

The Centre Reporter.



Frederick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., January 15th, 1869.

Vol. 1.—No. 40.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Gen. Fetter, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, which has no superior in the market. Go to Fetter's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world. July 28, 68, f.

TINWARE! TINWARE!

J. REIDER, 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.

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, JAN. 15th 1869.

The Popular Vote for President.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the popular vote for President, cast on the 3d ult., in thirty-three of the states of the Union. Florida chooses its electors by the Legislature. The electoral votes of Virginia and Mississippi and Texas would have been cast for Seymour and Blair, but the people of those States were disfranchised by the Rump and did not vote. The people of the Territories of Indian, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, are not allowed to participate in the election of the national Chief Magistrate. South Carolina, for the first time, chose its electors by the people; whilst Florida assumes the position of the former in being the only State which chooses its Electors by the Legislature. Nebraska voted for the first time. In California, for the first time, a native born citizen voted for President.

| States. | Grant. | Seymour. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Maine..... | 70,493 | 42,394 | 112,887 |
| New Hampshire..... | 37,718 | 30,571 | 68,289 |
| Vermont..... | 44,157 | 32,945 | 77,102 |
| Massachusetts..... | 136,372 | 84,978 | 221,350 |
| Rhode Island..... | 12,968 | 6,648 | 19,616 |
| Connecticut..... | 49,726 | 46,382 | 96,108 |
| New York..... | 419,883 | 429,883 | 849,766 |
| New Jersey..... | 79,871 | 82,725 | 162,596 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 342,289 | 313,382 | 655,671 |
| Delaware..... | 7,615 | 10,960 | 18,575 |
| Maryland..... | 30,500 | 62,275 | 92,775 |
| Virginia..... | 136,372 | 84,978 | 221,350 |
| North Carolina..... | 62,300 | 45,137 | 107,437 |
| Georgia..... | 59,935 | 102,198 | 162,133 |
| Alabama..... | 17,366 | 72,086 | 89,452 |
| Louisiana..... | 37,911 | 41,358 | 79,269 |
| Texas..... | 32,513 | 28,496 | 61,009 |
| Arkansas..... | 17,822 | 165,480 | 183,302 |
| Tennessee..... | 90,417 | 61,948 | 152,365 |
| Kentucky..... | 89,566 | 115,889 | 205,455 |
| West Virginia..... | 22,146 | 12,943 | 35,089 |
| Ohio..... | 280,252 | 239,032 | 519,284 |
| Indiana..... | 178,522 | 165,480 | 344,002 |
| Illinois..... | 250,293 | 199,141 | 449,434 |
| Michigan..... | 128,560 | 97,038 | 225,598 |
| Wisconsin..... | 104,414 | 84,665 | 189,079 |
| Minnesota..... | 43,528 | 28,117 | 71,645 |
| Iowa..... | 120,399 | 74,128 | 194,527 |
| Nebraska..... | 9,720 | 3,428 | 13,148 |
| Kansas..... | 28,703 | 18,408 | 47,111 |
| Nevada..... | 6,791 | 16,218 | 23,009 |
| Idaho..... | 8,293 | 9,138 | 17,431 |
| California..... | 54,589 | 54,081 | 108,670 |
| Grand total..... | 3,053,111 | 2,714,195 | 5,767,306 |
| Grand plurality..... | 2,714,195 | 338,916 | |

The total vote in 1825 was 1,162,186; in 1840, 2,403,485; in 1850, 3,126,375; in 1860, 4,662,170. In 1824 Vermont, New York, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana chose their Electors by the Legislature.

Letter from Hon. Hiser Clymer.

Reading, January 7.—Hiser Clymer has written a letter to the Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington County, declining to be a candidate for the Governorship of the State.

The Presidents Right To Pardon.

In and out of Congress the question has been stated whether the general amnesty proclamation of President Johnson was in accordance with law, in as much as there has been no conviction, there could be no pardon. The President claims the power under the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has made the following decision.

"The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States; except in case of impeachment. The power thus conferred is unlimited, with the exception stated it extends to every offense known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgement. The power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of this pardon nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restrictions."

We presume this is clear enough.

If twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give, when fed upon turnips? Multiply the flakes by the hair's on the cow's tail, then divided the product by a turnip add a pound of chalk, multiply the whole by the pump, and the total will be the answer.

For the Reporter.

PREJUDICE.

Præ implies *before*, and *judicium*, judgement. These two words taken together form our common word, *prejudice*, literally a pre-judgement. Prejudice means a preconceived opinion or decision of the mind usually formed without due examination.

Convincing and persuading are chiefly done by arguments addressed to the Reason.

Had we nothing but that reason to deal with, and it were pure and uncorrupted, it would then be a matter of no great skill or labor to convince another person of common mistakes, or to persuade him to assent to plain and obvious truths. But alas! mankind stands wrapped round in errors, and entrenched in prejudices; and every one of their opinions is supported and guarded by something else besides reason.

I frequently fancy that every human mind is surrounded by a dense medium akin to the summer fogs which envelope our mountains through which the beautiful sunshine reluctantly penetrates. This peculiar surrounding obstructs the entrance of truth to the mind, or if permit at all, will tilt the truth with its native color, and therefore rob it of much of its primitive purity. How strong indeed are the prepossessions which lodge around the minds of men. How apt are they to settle their conviction ere they know the facts. Half-truths are eagerly received within their prejudicial minds, and opinions quickly formed and as quickly expressed. Take a life illustration between two great parties, a contest for political power is waging fiercely. Forceful arguments, palpable facts are addressed to the judgement of the men of either party. But how unavailing! The Republican feels assured and convinced beforehand that whatever comes from a democratic orator or press is grossly misrepresented and incredulously false. The Democrat with equal obstinacy knows that Republicans would persuade by falsehood and should they triumph over their opposing brethren, it is only done by deluding the people and by fraudulent voting. Here stand they opposed in bit the animosity hugging fondly their old prejudices. "Stand by your party right or wrong, don't vote with the other party, let the public debt swell its present magnitude, let justice or not justice be brought to their house to live and be a subject. She must as let the father in taking off his clothes at night; she must stand in silence with folded hands, waiting further orders. Our native teacher says her mother once stood in this way till past midnight, because the father had fallen asleep while she was waiting on him. She did not dare stir nor speak without his order. Some times, where the parties are unusually amiable, they are less rigid in their requirements. But girls that marry are made the abject slave of the husband's family. All are against her. Even the husband is ruled by his mother against his wife. She kisses all their hands, and they laughingly draw back as she does it.

Woman is legraded here: how can she be otherwise? The development of mind she attains in girlhood is all she ever reaches. The mother of a large family is but a grown-up child. It is considered impossible to get along with a woman in any way; and truly they are so brutish, and stupid, and foul-tongued, that there is nothing to choose between them and the men as to depravity.

How the Good Templars Initiate Candidates.

The following must have been written by a chap who got tight on lager without knowing it would intoxicate. It refers to a lodge of Good Templars. It is a graphic description of an "initiation ceremony," as the writer understands it:

In the first place, the victim for initiation is blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and then thrown into a chaudière of boiling hot rain water, and boiled for five minutes.

This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drunks." He is then taken out of the chaudière and by means of a force-pump gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room.

The choir at the same time singing the cold water song.

He is now taken out of the barrel, and hung up by the heels till the water runs out through his ears.

He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of water.

A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is skewered with cistern water.

He is then made to read the water-works' act ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading.

MARRIAGE IN THE EAST.

One of the theological students was married in chappel this morning, in a sensible manner. I think the propriety of Protestant weddings, compared with others, must strike all beholders. Let me speak briefly of some of the native performances, discarded by the Protestants.

Girls are given in marriage while very young. If they pass the age of 16 the parents begin to fear and tremble lest they should remain single. They are often given at 13 or 14—even younger. The girl has little choice in the matter, but is betrothed by the parents, often to her unspeakable grief.

Among the Americans their wedding takes place usually on the Lord's Day, or some special day. On Saturday, quantities of food and drink are prepared. The women congregate at the house of the bride to eat and drink. At night, they all crowd into the room, where she is prepared for her husband. She laments and cries incessantly, keeping her face buried in her hands. When they withdraw her hands to put her garments she resists till she is in a perspiration. The garments are as fine as the parties can afford. A veil of gauze and gold spangles covers her head and falls below her waist.

About midnight the bridegroom comes with music and attendants. Now the women who are with the bride set up a wailing and begin to beat the musicians till they keep quiet. The bride is mounted on a horse and taken to church, where the ceremony is performed by the priest. Only one woman from her side is allowed to be present, who acts as her adviser, following her to her bridegroom's house and giving her counsel all night in reference to the management of her household affairs. All the rest of the night, the following Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday, are spent by the bridegroom's friends at his house, in grossly misrepresented and incredulously false. The Democrat with equal obstinacy knows that Republicans would persuade by falsehood and should they triumph over their opposing brethren, it is only done by deluding the people and by fraudulent voting.

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IS HE FAT.

A GHOST STORY.

One of the most remarkable cases of sudden cure of disease of long standing, was that of a rheumatic invalid, with which is connected an amusing ghost story. There were a couple of men, in some old settled part of the country, who were in the habit of stealing sheep and robbing churchyards of the burial clothes of the dead. There was a public road leading by a meeting-house where there was a grave-yard, and not far off on the road a tavern. Early one moonlight night, while one of the thieves was engaged in robbing a grave, the other went off to steal a sheep. The first one having accomplished his business, wrapped the shroud around him, and took his seat in the meeting-house door, awaiting the coming of his companion.

A man on foot, passing the road towards the tavern, took him for a ghost, and alarmed almost to death, ran as fast as his feet could carry him to the tavern, which he reached out of breath. As soon as he could speak he declared that he had seen a ghost, a real ghost, robed in white, and setting in the church door. But nobody would believe him. He then declared that if any of them would go back with him, he would go back and they might be convinced. But, incredulous as all were, no one could be found who had the courage to go. At length a man, who was afflicted with the rheumatism so that he could not walk, declared that he would go with him if he could only walk or get there.—The man then proposed to carry him on his back, took him up, and off they went. When they got in sight, sure enough there it was, as he had said. Wishing to satisfy themselves well, and to get as near a view of his ghostship as they could in the dim light, they kept venturing up nearer and nearer. The man with the shroud took them to be his companions with a sheep on his back, and asked, in a low tone of voice,

"Is he fat?"

Meeting with no reply, he repeated his question, raising his voice higher,

"Is he fat?"

No reply again, when he exclaimed in a vehement tone,

"IS HE FAT?"

This was enough. The man with the other on his back replied,

"Fat or lean you may have him;" and dropping the invalid, traveled back to the tavern as fast as his feet could carry him. But he had scarcely gotten there, when there came the invalid, on foot, too! The sudden fright had cured him of his rheumatism; and from that time forward he has been a well man.

This is said to have been a real occurrence. And it is not the only case of such cures of which I have heard. I once heard of an old woman, who had been bed-ridden, I think for twenty years, and who, upon the house taking fire, made her escape upon her feet, and was never confined by the disease afterward.

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ing.

After which the "old oaken bucket" is hung around his neck, and fifteen sisters with squirt guns deluge him with cistern-water.

He is then forced to eat a peck of snow while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles.

He is then run through a clothes-wringer, after which he is handed a glass of cistern water by a beautiful young lady.

He is then gorged again with cistern water, his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator.

The initiation is now almost concluded.

After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through the clothes-wringer again, and becomes a Good Templar.

It is estimated that the Masonic order, at present, contains about 1,250,000 members. Of this number 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe, 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year, and the Masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing.

A deluded citizen of Portland, Maine, becoming impressed with an idea that the world is soon to be visited by a second deluge, has applied his whole property (\$6,000) to the building of an ark of refuge. The boat will be fifty feet long, fifteen feet wide, flat bottomed, square sterned, round bows, with a house a little aft of amidships. He is a sole planner and builder, and intends, when it is completed, to furnish it with necessary provisions, and calmly await the rising of the waters.

Nice Dip.—A clergyman, coming out of the water with a woman he had baptized, asked her how she felt in her mind. He was not a little surprised to hear her answer, "Bully."

Great souls are not those which have less passion and more virtue than common souls, but only those which have greater designs.

The most common things are the most useful; which shows both the wisdom and goodness of the great Father of the family of the world.

The Man Who Won't pay the Printer.

May he never be permitted to kiss a handsome woman.

May he have sore eyes and a chestnut burr for an eye stone.

May his boots leak, his gun light fire and his fishing lines break.

May one thousand nightmares tread over his stomach every night.

May every day of his life be more desperate than the Dey of Algiers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests, and Dress Coats, cheap at Wolf's Store. BOOTS, by the thousand, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known Old Stand. SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.

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 FAIRY ARTICLES, WHOLESAL 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, constant on hand.

Pie Nuts, private parties, &c. can be supplied with all kinds of confectionery, ice cream, Cakes, and fruit at very short notice. Oct. 26th '67

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, children's carriages, willow ware, guns, pistols, powder, shot, caps, cartridges, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

HARNESSES, collars, cart whips, carriage whips, in great varieties, government gears, saddles, bridles, martingales, check lines, cart gears, tin harness, buggy harness, harness, &c. Everything in the saddle and every line. BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

THE Largest and Best Stock of warrented 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, Sterling gloves, Handkerchiefs, combs, pocket books, in all their variety and very cheap, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FISHING TACKLES, rods, hooks, flies, sea hair baskets, etc. Rig your outfit to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

IT IS known to all in Bellefonte and through the county if you want a good article go to BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

CENTRE HALL Tan-Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan-Yard will again be put in full operation in all its branches, under the management of Mr. Charles Horner, an old and experienced Tanner. THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES Hides of all kinds wanted! Also TANNERS' HARKS for which the highest market price will be paid! The public patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH BITNER, Centre Hall