the rumpers at Washington. The radicals fear that the negroes may not support Grant, and to make sure of the thing they are now endeavoring to shape matters so, that there will be no election at all by the people of the southern States, and that instead the radical legislatures shall choose electors who shall vote for Grant. This is our readers will recollect, was the old South Carolina plan, and for it she was always hooted and abused by these very fellows, who are now copying after her, to suit a present case—making sure, in this manner of the electoral vote of the South, for Grant. Can infamy run deeper, and usurpation take

a more bold step! Grant to be elected, by electors from one half of the Union, in whose choice the people will not be allowed to cast a vote, and in opposition to their almost unanimous wish! Must such outrages be submitted to?
The radicals usurpers clearly have no confidence in the people; they do not trust the masses, hence they lay those dastardly plans to remain in power, from which the people are yearning to hurl them.
Can any candid republican vote with such a party, whose whole programme is villany and usurpation?
Radical County Convention.
The radical County Convention, held at Bellefonte, on last Wednesday, was the most sickly concern in that line, which we ever witnessed—only about one half of the districts being represented. From the lower end, there was but a single delegate, Coburn from Haines—Miles and Penn being unrepresented. Gregg township, R. H. Duncan, B. Dunkle, Jno. Reinhart. Potter—S. H. Stover, H. Mitchell, Wm. McFarland, J. T. Stewart.
Walker—Wm. Rodgers Geo. Swartz H. M'Even. Bellefonte—Wm. Shortledge, Jno. Irvin, Geo. Kurtz. Howard bor.—W. L. Gordon, R. V. Butler, J. Royer. Howard township—J. Jenkins, A. Montgomery, J. Holder. Boggs—A. Gregg, J. Sommer-ville, W. Smith, J. Yarnel, Milesburg—R. Miles, C. G. Ryan, S. Hout. Unionville—J. M. Blair, B. Rich, G. Alexander. Phillipsburg—G. Zigler, R. Loyd, J. Mock, Liberty—J. Bechtel, J. Herlacher. Worth—S. R. Brindle, E. Turner, W. Woodring. Benner—R. Kendall, J. E. Mitchell, W. Irvin.
There were a few more delegates present, whose names have escaped us. About one half of the townships, on the other side of the county were unrepresented.
John Irwin was chairman and J. P. Coburn Secy., of this rump.
The chairman of the county committee, Mr. Yocum, read a long speech, telling of our good crops, that the pestilence of Asia had escaped us, (copied from a thanks-giving proclamation) was pleased with negro suffrage and negro reconstruction. He swore Seymour was a rebel, and the platform all repudiation. He finally subsided, and there was nary a cheer.
For chairman Yocum, had led to choke 'em.
The county rump then declared unanimously for Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, for Congress, with authority to select his own conferees.
Theo. Gregg, was nominated on 1st ballot for Assembly, he had 44 votes, and Francis Jodon 14.
The first ballot for commissioner stood: Is. Richards, of Huston 19, J. C. Williams of Phillipsburg 21, John Strunk of Marion 11, and W. H. Sellers of Harris 10. On 2nd ballot Williams was nominated, he receiving 35, and Richards 26.
For Auditor, J. H. Mitchell, of Harris, by acclamation.
For District Attorney, they went a begging to find one to accept it—Love said no; Gray said no; Furst said no; Yocum said no; Thad. Stevens, wasn't there, they poked the nomination on him, and we learn since he will institute a suit against the rump for slander.
For Surveyor, J. P. Trezuly was nominated, he receiving 34 votes, and Jesse Underwood 26.
Here Yocum said he received a dispatch from Armstrong thanking them for his nomination. Three cheers for Armstrong were ordered, but the rump broke down on the 2nd cheer. After some other unimportant business the rump adjourned, with the exception of the delegate from the Press office, who is reported to be still in session, voting for Jodon.
The chair was empowered to choose judicial conferees, should he deem it worth while.

Japan.

DECREES AGAINST THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS—CIVIL WAR.
LONDON, July 27.—Further advices from Japan to the 30th of June have been received. All the Ministers of foreign powers in Japan had united in a protest against the revival of the Mikado's decrees against the native Christians.
The civil war continued to rage with much violence. The troops of the Mikado were in possession of all the ports open to foreigners by treaty. The brother of Itoishi Bashi, the ex-Tycoon, was at the head of the revolt against the spiritual Emperor, and had a large army under his command, with which he was gradually advancing on Yeddo, in which city the party of the Tycoon is very strong. There had been some fighting between the hostile forces in the vicinity of Yeddo, but no decisive successes are reported on either side. It was thought that the war between the two parties, whose respective strength and resources appeared to be so evenly balanced, would result in a division of the country into two independent empires, governed respectively by the Mikado and Tycoon.

KENTUCKY.

Governor Stevenson Elected, and by the Largest Majority Ever Given in that State.
How Are You, Impenchant? How Are You, Carpet-Baggers? How Are You, "Useless?"

READ YOUR BOOM!

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.
Stevenson's majority in the city is 7,752, a gain of 3,691 since last August. Our whole ticket in the city is carried by majorities ranging from five to eight thousand. Heavy gains throughout the State as far as heard from, and a falling off of the Radical vote. Stevenson's majority will be over fifty thousand and will probably reach sixty thousand.

Letter from General Hancock—Cordial Support of the Ticket.

St. Louis, July 19.
S. T. Glover.
My DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing, as I really do, that the preservation of constitutional government depends on the success of the Democratic party in the coming election, were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false, you did exactly right. Principles, not men, is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute, not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced; but shall I cease to revere those principles because by mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never, never. These sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends who, hailing from every section of the Union, preferred me by their votes, and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them all justice to believe that they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortunes, but to serve their country through me, and that they will not suffer anything like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty.
I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed)
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT UPON THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE PAYMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT BONDS IS PITHILY CONDENSED BY A NEW YORK JOURNAL IN THE SUBJOINED PROPOSITIONS:

"If the law promised to pay the principal of the five-twenties in gold, the discharge of the debt in anything less valuable would be a repudiating stride. But if, on the other hand, the law promised payment in greenbacks, the discharge of the debt in something more valuable would be a betrayal of the taxpayers to make the bondholders a gift."
"Any one who will take the trouble to read the law will find that it did not promise to pay the principal of the five-twenties in gold; and that it did promise, and pledge the faith of the government to the people that that principal, and every other 'claim and demand against the United States, except in interest on the bonds,' should be payable in money. What money? The laws of the United States now, as then, in force, expressly answer by declaring treasury notes—'greenbacks'—to be 'lawful money and a legal tender in the United States' for all purposes that can be expressed or imagined except two which the law sets forth. Outside of these two exceptions, the law recognizes nothing as money save 'greenbacks.' Commerce accords with the law, and in all its multifarious transactions, knows no other standard of value,—no other money. Government does the same; and Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and every other State in the Union, receives its taxes and pays its debts, through contracted when gold and silver were money, in the money of the United States. Only the holders of United States bonds, and the party which advocates their demand, say they will not take United States money; that it is not good enough for them; that the people must be taxed to death to pay them in a commodity of greater value than the money they bargained to receive, and the paying power of which they promised the people to maintain.
Compliance with the demand would be, exactly, a 'betrayal of the taxpayers to make the bondholders a gift.' The value of that gift would be the difference between the value of the commodity given and the money which the law says shall be received in payment. If the whole amount of the bonds be \$200,000,000, the value of the gift would be \$800,000,000. Eight hundred millions of dollars is the sum which the bondholders demand as a reward for betraying the taxpayers.—Chicago Times.

Letter From Milroy.

MILROY, August 5th 1868.
Mr. Editor.—The news of the past week in this place is rather scarce, both in political and domestic circles, and the weather has been very dry, to such an extent that many farmers complain of the want of rain, for their corn and potatoes; although the weather has been threatening and windy, but we even have not had the pleasure of a shower, for some time.
During the past week the first load of New Wheat, was brought to this place, from your county, to the warehouse of J. P. Blymeyer which is now at present under repairs, the office is being plastered and refitted, and the outside has been painted and in general made convenient for the receiving of grain. Mr. Blymeyer has made ample arrangements for the storing of any quantity of grain, during the coming winter. The second story to the warehouse attached to Couch's Mills, was raised, and will soon be finished.
The delegate election was held on Saturday, and two good Democratic members sent to the County Convention, which met at Lewistown on Monday last; the convention was opened by the President, and the following gentlemen nominated for the several offices.
Prothonotary—J. K. Rhodes.
Register and Recorder—John Baum.
Commissioner—A. Harshbarger.
Auditor—James Daraco.
Legislature—John Taylor.
District Attorney—James Rakard.
The ticket was received favorably by all who had heard the nomination.
OLIVER CROWWELL.

TRIAL OF MOWERS.—A trial of mowing machines was had at Churchville, Pa., on July 30th 1868, in Mr. From's meadow.

At about 2 o'clock, p. m., the machines were all on the ground, and the mowing commenced. The Excelsior took the first turn and cut around the meadow, the Hoffiein followed and so did the Buckeye, and after the first three made their round the Keystone started in; they then cut a few times around the field.
Messrs. From, Rankle, Stiver, Wagner and William Carson, were appointed Judges for the occasion, who measured a piece of ten paces for each machine, to give it a fair trial; the several machines had their pieces cut in a short time, and then proceeded and cut the balance that was yet standing, after they were nearly done cutting, they unlatched the horses and five men took the Hoffiein with the sixth man sitting on the machine and pulled it around the outside of the meadow, and cut the grass that was run down by the machine when the field was opened. The Judges then handed in their decision as follows: The Keystone for cutting the lowest, and the Hoffiein for the easiest running, the Excelsior 3d best, and the Buckeye the strongest. We were sorry that Mr. Spangler did not have the other shoe for his machine, as the shoe he had on was one for cutting on ruff ground, which accounts for its not cutting as low as the Keystone. We were told that the Hoffiein was run against a stump the first round made, and fears were entertained that it had disabled it, which, however was found not to be the case. WETZELL.

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened at this place, Atlantic City, which proved fatal to J. S. Yankirk, H. C. Trough and Mr. Louis Morwitz, (Reporter of the Philadelphia Democrat), and a nephew to the Proprietor, Dr. Morwitz, while bathing they were carried away by the strong under current and drowned, the above are all Philadelphians. The same day Mr. Ballou, was also drowned by the strong under current.

The Great Fire!

Oil City, July 31.—Nearly the whole town on the west side of the creek is laid waste. All the buildings on both sides of Main street from the Post Office to the National Hotel and down to the river are all in ashes, including the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies Office, Lockhart & Fisher's sheds, Pool Brothers entire yard, Fisher's oil yard, No. 1, together with the tanks, Carter, Thompson & Company, and Lockhart & Trevor's were consumed by fire. The loss will probably amount to over \$150,000, on which there is about \$50,000 insurance.

Georgia.

A prominent gentleman returned from Georgia, and reports that the amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified through the influence of the Georgia Democrats, who were determined that whatever is required to secure representation in Congress will be done. He further reports that the negroes have abandoned their carpet bag associates and will vote in a body with the whites. Many of them are returning to the plantations of their former masters and going to work. It is believed in Georgia that the negroes throughout the South will cooperate with their former masters and vote against all Radical measures.

Ominous.

There is a decided impression prevailing in Washington among men that the session of Congress in September next will be fraught with fearful evils to the country. The subject is one of general discussion. But one opinion prevails among conservative men from the North and West—they say nothing but desperation will bring the Radicals to Washington during the height of the canvass. In this they are determined to precipitate civil war or revolution.

Hon. Alexander H. Stevens says, Georgia is good for 20,000 Democratic majority.

The Radical tax-bill obliges every cigar and tobacco dealer to take out a license of five dollars. Hotels, stores, restaurants, candy shops, and all if they sell cigars or tobacco, must have a special license for that purpose. Is not this radical government of ours a fatherly affair, that even extends its "protection" to the penny cake and candy dealers of the country? "Rah for Grant!"

SEVERAL of the Radical papers have been figuring at the Electoral vote, trying to show Grant elected, but are unable to count enough votes to insure success. The South Bend Register—Schayler Colfax's home organ give the following table as the best the Radical ticket can do:

Arkansas.....	5	Nebraska.....	3
Florida.....	3	Nevada.....	3
Illinois.....	16	New Hampshire.....	5
Indiana.....	12	North Carolina.....	9
Iowa.....	8	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	3	South Carolina.....	6
Louisiana.....	7	Tennessee.....	10
Maine.....	7	Vermont.....	5
Massachusetts.....	13	West Virginia.....	5
Michigan.....	8	Wisconsin.....	8
Minnesota.....	4		
Mississippi.....	7	Total.....	151

It will be seen by this table that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri are conceded to the Democracy. They also give up Alabama, Texas, Georgia, and Virginia—but claim Mississippi, a State which has already gone Democratic—and by claiming the latter they still lack eight votes of enough to elect their ticket. But conceding that the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will not be counted, and by giving all the other States claimed—which we do not concede—it still leaves the Radical ticket, by their own showing, four short of an election. But in addition to this the States of Indiana, Nevada, Nebraska and Wisconsin, claimed in the above table, are sure to go Democratic, which will reduce their electoral vote to one hundred and seventeen—or thirty-one short of an election, with the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas excluded. Let them do as they please, the Radicals are sure to be defeated. Their own organs and leaders reveal enough in their figures and actions to prove this fact, and that Horatio Seymour will be the next President.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, July 31.—The Legislature every hour shows signs of conservatism. The negroes are suspicious of the white Radicals, and refuse to be led by them. The colored leaders say they are determined to represent the people and not party.

Grand Jurors, August Term.

Phillipsburg—G. Hancock, A. Watson, Potter—J. H. Wagner, J. Shick, J. M. Hinton, W. Thompson, Spring—J. Rocky, S. Lyon, Harris—H. Brown, J. Price, J. H. Muser, Marion—J. Strunk, Taylor—J. Snyder, Rich—A. Lakon, Millburg—J. Rodgers, D. Bellum, Walker—J. Hutcheon, Bellefonte—W. H. Potter, F. Mullin, Ferguson—H. Campbell, Unionville—Jno. Rowan, Haines—A. Dutaveller, Gregg—Jno. Miller, J. Goodheart.

Petit Jurors, 1st week.

Potter—M. Strohm, H. Caldwell, D. Brichman, Boggs—R. Miles, J. B. Brown, J. Kitchen, J. Powell, J. Walters, Ferguson—D. Ross, J. Krumm, J. Golben, A. B. Ross, J. B. Mitchell, Penn—Henry Smith, Walker—H. Mitchell, A. Yonah, J. Swartz, J. Struble, H. Brown, G. W. Stover, J. Baker, Jon Kramer, Taylor—W. M. Ryan, P. Hoover, Marion—H. Conser, A. Harter, Gregg—S. G. Horning, G. Krump, Spring—J. Ross, A. Stover, A. Stover, L. H. Gorton, Miles—Foust, F. Bierly, Phillipsburg—A. Jackson, J. Kessler, Bellefonte—Chr. Derr, E. C. Humes, Benner—R. Kendall, J. M. Keighart, Rush—A. Owens, J. Snowshoe—S. H. Brown, A. Dorle, W. B. Savage, M. Murphy, Jnoon—J. M. Devitt, Worth—I. Hill, Haines—J. Kurtz.

Second Week.

snowshoe—A. Hinton, Miles—Granly, Ad-stover, Spring—D. Krump, M. Waddie, H. Nell, C. C. Taylor, D. Weaver, Howard—N. Mitchell, B. Weber, Walker—Joel Struble, A. Decker, Haines—A. G. Brink, H. B. Mussina, Bellefonte—J. Harris, J. Hoffer, W. Shortledge, R. C. Chesman, Jnoon—J. Fisher, Potter—K. Royman, J. Bunkle, J. McClosky, Gregg—H. Krumreine, Huston—J. Thompson, H. G. Kreiner, Liberty—J. Bricky, Penn—Jase Mauck, P. A. Messer, Marion—J. Henry, Harris—G. H. Campbell, R. H. Potter, Curtin—J. M. Clokey, Union—W. Larson, Howard—Jae Baker, Burnside—B. Vedeffler.

Mr. JOHN HARPER, President of the Bank of Pittsburg, says: "I had recently the pleasure of examining the working of the Banking Department of the Iron City College, and was surprised at its thorough practical organization. It is an important adjunct to a Business College, and any young man will be greatly benefited by going through it, no matter what his vocation may be."
The course of study in this College is highly endorsed by the bankers of Pittsburg, as will be seen on examination of its Circular, copies of which can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburg, Pa.

HOFFER BROS., at Bellefonte, keep the run of custom; their stock of store goods being kept full and complete, persons going there never fail to get what they want. Their principle is to sell what at little profit, which they find works to their own benefit, as well as to the advantage of the buyer. We never yet heard a single complaint of prices too high or goods bought at Hoffers not giving satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Miles township, the 18th of July, last, three red heifers, one red steer, one spotted steer, one black steer with bell on, two each having a sh in the ear. The owner or owners of the above cattle are requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the same away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. Judging from appearance these cattle are from two to three years old.
DAVID Z. MOYER,
Miles Tp.,
Aug 7th.

CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the committee on the Fair Grounds the following were adopted and ordered to be published:
WHEREAS, The Centre County Agricultural Society, through its committee has contracted for the making of the trotting track, the building of a fence around the ground and erection of the necessary buildings upon the same, all of which are to be completed on or before the first day of September next, therefore,
Resolved, that the balances remaining unpaid of the subscriptions made toward purchasing and fitting up the grounds and the erection of buildings for the exhibitions of the Society, be collected on or before the 20th of August.

Resolved, that all persons who have subscribed upon papers in the several townships, be requested to forward the same to Samuel Gilliland, Esq., at Bellefonte, in obedience to the foregoing the undersigned will call upon subscribers after the first day of August, for the balance due. SAMUEL GILLILAND, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, will be held at 8 o'clock, on Thursday, August 6th 1868, at 19 o'clock, a. m. A full meeting is expected, as business of importance will be transacted. The books will also be open to stockholders, 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, Secy.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, at Centre Hill, about ten days ago, a dark red cow about medium size, hump on the neck, any information regarding the whereabouts of the same will be suitably rewarded, by the undersigned. J. C. EEMP, 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 suitably rewarded, 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 any show where we or our Agents are selling our goods. Prompt and Reliable. Male and female agents wanted in every county.

THE LADIES.

Are particularly requested to try our popular class of selling at kind of Dry and Fancy goods, Dress Patterns, Cotton Cloth, Castors, Silver Plated Goods, Watches, &c. (Established 1854). A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for the price of 24¢ for \$1.00; 10¢ for \$1.00; 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 you do not fail to send for a circular.
N. B.—Our sale should not be classed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Tea Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.
July 17th.

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

HARDWARE

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