

# The Centre Reporter.



Frederick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., September 11th, 1868.

Vol. 1.—No. 22.

**HOW SEWING MACHINE.**  
Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which is 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.

**J. P. TITZELL,**  
Milroy Mill Co., Pa.  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER  
IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c.  
His stock consists in part of  
**SPEARS ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.**  
The best cook in the world.

The Celebrated Barley Sheaf  
Tronador Cook,  
Oriental Cook,  
Oriental Range,  
Oriental Base Burner Parlor Stove,  
Oriental Parlor Furnace,  
Spear Parlor,  
Spear Oboluar.  
Also great variety of Gas Burners, Egg Cannon, and other Stoves, and Builders' suitable for dwellings, Stoves for offices, Churches, School Houses, &c.  
A full line of Tinware and Self-Sealing Fruit Cans on hand. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing. Close cash purchasers will find an advantage to give him a call. His Store is near the R. R. Depot.  
June 19, 68, Sun.

**TINWARE! TINWARE!**  
J. REIBER,  
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Potter township, 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.

**STOVE-PIPE SPOUTING.**  
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c., &c.  
**SHEDS, SHEDS!**  
for bridges, excavated in the finest and most durable style. Give him a call. His charges are reasonable.  
**BUGGIES! BUGGIES!**  
J. D. McCREAY,  
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 reasonable credit given.  
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons, &c., made to order, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect.  
All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies for purchasing elsewhere.  
ap10/68, if.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, PA.**  
(LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)  
E. C. HUNES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash.  
This Bank is now organized for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.  
Credits issued by Hunes, McAllister, Hale & Co., will be paid as matters of course, checks of deposit at sight as usual on presentation at the counter of the said First National Bank.  
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.  
E. C. HUNES, President.  
ap10/68, if.

**C. H. GUTELIUS,**  
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,  
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success since 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 the assertion.  
Extracted without pain.

**HENRY BROOKHOFF,** D. D. M. D. Cashier.  
**MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO.,**  
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.  
RECEIVE DEPOSITS.  
And Allow Interest.  
Discount Notes, Give and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Foreign Bonds, &c., &c.  
ap10/68, if.

**ORVIS & ALEXANDER,**  
Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.  
**DAMHOY, ATTORNEY AT-LAW,**  
Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.  
**JOHN P. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
Office in the Democratic Watchman Office.  
**W. H. LARIMER,**  
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.  
Office with the District Attorney in the Court House.  
**D. R. P. SMITH,** offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.  
**JAS. McMANUS,**  
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.  
**JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S. DENTIST.**  
Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring Sts. Bellows, excepts, repairs, the first two weeks of every month.  
Bellefonte, Pa. ap10/68, if.

**P. D. NEFF, M. D.,** Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships.  
Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.  
ap10/68, if.

**H. S. McALLISTER, JAMES & BEAVER McALLISTER & BEAVER**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

**MILLERS HOTEL**  
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.  
Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.  
GEO. MILLER, Proprietor.  
July 3, 68, if.

**TERMS.**—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance, and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.  
Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three months at less rate.  
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, SEP 11, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HOBART 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.

L. A. Mackey, Clinton county.  
For President Judge of the 1st District:  
**Charles A. Mayer,** of Clinton county.

For Assembly:  
**P. Gray Meek,** of Bellefonte.  
For District Attorney:  
**Henry Y. Stitzer,** of Bellefonte.

For County Surveyor:  
**William P. Mitchell,** of Howard borough.  
For County Commissioner:  
**John Bing,** of Unionville.

For Auditor:  
**John Risher,** of Potter.

**The Arkansas Troubles—Outrages by Negro Radicals.**

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—The Republican gives the following version of the recent reported trouble in Arkansas, based, it says, upon reliable information as late as the evening of the 29th ult.: Conway county, fifty miles above Little Rock, has a large negro population, of whom a number are Democrats. Recently some Radical negroes surrounded the house of a Democratic negro, and after killing his dog tried to get into the house. The assailants were armed, and in making a robbery a Democratic negro was summoned, and his Radical black friends drove away with drawn weapons. He would return with his friends, the black Radicals, went off and collected a number of men and armed them. Two white men, who tried to induce these negroes to desert, were fired upon, one of whom was mortally wounded, and the other had his horse killed under him. At this stage of the proceedings, Messrs. Henkle and Gibbons, Radical members of the legislature, summoned the colored people in great numbers. Two or three hundred whites and friendly negroes assembled at Lewisburg, on the river, for mutual protection, they having been threatened with indiscriminate murder. On the 27th a crowd of three hundred Radical negroes were ranged at Little Rock, and two companies raised to proceed to Lewisburg, but Gov. Clayton was induced, by the representations of citizens, to forego the expedition, the citizens agreeing to accompany him to the scene of disturbances, in order to assist in the arrest and punishment of those who could be found guilty of offenses. This was the condition of affairs up to the evening of the 29th, as we learn from reliable dispatches.

**The Bondholder and Taxation.**

The above questions so deeply interest all classes of the community, that we take it as our duty to continually keep them before the people of Centre county. Ohio's great statesman, in a late speech, so concisely and clearly lays bare these questions, that we deem it worthy to extract from one of his speeches:  
Show me a single bondholder who, if you pay him to-day in legal tenders with gold at 140 per cent, will not replace his outlay, I will show you fifty who, in addition to twelve per cent interest, have added in five years forty per cent to their principal. The question is not whether you will pay the bondholders what you owe, but whether you will rob the people to pay the bondholder what you do not owe. [Applause.] I hear it stated this is unjust to the people. When this legal tender law was passed it confiscated two-thirds of all the indebtedness of the country. The man who had a note for \$1,000 in gold was compelled to take \$1,000 in paper. The man who had leased a house for \$500 in gold could pay his rent with \$500 in paper. I knew an instance in New York City. A man sold his neighbor a lot for \$20,000. The purchaser was a thrifty trader who could make more than six per cent, from his money. The seller was a thrifty trader who could not make so much. They agreed that the purchaser should pay when he pleased, but in the meantime should pay six per cent interest. He waited till gold was

two hundred and fifty. He took his \$20,000 in gold and bought \$50,000 in legal tenders, paid \$20,000 to the seller, invested \$30,000 in five-twenty bonds, has drawn \$1,800 in gold a year interest, and now is the most loyal patriot and the loudest clamor for payment of the bonds in gold, of all my acquaintances. [Applause.] He is a reasonable good man, they say. He is a Christian man, and they say that every night as he goes to bed he prays God that he may do to other men, as he would have others "men to do to him," and when he takes his hand in prayer, that God may deliver him from all his enemies, he prays especially that he may be saved from that public enemy who "wants to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks—loud laughter and applause!"—and I hear it said that this system will depreciate the currency and cheat labor of its just rewards. Not at all. Every dollar of the public debt which is in this way paid will relieve the property of the country from the mortgage which is upon it and by making the greenbacks more certain of redemption will increase their value. No, gentlemen, pay these five-twenty in legal-tender notes the moment they become redeemable, and you will reduce the debt; you will save the interest, you will relieve labor from its burdens. [Applause.] Couple with this the taxation of capital to the same extent as you tax labor, stop the excessive contraction of the currency, expand it if necessary, to recover the business of the country, the prostration now feels, and you will make capital profitable, and you will make industry contented. Your ship yards will be alive again. Our fertile fields will yield a bountiful harvest. Labor will perform its accustomed work, and bowing its cheerful head to a burden which is always heavy, will push forward with higher courage and loftier step. [Cheers.] Do not misunderstand me. I did not vote for the Legal Tender Law. I supposed it. I thought it very wrong. I was then, I am now, a hard money man. I foresaw the evils of an expanded and depreciated currency; but the law was passed. The evils were contracted; they have been endured by the people; and I am now in favor of extracting from the system, all the good that can be gotten out of it. [Applause.] I have no hostility to the bondholder.

The amount of money collected by taxation in three years of peace, from July, 1865, to July, 1868, reached \$1,594,174,000. I have it from official sources. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports for 1866, \$561,672,000; for 1867, \$471,300,000, and Appleton's Encyclopedia reports for 1867 \$561,302,000; total, \$1,594,174,000. In each case the gold collected at the Custom House is estimated at 1.40. Of this amount the revenue from the tariff reached \$724,584,000. The expenditure of the Government has been scarcely less than this enormous sum; for if you will look at the public debt on the 31st of August, 1865, you will find that it amounted to \$2,757,890,571, and if you look at the latest monthly report, made August 1, 1868, you will find it stated to be \$2,633,583,756, showing a decrease of \$124,306,815. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells us that the value of all the real and personal property in the United States in 1860—the lands, farms, houses, towns lots, money, stocks, bonds, railroads, steamboats, ships—all amounted to only \$14,282,826,088. If the products of three years of peace have made up for the average of four years of war, then the taxation for three years has amounted to very much more, than one-tenth part of the property in the country, while the taxation of Great Britain has amounted to one-thirtieth part. If the taxation for these years were assessed upon each individual equally, it would amount in the United States to \$34.25, while in France, the taxation for the same time would amount to \$22, and in Austria to less than \$15. The public debt of the United States, if assessed upon each individual, would amount to \$74.25, the public debt of France, to \$63.25, and of Prussia, to \$12. I say to you that I never made a statement that I could not verify, and I hold in my hand this report from the Republican Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Wells. It is open to the inspection of any gentleman. On the 27th page of that book, which your member of Congress can furnish you, for it is a public document, you will find verified every word I have said. Our Republican friends are very much astonished at this exhibition. [Laughter.] Did you ever know a spend-thrift when he was brought face to face with the condition of his affairs, that was not very much astonished indeed? They will turn upon us, with some statements made by this same commissioner. In his letter to Mr. Allison, he says that during the three years, of which I have been speaking, the amount paid on account of the public debt, is \$250,000,000, and that ought by way of interest. Now if you look into that report carefully, you will find the annual reduction of the public debt is but \$134,000,000, and that the balance is made up of an estimated surplus in the Treasury which is not there, if at all, for the purpose of paying the public debt, but for the purpose of being used for the ordinary expenses of

the Government; and if you look at this \$134,000,000, you will find that of this amount, \$71,000,000 have been reduced by virtue of the contraction of the currency and the calling in the greenbacks, which pay no interest at all; and if you will pay side by side with these facts that in three years the increase of the debt, which pays interest in gold, has amounted to \$692,000,000, you will see how much your burdens have been lightened. Then this same Commissioner tells us that the estimated surplus in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1868, is \$34,000,000. Where are they? They have not been paid on the public debt, that I have shown you. They are not in the Treasury; that I have shown you. I have unfortunately, for our Republican brethren, a list of the deficiency bills that were passed during the last two or three weeks of the last Congress and the list that I have, imperpet as it shows that they have appropriated out of this \$34,000,000, the sum of \$27,000,000 in that way. I hold in my hand the list.

**LOUISIANA.**  
A Democratic Senator Ousted and a Negro Admitted in the State Legislature by the Votes of the Radicals.

New Orleans, August 31.—The Senate to-day ousted E. L. Jewel, Senator from the Second District Orleans Parish, and installed in his place a mulatto, named Raraback, a grand juror of the contest in this case was fraud. The witness upon whose testimony, mainly the report of the election committee was based, has made a sworn affidavit, which is published, declaring his evidence and testimony given before the election committee to be false and untrue from beginning to end, and that he had been influenced and induced by certain prominent members of the Radical party to testify by the promise of being rewarded. An effort was made to-day to bring this witness before the Senate while the report of the committee was under consideration, but was defeated by the Radicals. The proceedings in the Senate to-day were utterly discordant, the Radicals not harmonizing among themselves. Mr. Jewel was not heard in his own defense. By his course since the opening of the session he has incurred the bitter personal animosity of a number of Radical Senators.

**TENNESSEE.**  
Protection of the People Against Brownlow's Militia.

Nashville, September 1.—The House to-day concurred in a resolution of the Senate to appoint a committee, composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to proceed to Washington to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Tennessee and request him to send a sufficient United States military force to that State for the protection of the people.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
Trouble with the Negroes—Incendiary Speech and its Results.

Wilmington, August 31.—A difficulty occurred in Wilson County on Saturday, between Zeno H. Green (white), and Dave Ruffin (colored), in which the latter was shot and slightly wounded in the leg. Green was arrested and bound over. Afterwards, Bill Grimes, negro President of the Union League, made a long, violent, incendiary speech to the negroes, from the Court House steps. He and other negroes used threatening language, and urged the burning of houses and the killing of whites. About 11 o'clock that night Green's barn was discovered on fire, but he and his family were afraid to venture out of the house for fear of being murdered. The negro Grimes was seen near the barn before the fire, and he was arrested and tried before a magistrate, his guilt established, and in default of \$300 security was sent to jail. The community are greatly excited, but it is hoped no further disturbance will occur.

**ACCIDENT.**—On Monday night, 31st ult. Frank Bush and Andy Stein, went on the Allegheny mountains in the vicinity of Hunter's Dale Saw Mill, for the purpose of watching a "deer lick." We learn that Bush posted himself near a "lick" with the intention of shooting a deer, in the event of one making its appearance. When Stein came in the vicinity Bush mistook him for a deer and fired, the ball passing through his chest, causing his death in about ten minutes. This is certainly a melancholy affair. The parties were brothers-in-law, and quite young men.

Tax-payers of Centre county, the country is over \$2,600,000,000 in debt, and this enormous burden, saddled upon us by placing the government in the hands of the radicals, is growing instead of getting less.

**THE PLAINS.**  
Terrible Outrages by the Indians—Murder of Men, Women and Children.

St. Louis, August 28.—A Denver dispatch says the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians continue their depredations, murdering inoffensive settlers in Central and Eastern Colorado. On Tuesday they attacked Kiowa Station on Smoky Hill road, capturing thirty horses and carrying off one woman and a child, whose remains were found yesterday shockingly mutilated, and brought here for burial.

Another band killed three men yesterday at Latham Pato on the stage road, and chased the Smoky Hill coach several miles, keeping up a running fire without damage. Governor Hall organized a company of sixty volunteers, and left at three o'clock this morning. General Sheridan authorized him to call on the command of Dr. Ryalls for assistance. No doubt every effort will be made to overtake and punish the Indians.

Great excitement exists. The Indians are stripping the country of all stock and provisions, and twelve persons are known to have been murdered in the past two days. A Cheyenne dispatch says: Edward M. Pratt, of Peoria, Illinois, in a company with B. J. Everett, herding horses two miles from the city early this morning, was surprised by five Indians and scalped. He was brought into the hospital, where he died at ten o'clock.

The Indians succeeded in driving off thirty horses. Everett escaped. Another body of Indians are reported to have driven off a large number west. General Wessels has sent cavalry in pursuit, but nothing definite is known yet.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says: On the 21 inst., a party of citizens captured twenty Indians, who were out stealing near Old Mission, on the Missouri Road. They were on the way to Fort Shaw to deliver the Indians to the military authorities.

**A Touching Incident.**  
The following incident of travel is narrated by a correspondent of the Daily Starogatia. It took place on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad on one of the Northern trains, between Saratoga and Whitehall:

When the train halted at Saratoga, among the passengers from the West came a man of about thirty years of age, elbowing his way through the crowd bearing in his arms a child. He was a poor man, his clothes were poor, he looked poor. Around his hat was tied a piece of soiled, worn, rags. It was evidently all the mourning his scanty means would permit, for the mother of the child was dead.

This man was rough in exterior, yet his face was an honest one. He handled the baby awkwardly, yet there was a tenderness in sad look that shored the purity of a father's love. The little fellow lay asleep on the coarsely clad knee; a stray sunbeam glanced across its tired face. They were both tired, the father and the child, for they had come from the far West; and as he placed his hand, toll-worn hand to shield it from the golden rays, there was in his mixture of sadness and care, as if his pent up feelings had been so crowded back into the inner cell of his heart that even tears could have been no relief to the hidden anguish that was making his life a misery.

The poor child cried; it might be the little thing was tired, it might be it missed its mother, perhaps it was hungry; perhaps it was sick and so it cried. The father wiped away the dew drops as they fell, and then tried to feed it. He was so awkward with the bottle, his hand had been a life of toil and hardship, and he knew not how to give his darling its nourishment. As he made effort after effort to stifle the cries and check the tears of his motherless babe, how he must have missed her who in life of labor and privation had been his solace and comfort. An unbidden tear started to his eye, but he brushed it quickly away. All who saw him pitied him. At length a woman, richly apparelled, with an infant resting on the lap of her nurse beside her—she had been watching the man—said in a gentle tone, "Give me the child." The poor fellow looked at her with a look of gratitude, for there was a mother's tenderness in her voice. With humble resignation as though it were pain to part even for a moment, he

gave her his boy. The woman took it: it's soiled cloths rested on her costly silks; its tiny head was soon beneath her shawl, and then in a moment all was still. Like the Grecian daughter who through the iron bars, fed her starving father, so did the high born lady from her breast feed the hungry child, and then on her gentle bosom, the little one lay in calm and untroubled sleep, she put aside the shawl.

The father's heart swelled with gratitude. He said, as a tear welled in his eye, as his voice was thick with emotion, "Thank you—I take him now." Then the woman's nature spoke forth, as she gently answered, "Not yet you will wake him," and for mile after mile the noble-hearted woman held that poor man's child, and it was not until her babe required such nourishment as only a mother can give, she gently rose and placed the strange boy with his father.

**According to the Resolutions.**

Recently, at a missionary meeting of the negroes of one of the richest negro churches, down in Montgomery, Ala., the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. Resolved, That we will give something.

2. Resolved, That we will give according to our ability.

3. Resolved, That we will give willingly.

After the resolutions were read and approved, and passed, a leading negro took his seat at the table, with pen and ink, and put down what each came to contribute. Many advanced to the table and handed in their contributions, some more and some less. Among the contributors was an old negro who was very rich. He threw down a small bill. "Take that back again," said the chairman of the meeting. "Dat may be 'cordin' to de fast resolution, but not 'cordin' to de second." The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back to his seat, much enraged. One after another came forward, and all giving more than himself, he was ashamed, and again threw a larger bill on the table, saying, "Dat, take dat." It was a twenty dollar greenback, but it was given with so much ill-temper that the chairman answered, "No, sah; dat won't do! Dat may be 'cordin' to de first and second resolutions, but not 'cordin' to de third." He was obliged to take it up again. Still angry with himself, the rich old negro sat a long time, until nearly all were gone, and then advanced to the table and with a smile on his countenance, laid a large sum of money on the table. "Dat, dat berry well," said the presiding negro; "dat will do; dat am 'cordin' to all de resolutions."

Gold closed yesterday at 147 1/2. The cream of society—ice cream. General Frank Blair had a glorious reception at Leavenworth. Colored children are to be admitted to the public schools of Connecticut. The ladies in Paris are crazy to go up in the balloon—the flighty dears.

An exchange says that a great portion of the "Western plains are as dry as dust." Great didn't stay there long. "There is something strange about this," as Grant said when a Father Mathew gave him a glass of water.

An elephant, though only a beast is more respectable than a carpet bagger, for he takes his trunk with him.

**BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE GREEK THRONE.**  
Accounts from Greece just received here speak of the joy of the people in consequence of the birth of an heir to the Greek throne, such an event not having happened for the last four centuries. This child of Queen Olga, of Greece, received by the day of his birth (August 2), the names of Constantine Henry Demosthenes. The bells were rung and cannon fired. The vast square before the royal palace was densely filled with an enthusiastic populace, and shouts of "Long live Constantine" were frequently uttered. The King appeared on the balcony with the Grand Duchess Alexandria of Russia, mother to the Queen, her two sons, Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, and all the officers of the court and highest officials of state. Athens was for some days the scene of great rejoicing. The same letter from Grecian sources says the Cretan insurrection is flourishing; that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged. It will be with great difficulty if they can continue the contest, while the Christians are flushed with success and infuriated by the recent massacres to desperate deeds and enterprise. Through the intervention of General Ignaffi, the Porte has been obliged to dismiss Porta Pasha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

**An Eagle kills a Child.**  
A Tiptah County (Miss.) school teacher writes to the Winona Democrat as follows: A sad casualty occurred at my school a few days ago. The eagles have been very troublesome in the neighborhood for some time past, carrying off pigs, lambs, &c. No one thought that they would attempt to

prey upon children; but on Thursday at recess, the little boys were out some distance from the house, playing marbles, when their sport was disturbed by a large eagle swooping down and picking up little Jennie Kenney, a boy of eight years, and flying away with him. The children cried out, and when I got out of the house, the eagle was so high that I could just hear the child screaming. The alarm was given, and from screaming and shouting in the air, the eagle was induced to drop his victim; but he had been too busy to drop, and the fall was so great, that he was killed; or either would have been fatal.

**Railroad Accident.**  
SPRINGFIELD, September 1.—A freight train on the Boston & Albany Railroad broke through the bridge at Russell, last night, just after the engine had started. Thirteen cars, two of which contained kerosene, went into the river. Eight minutes later the kerosene exploded, and the fire destroyed the car and part of the bridge. One man was killed. This will probably be a brief interruption to business.

A Chicagoan attempted suicide in the lake. A friend rescued him, and in doing so tore the friend's pantaloons, whereupon he thrashed the friend for his carelessness.

The Burlington (Vermont) Free Press (Radical) deplores the fact that forty per cent of the Radical vote threatens to remain at home.

Truly noble negroes in South Carolina practice shooting at railway passenger cars.

President Pierce says the Democrats will carry New Hampshire.

**STAR GALVANIZED LIGHTNING ROD.**

**SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE.**  
This rod combines all the recent improvements in Points, Insulators, and attachments from bars, eight feet of an inch square ground, spiral twisted and galvanized. They are warranted never to corrode, and are connected by perfectly fitting solid copper lugs, which form not only a perfect and continuous connection from the points to the ground, but by a combination of metals form a

**Galvanic Battery**  
enabling the Rod to discharge the electricity of the most terrific thunder storm harmlessly into the ground.  
The Star Galvanic Rod is warranted always to remain bright and clean. They have been erected on the principal

**COLLEGES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**  
throughout the country.  
Manufactured at the North American Lightning Rod Factory, Philadelphia. These Rods are put up by Samuel Harper, Centre Hall, Pa., at

**25cts. per Foot,**  
by whom all orders will be promptly attended to.  
June 19, 68, Sun.

**LADIES LOOK HERE!**  
**FAIRER & CO.,**  
Bellefonte.

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs, Mozambique, Reys, Alpaca, Delains, Lains, Brillants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Counting, Gen's Cloths, Lains, Satinets, White Peckay, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyrs & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets,

**SUNDOWNS,**  
Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons, Belvid, Taffeta and Bonnet, Corals and Velvet, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts,

**HOOP SKIRTS,**  
Thread, Hosiery, Fans, Bows, Sewing Silks,

**LADIES AND MISSES SHOES,**  
and in fact every thing that can be thought of, desired or worn in the

**FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE**  
which has been combined to sell at figures as low if not lower than Philadelphia and New York retail prices.  
Also the only agent in Bellefonte, for the sale of the

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

**UNION HOUSE,**  
MILROY, PA.  
A CHANGE of proprietors of this Hotel was made on the 1st of April. The establishment has been refurbished, refitted, and remodeled, and will hereafter be conducted on first-class hotel principles. The present proprietor will give his personal strict attention to the comforts of the traveling public and others who may favor him with their custom.

**THE BAR**  
is well stocked with the choicest Brands of Liquors, and the Table gotten up in first-class style.

**GOOD STABLES**  
are connected with the hotel, and obliging ostlers are always on the ground to attend to this Department.

A portion of public patronage is solicited, and good accommodations are guaranteed to all.  
S. S. STOVER, Proprietor, Milroy, Pa., August 21, 1868.

**LRWIN & WILSON** are constantly receiving new goods in their line.

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