The Centre Reporter.

Fredrick Kurtz, Editor. *Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., December 11th, 1868.* *Vol. 1.—No. 35.*

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which has no superior in the market. Go to Fairer's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world.
july3'68,tf.

EZRA P. TITZELL,
Milroy Mifflin 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.
Ironsides Cook.
Oriental Cook.
Fulton Range.
Oriental Base Burner Parlor Stove.
Oriental Parlor Furnaces.
Spears Parlor.
Spears Orbicular.
Also great variety of Gas Burners, Egg Cannon, and other Stoves and Heaters, suitable for dwellings, Stoves for offices, Churches, School Houses, &c.
A full line of Tinware and Self Sealing, Fruit Cans on hand. Partieular attention paid to Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing.
Close cash purchasers will find it an advantage to give him a call. His Store is near the R. R. Depot.
june19'68,6m.

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 Sheetiron Ware.
STOVE-PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always, on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c., &c.
SILVERPLATING.
for buggies 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 reasonable credit given.
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.
All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.
ap10'68,tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
Bellefonte, Pa.
(LATE HUMES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)
E. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* - J. P. HARRIS, *Cash.*
This Bank is now organized for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States.
Certificates issued by Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., will be paid at maturity, and Checks of deposits at sight as usual on presentation at the counter of the said First National Bank.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
E. C. HUMES, President.
ap10'68.

Science on the Advance.
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—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 this assertion. ☞Teeth Extracted without pain. may22.68,1y

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

MILLIKEN, HOOVER & CO.,
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy And Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. ap10'68.

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

ADAM HOY—ATTORNEY AT-LAW Office on High Street, Bellefonte Pa. ap10'68,tf.

JOHN P. MITCHELL—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in the Democratic Watchman Office. ap30'68.

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

DR. P. SMITH, offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa. ap17'68,tf.

JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him. july3'68.

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

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Center 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. ap10'68,1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.

MILLERS HOTEL
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily. This fabrite Hotel has been refitted and furnished 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.
july3'68,tf.

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 a less rate.

All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
FRIDAY, DEC 11th, 1868.

THE BLOOD OF PLANTS.

Plants like animals depend for subsistence and growth upon external matter. Animals, having the power of locomoiton, can go to their food. Not so with plants; the food must come to them. Animals are posessed of a mouth for the comminution of food and a stomach to digest it. Plants on the contrary, have neither, and their food is taken entirely unmodified by the performance on their part of the operations of mastication or digestion. We say food is taken, for food cannot properly be said to be taken until it has passed into the circulatory system. Stop up the vessels that convey the digested food of an animal into the blood and the animal would die of hunger though the stomach were crammed. The mouth is a mill which grinds; the stomach and other organs of digestion form a chemical labratory which dissolves and converts all food into a fluid capable of becoming blood by the absorption of oxygen. It gets its supply of oxygen from the lungs during its first arterial trip, and the blood thus formed is drawn upon by tissues to supply waste.

Plants are nourished also directly from their sap which we have by analogy called their blood; and though they have no mouths or stomachs to digest their food they can no more take undigested food into their circulation than can animals. The food must be comminuted and dissolved before it can become a constituent of plant food. As an illustration of this fact let us experiment with a plant requiring, to form its tissues, silica, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, carbon, etc- Take the most thrifty specimen you can find, and place about its roots lumps of limestone, flints, soapstone, gypsum, charcoal and potash. Of course you will not be surprised to see it droop and die in a short time. But subject now these same substances to the action of heat and cold until the earthy matters are pulverized, mix them mechanically, pour upon them the fluid that is to plants what the gastric juice is to animals; and tf the proper proportions are observed your plant will shoot at once into a vigorous growth.

Nature provides for all this. She heats and freezes and grinds rocks into powder, enriches the mass by droppings of animals; pours water over beds of mineral salts and leaches it through the soil thus manufactered. The substances are now soluble and the plant sucks in the nutritious fluid prepared for it through its roots directly into its blood. This blood must, however, be aerated, that is, it must come in contact with the air. This is accomplished by the leaves of the plant which inhale and exhale, as do the lungs of an animal, only there is no mechanical action required to bring the air in contact with the plant's lungs as they are situated upon the outside, their work being supplemented by the twigs and roots which also have an absorbent power and help to supply the plant with the necessary oxygen. A large part of the carbon which constitutes the great bulk of the solid portions of plants is also obtained throuh the leaves in the form of carbonic acid, which is a chemical compound of six parts by weight of carbon with sixteen of oxygen.

Now let us look a little into the manner in which circulation takes place in plants. Cut a piece of grapevine as thick as your thumb straight across the grain. Do the same with a piece of hickory, and compare the two sections. You will perceive a striking difference in the internal structure of the two woods. The hickory is made up of concentric rings of woody fibre, the grapevine is full of small holes scattered all over the surface of the section. There are no signs of growth by successive layers in the vine section. The hickory has a thick bark, the grape has none, if we except a thin cuticle scarcely thicker than paper. The difference in the two sections are characteristic of the two great divisions of plants—Exogens, those which grow by successive layers upon the outside, like the hickory; and Endogens, those which grow throughout their entire structure, like the grapevine. If we examine more closely the section of the hickory we can see that between each grain is a layer of spongy tissue. The minute holes seen in either the hickory or the vine, are the severed veins of the plant through which the blood flows. They cannot be perhaps called arteries, for as a plant has no organ correspoonding to the heart of an animal, no division can be made of these vessels into arterial and veinous systems, as in the circulatory system of animals.

Let us trace the course of the circulation of the sap through these vessels. If we cut off the stem of a young tree close to the root and place it in a solution of certain dyes inocuous to the plant, the coloring matter will pass into its circulation. After a little while we shall find it has ascended to a considerable hight; a little while longer and it can be detected in the leaves. The motion most obvious, then, is an ascending one, but this motion could not continue unless there was either a return flow somewhere, or an outlet for the ascended sap. There are both. The leaves reduce the volume of the sap greatly by evaporation of the aqueous portions, and the modified remainder returns through the bark to the roots of the plant, and there receiving an accession of newly absorbed food, travels over the same rout again; supplying in its entire passage the material of growth to the plant.

The heart is a force pump which, in the animal economy, gives the primary and controlling impulse to the blood. Plants being destitute of a heart, the force which gives impulse to their blood is an interesting subject of inquiry. The law of capillary attraction has been supposed to account for it, but it is not sufficient to account for all the phenomena of sap circulation. It is probable that another law of attraction by which membranes force fluids to pass through them with great force, comes into play here. We refer to what the learned call *exosmose* and *endosmose*, for want of any simpler terms. If a piece of bladder be tied tightly over the mouth of an empty bottle, and the whole immersed in a proper fluid, the fluid will pass through the bladder with such force as finally to burst the bladder from the internal pressure thus generated. The fluid passes through the bladder by virtue of a peculiar force not yet thoroughly understood, to which we have just referred. If the bottle were filled with the same fluid, the bladder tied over it, and then laid on its side so that the fluid should come in contact with the membrane, the fluid would be passed out through it, leaving a partial vacuum in the bottle. The evidence of the vacuum would be the depression of the bladder by the external pressure of the atmosphere, which, if the membrane were not too strong, would burst it inwards. The terms *endosmose* and *exosmose* are merely relative, and express the opposite directions in which this force acts. The same force has much to do with the circulation of the blood in animals, as well as plants.

The power exerted by this force is very great, and the circulation, especially in vines having stems at the root and very large tops loaded with dense foliage, is very rapid. We once experimented with a flowering vine in our garden, which running up over an outbuilding must have covered with dense foliage a space of at least one hundred square feet. The main stem near the root was not more than three eights of an inch in diameter. When this plant was drooping for water, watering it at the root would revive it in twenty seconds. In that short space the water was absorbed by the roots into the circulation, and carried to the remotest twigs and leaves as was shown by their changing from a drooping to an erect position.

We have thus shown that the method by which plants are nourished is strikingly similar to the way in which plants are supplied with nutriment. A proper application of the analogies we have pointed out, and their relation to the growth of seeds or fruit, is the basis of all intelligent horticulture and agriculture.—(*Sci. American.*

CUBA.

Stagnation in Trade—Crime—The Fight at Cober.

HAVNA, December 2.—The stagnation in trade increases. Merchants refuse to make advances to planters on the crops.

A mulatto to-day, maddened by jealousy, killed his wife and two daughters. Last night a Chinaman was murdered by a negro.

The *Diario* to-day publishes the following: The rebels near Villa del Cobre have destroyed the aqueduct which supplies Santiago de Cuba with water.

A brother of General Cespides was killed in the engagement at Cobre.

Dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders. Perez objects to the appointment of Cespides as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. Musenillo continues in the possesion of the government, but is besieged by the rebels.

Outrage in Kentucky.

Louisville, December 2.—A few days ago, in the eastern part of Jefferson county, a gang of seven ruffins violated the persons of two negro girls shot them dead and then threw their bodies into a creek. Six of them have been arrested.

Brutal Conduct—A Woman Nearly Killed and her Child Murdered by her Husband.

Chicago, December 2.—At Milwaukee, at a late hour last night, the Captain of the bark Dobbins, went on board his vessel, and after angry words between himself and wife, he knocked her down, stamped upon and kicked her in such a terrible manner that she gave permature birth to a child, which he seized and threw overboard. He then sent for a doctor, and disappeared. The woman is in a critical condition. The brute will be arrested.

Death Warrent of the Chesapeake Pirates.

Wilmington, December 2.—A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Princess Anne, Maryland, states that the warrent received for the execution of William Wells, William Wilson, and George Rounds, for the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, in Chesapeake Bay. March 31, fixes January 8, for the executions. It has been erroneously reported that the executions would take place December 4.

"That Tarnal Stuff"

To hear Gough tell the "drugger" story is worth a quarter at any time. The story is a capital one, but it takes the man to tell it. This he does in some such words as these:

A long' lean gaunt Yankee entered a drug store and asked:

"Be you the drugger?"

"Well, Is'pose so; I sell drugs."

"Waal, hev you got any uv this 'ere scentin stuff as the gals put on their handkerchiefs?"

"O yes."

"Waal, Sal's gwine to be married, and she gin me a ninepence and told me to invest the hull amount in scentin' stuff so's to make her sweet, if I could find some to suit; so if you've a mind I'll just smell round."

The Yankee smelled around without being suited untill the druggist got tired of him, and taking down a bottle of hartshorn said:

"I've got a scentinstuff that will suit you. A single drop on your handkerchief will stay for weeks, and you can't wash it out; but to get the strength of it you must take a big smell.

"Is that so, mister? Waal just hold on a minute, till I get my breath, and when I say neow, you put it under my smellers."

The hartshorn of course knocked the Yankee down, as liquor has done many a man· Do you suppose he got up and smelt again, as the drunkard does? Not he; but rolling up his sleeves and doubling up his fist he said:

"You made me smell that tarnel, everlastin stuff, mister, and neow I'll make you smell fire and brimstone."

Chicago is now having "Blow for Blow."

Busy times are reported among the lumbermen of northern Wisconsin.

There are fifty private telegraphs in New York; cost $500 each.

Russia has recognized a colored diplomatic agent of Liberia.

The window glass of a Broadway dry goods store cost $50,000.

LETTER FROM MILROY.

Milroy, Dec. 5., '68.

Dear Editor:—For months, and in fact ever since I have been here, I have threatened to send you a communication, and until to-day I have neglected to do so; therefore having a leisure hour, I thought the most profitable manner for me to drive away any and everything pertaining to the nature of *ennuii*, or, in other words, the "blues," would be to transmit to you, and through your invaluable paper, to many of my friends, something that may interest and benefit you both, confident it will reach many with whom I am intimately acquainted.

Since I have "pulled stakes" and wandered from Potter township, my old home and former place of business, where I have spent many happy years and I hope made a number of friends, and have "pitched my tent on the other side of the mountains", I have experienced the necessity of being able to study human nature, as any one will who leaves the vicinity of home, and settles down among strangers. I find here, on the one hand, a people who are accommodating and obliging in general, and with whom I feel entirely contented; while on the other nand, I find a people who are not disposed to be friendly in the least, unless you are constantly emptying the contents of your pockets into theirs; however, such is "human nature." Interesting items are very scarce here.

The denomination of Presbyterians in Milroy are busy preparing for the erection of a new church; rumor says it is to be a grand structure. The material to be used is mountain stone; it is to be erected under the supervision of Rev. Mr. White, who rarely, if ever, undertakes any thing and leaves it unaccomplished. Rumor says we are to be favored with a printing establishment in town, of the "black and tan" order; however, the report lacks confirmation.

This town, as you are aware, is one mile in length, and one sixteenth of a mile in breadth, yet, notwithstanding the location and general plan of the place, it is a business place.

Milroy, at present, boasts of six stores, three hotels, one woolen factory, and last, but not least, three grain ware-houses It would well repay the pleasure seeker, and the curious, to visit the community surrounding this place; here you can find almost dozens of families of one name; there are farms near this place that have been in the possession of men of the same name for one hundred and twenty-five years—having been handed down from father to son for generations. Yes, it would repay them for visiting this community, were it only for the purpose of enjoying a ride over the Mifflin & Centre r. r., confident of the fact that they would find in the conductor of the train the peculiarities which characterize the gentlemanly conductor, and at the same time to observe the various improvements along the line of the road, which have sprung up as if by magic, since the completion of the rail-road; prominent among the improvements are the Freedom Steel and Iron works, where but a few years ago there were but a few houses, you now find a village of a hundred houses, together with extensive and suitable buildings necessary to the successful manufacture of steel and iron.

Here we see the benefit of a railroad; were it not for the rail-road, which lies within a few rods of the works, Freedom works would be today, what they were a few years ago.

Careful Observer.

In the United States Circuit Court, in the district of New Jersey, Judge Field made an important order as to what constitutes a trade mark. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company have for a long time infringed the trade marks to the Washington Medallion Pen Company, inflicting it is alleged, damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars on complaints. On evidence to this effect the court granted an injunction restraining defendants from the further use of plaintiffs' trade marks which the order particularly describes as including the medallion mark, "style of boxing pens, colors of labels," ornamental engraving thereon, etc.

A gang of robbers in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ind., are in the habit of calling upon farmers at night, and by threats compelling them to deliver up their treasures. One farmer was hung up by the neek three times a few nights since; before he would tell where his money was secreted.

A woman, name not given, plunged a knife into the bosom of a young lady, in Madison county, N. C., a few days since, in a fit of jealousy. It transpired afterwards that she had killed a sister of the intended victim, by mistake. The murderess is in jail.

Halifax papers want smoking in the streets prohibited.

Trial of Jefferson Davis for Treason—Argument on the Motion to Quash the Indictment—Disagreement of the Court.

RICHMOND, December 4.—In the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding on the motion to quash the proceedings against Jefferson Davis. R. H. Dana, for the government, opened this morning. He proceeded to show that the fourteenth amendment was not a penal statute, but was merely a change in the political system adopted to secure trustworthiness in office and preserve purity in the administration of the government. It was a measure of precaution, to secure the country against filling offices with persons who once before filled them and broke their oaths. If it had been intended to infliet punishment it would have been the utmost folly of legislation, seeing that while it would, viewed as the defendant's counsel viewed it, lighten the punishment of the leaders, who had held office and broken their oaths, it would leave the people, who never held office, exposed to penalties of death and imprisonment as pronounced by the Constitution before the adoption of the amendment. It was an expression only of the fitne of persons who engaged in the rebellion, after breaking their oaths, to hold office again. It was not intended as alleged by the defenses, to act as an amnesty, nor was there a single word uttered in the Congress that framed, nor the Legislatures that adopted it, to warrant such a construction. So far from that, it was intended as a test by which those men may be reached and guarded against who had proved unfaithful to their pledges to the government. It could not be plead in the case of conviction for treason, seeing that it applied to those only who had taken often the oath of office and engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the government. Now, treason is something more than engaging in insurrection and rebellion. It is levying war against the government, and of this the defendant stands charged. It would be strange, indeed, if Jefferson Davis could, as he might, under this plea, come to the bar and acknowledged that he was guilty of treason, deny his liability to be punished because of the 14th Amendment.

Mr. O. Conner followed Mr. Dana. He showed from the very nature of the great civil war that it was impossible to follow it up by trial for treason conducted with the fairness required by law. How utterly repugnant to the world's idea of humanity it is that after being recognized during the war as in all respects equal and as honorable men, the leaders of the conquered forces should be searched out in peace to be hung as traitors. The government and the people had never intended to do this, and it was for this reason that the fourteenth amendmet had been adopted It was a constitutional provision, and executed itself, and those who fell under it wire now suffering the punishment. He asked the Court to give the construction to the Fourteenth Article that the American people intended it should bear, and to accept the great and beneficent act of mercy in the construction which they had put upon it and which tends to advance all good men who are believers in universal suffrage. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the U. S. Circuit Court to-night, the counsel were recalled, when Chief Justice Chase announced that the Court was divided, he, Chase, being in favor of quashing the indictment, and District Judge Underwood opposing it. This division of the Court was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States.

At Culinville, Ill., on Friday last, a man named Engleman cut the throat of his divorced wife, killing her instantly. On Monday night a crowd of his neighbors took him from the jail and hung him.

An attempt at murder was made in Westchester county, N. Y., recently, by burying a man alive. The man was exhumed and restored to life, but the would be assassins escaped.

Hartford is going to have a Grecian bend ball, with a premium of ten dollars for the largest bend.

An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of "new music."

BE GENTLE TO THY WIFE.

Be gentle, for you little know
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle, though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
Thy heart may speak with kindness yet
And joy, to be thy own.

Be gentle; weary hours of pain
Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle: for the noblest hearts
At times must have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! none are perfect here—
Thou'rt dearer far than life;
Then, husband, bear and still forbear,
Be gentle to thy wife.

If you want to listen to tall talking get in conversation with a seven-footer.

The New York Observer.

Is now Publishing a New Serial Story, to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled
"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."
All new Subscribers will get the Story Complete.
We send Grover & Baker's $55 Sewing Machine for 18 New Subscribers.
In order to introduce the Observer to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for
NEW SUBSCRIBERS:
We will send the Observer for one year, to
2 subscribers, one or both being new, for $6
3 " two or all " for $8
4 " three or all " for $10
Or, to any person sending us five or more new subscribers, we will allow one dollar commission on each.
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Sample Copies and Circulars sent free.
Terms, 3,50 a year, in advance.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
nov20,3t 37 Park Row, New York.

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS and Legae Representatives of Daniel Boeshore, deceased: Take Notice that, by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county and to me directed, an inquest will be held at Aaronsburg, in the Township of Haines, and County of Centre, on Tuesday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to alue and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper, and especial notification hereof, is herewith given unto Elisabeth Boeshore, and the children of Catherine Kreamer, formerly Catherine Boeshore.

D. Z. KLINE, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff
Bellefonte' Pa., Oct. 2. } 6t

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE.
AT CENTRE HALL PA.
A. D. SWARTZ,
Having opened a new and first-class Confectionery, he is prepared to serve the public with good fresh,
PIES, CAKES, CONFECTIONS
FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,
FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS and
FANCY ARTICLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
and everything in his line, at all times.
FRESH OYSTERS,
Always on hand and served in every style.
HIS ICE CREAM SALOON
Will be open during the Summer, and will be kept attractive by the very excellent Cream of all popular flavors, constantly on hand.
Pic Nics, private partiss, &c can be supplied with all kinds of confections, Ice cream, Cakes, and fruit at very short notice.
oct. 2 68' 1y

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't want your horse's shoulders galled and made sore, get good horse collars at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes, pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

BASKETS in all their varieties, childrens carriages, willow ware, guns, pistols, powder, shot, caps, cartridges, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HARNESS, collars, cart whips, carriage whips, in great varieties, government gears, saddles, bridles, martingales check lines, cart gears, tug harness, buggy harness, hames, etc. Everything in the saddlery line, at RURNSIDE & THOMAS'

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.
Offer to the Public one of the largest and best selected stocks of merchandise, in Centre county. Call, examine and see for yourself.

THE Largest and Best Stock of warranted Boots and Shoes, warranted to give satisfaction, at reduced prices, only to be found at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

SPICES of all varieties, ground to order and warranted to be strictly pure. It is the only place you can find unadulterated spices. Try them for your own satisfaction. You can only find them at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HANDSAWS, knives, spoons, coffee mills, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, lamps, forks, chains, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

NOTIONS of all kinds, Stelring' gloves Handkerchiefs, combs, pocket books, in all their variety and very cheap, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

FISHING TACKLES, rods lines, hooks flies, sea hair baskets, etc. Rig you out to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS