



Frederick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., July 2nd, 1869.

Vol. 2.—No. 12

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 for purchase elsewhere
ap1968.11.

C. H. GUTELIUS,

Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aradburg, 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 a yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion.
Dent. Teeth Extracted without pain.
may 22.68.11

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(LATE MILLIKEN HOOPER & CO.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Government Securities, Gold and Coins.
ap1908.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.
ap1908.11.

JAS. MAMANTUS,

Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.
July 19.68.11.

P. D. NEFF, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
Office 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.
ap1908.11.

H. N. M'ALLISTER & JAMES A. BEAVER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna.
Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. dec25.11.

MILLERS HOTEL,

Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily. This fabric Hotel has been rebuilt and furnished its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The elegant community and drawers will always find the best accommodations. Drivers can at all times find a place for their stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
GEO. MILLER,
July 3.68.11. Proprietor.

CONJUGAL LOVE,

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE
Essay for the Young Men on the Errors, Causes and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Beck, Proprietor, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 2.68.11.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race Street,

a few doors above the old
Philadelphia.
Its central location makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.
J. BECK, Proprietor.
Formerly of the States Union Hotel.
ap1908.11.

REDUCTION IN PRICES,

AT THE
The Bellefonte
Boot & Shoe Store.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

ONE DOOR NORTH OF IRWIN & WILSON'S HARD-WARE STORE.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
GENTS' CALF BOOTS, warranted,
now selling at \$3 per pair.
HALL'S KIP BOOTS, warranted,
now selling at \$3 per pair at
Graham & Son's.

Boot & Shoe Store,

One door North Irwin and Wilson's Hardware Store.
A large assortment of
Gun Cloth Artie Oyer Shoes,
For the Season.
The LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Consists of the best of
Custom Make

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

Shoes
Remember the place, one door North of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store.
Bellefonte, Aug. 28.68.11.

W. H. BECK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office: 312 & 314 Race Street, opposite the Diamond, next door to Graham's Hotel. Consultations in German or English.
July 19.68.11.

SCALES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY
IRWIN & WILSON,
ap1908.11.

BOOTS, BY THE THOUSAND, ALL STYLES,

sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known Old Stand.

LATHERS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

French calf skin, Spanish sole leather, Morocco, sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

CENTRE HALL

Manufacturing Co.

AND

Machine Works,

CENTRE HALL CENTRE CO., PA.

Having enlarged our New FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOPS and AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Stocked with all new and latest improved Machinery at Centre Hall, announce to the public that they are now ready to receive orders for anything in their line of business.

Shaftings,

Pullies,

Hangers,

IRON & BRASS

CASTINGS

of every description made and fitted up for

MILLS,

FORGES,

FURNACES,

FACTORIES,

TANNERIES,

&C. &C.

We also manufacture the celebrated

KEYSTONE

HARVESTER,

which now stands unrivaled.

This Reaper has advantages over all other Reapers now manufactured. One advantage we claim for it, is the lever power, by which we gain one hundred per cent. over other machines. Another advantage is the hoisting and lowering apparatus, whereby the driver has under his complete control of the machine, in coming to a spot of boggy ground, the driver can change the cut of the machine in an instant, without stopping the team, varying the stubble from 1 to 10 inches at the outside of the machine, as well as on the inside. It is constructed of first class material, and built by first class mechanics. We warrant it second to none.

All kinds of Horsepower and Thrashing Machines, Hay and Grain Reapers, latest improved. All kinds of Repairing done. Inferior kinds of

PLOWS

AND

PLOWCASTING.

A Celebrated Heckenroth Economical plow which has given entire satisfaction. We employ the best Patternmakers, our patterns are all new and of the most improved plans. Plans, Specifications and Drawings furnished for all work done by us.

We hope by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

TINWARE!

The Company announces to the citizens of Potter township, that they are now prepared to furnish upon short notice, and as low as elsewhere, every article in the line of

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE.

Stove-Pipe

and Spouting.

All kinds of repairing done. They have always on hand

BUCKETS,

CUPS,

DIPPERS,

DISHES, &C.

All orders by mail promptly attended to

CENTRE HALL MFG CO

ap1908.11.

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER

is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance, and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reported 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.

CENTRE HALL PA., July 2nd 1869.

A. H. STEPHENS.

His Opinion of the Political Situation—The work to which he is now to Devote Himself.

A. H. Stephens writes this letter to a New Yorker:

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE,

Ga. June 13.—My Dear Sir—Your very kind and highly appreciated favor of the 6th inst. was received yesterday. Allow me to return my thanks for it. I am improving slowly, very slowly, however, from my hurt some four months or more ago. I can now sit up part of the day, but can neither stand nor walk yet without aid of some sort. I have, notwithstanding this affliction, resumed work on the second volume of the "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States." I agree with you in styling it the worst and most culpable that ever took place on earth; I greatly fear, too, that it will, in its ultimate consequences prove to be the most disastrous one that ever occurred to the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our constitution, as made by the fathers, was one of the most wonderful

political achievements ever attained by

genius and patriotism. Had its principles been adhered to, this late terrible war never would have occurred, and the only hope now for the present and future of the country is to bring back the Federal administration to the true principles of the Constitution. This can only be done by a virtuous, intelligent and patriotic people. When bad men conspire to impose their usurpations "outside" the Constitution, good men anywhere must combine to keep all such men out of power. This can only be done by the publication of truths and by awaking in the minds of the people the sense of the dangers which threaten them, and arousing them to future action before it is too late. The only proper remedy for all existing evils and the greater ones which appear in the future is at the ballot-box.

The great object with me in the removal of my days is to do all in my power towards the inculcation of such truths and principles as are essential for the maintenance of our institutions as handed down from the fathers. To this course the future of my life is devoted.

And notwithstanding all that is said and has been said about the rebellion and the disloyalty of the rebels, etc., I know of but one test of true loyalty in this country, and that is loyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. In this, and in unswerving devotion to them, I yield to no man that ever breathed the vital air of heaven.

I can say no more now, but repeat my thanks for your letter, and send you my kindest regards and best wishes. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The "Ring" Nominations in Philadelphia

The success of the "ring" candidates in the Radical legislative conventions in Philadelphia, threatens to make serious trouble among the "oil" politicians of that city. The nomination of Houseman for Recorder of Deeds is also exceedingly unpopular, the said Houseman being the favorite of the corrupt Gas Trust. At least two of the Radical Philadelphia dailies, the Morning Post, and the Evening Telegraph, openly oppose the election of Houseman and six of the legislative nominees. The unfortunate "roosters" whose wings are to be clipped by the keen scissors of the Post and Telegraph editors, and Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bann, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, members of the last House, who have been re-nominated. The Post says: "They were warned not to insist upon re-nomination, but they did not listen to the warning. They must not complain if they suffer by the result; Republican party is likely to suffer still more. For there is great danger that the Democracy, profiting by the reckless ambition of these gentlemen will carry the six legislative districts."

The Telegraph winds up its review of the ticket as follows: "We now come to the familiar names of Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bann, Adaire, Cloud and Hong, the half dozen misrepresentatives who sat in the last House, and now have the impudence and temerity to go before the people of their districts for re-election. By a resort to all the disgraceful expedients in which they have become so skillful, they have secured nominations, in utter defiance of the will of the people; but these pretended re-nominations are the veriest farces, and should have no weight whatever in deciding the issue. By their course in the last legislature they disgraced themselves, their constituents to the body of which they were members, and the great State for whose interests they were called upon by the people to provide. * * * If it be possible, let the true men of their districts organize and present the names of new and objectionable candidates, and do their utmost to elect them. But if this be impossible, let every Republican voter who respects himself abstain from casting a vote for any one of these men, and permit their Democratic opponents to carry the election by default. It will be much better to have half a dozen more Democrats in the next Legislature than that there were in the last, if these half dozen Democrats should prove to be decent and honest men."

Not a good buss—a blunder-buss.

SCALPED AT WASHITA.

What a Victim Says About It.

A victim of Indian vengeance in the present struggle along the borders and in the Territories, and one that will forever have cause to remember it, arrived in this city on Saturday night, departing yesterday for his home in New York, near Rutledge, Monroe county. His name is Delos G. Sandbertson, and he lost his scalp at the battle of Washita. He has been an inmate of Laramie Hospital since that event and was discharged about ten days ago by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He allowed the curious to examine his poll, and a look at the still red and tender spot from which the scalp was jerked away was not calculated to prejudice any person in favor of "hair lifting." As but few persons lived to undergo the process, perhaps the sensations experienced by Mr. Sandbertson will interest and enlighten. He says:

"I was in the infantry. Custar had commanded the troops. There was quite a force of cavalry with us, but they were about a mile in the rear when we first discovered the reds. Some of the troops had been sent around so as to attack them from the other side. The reds were camped in a sort of a valley, and we were within eighty rods of them for half an hour before daybreak. Just in the gray of the morning the firing commenced on both sides, and we had it all our own way for a few minutes, the cursed snakes being much confused, and not knowing what was up. At length they rallied, and we could hear Black Kettle shouting and ordering. The yelling got holes and behind rocks—anywhere they could find a place—and began to fight back with a will. We fired whenever we could see a top-knot, and shot squaws—there were lots of them—just as quick as Indians. We went in for wiping out the whole gang. When it was fully daylight, we all gave a big yell and charged right down into their camp. The lodges were all standing yet, and lots of Indians in them. As we went through the alleys a big red jumped out at me from behind a tent, and before I could shorten up enough to run him through with my bayonet, a squaw grabbed me around the legs and twisted me down. The camp was then full of men fighting, and everybody seemed to be yelling as loud as he could. When I fell, I went over backward, dropping my gun, and had just got part way up again, the squaw yanking me by the hair, when the Indian clubbed my gun and struck me across the neck. He might just as well run me through, but he wasn't used to the bayonet, or didn't think. The blow stunned me; it didn't hurt me in the least, but gave me a numb feeling all over. I couldn't have got to my feet, then, if all alone, while the squaw kept scratching and pulling my hair out by the handfuls.

"I heard some of our boys shouting close by, and the squaw started, and ran—one of the boys killing her, not three rods off. The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair near the crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jerked my head this way and that, and pinched like Satan. My eyes were partly open, and I could see the beadwork and trimmings on his leggings. Suddenly, I felt the awfullest biting cutting flash go round my head, and then it seemed to me just as if my whole head had been jerked clean off. I never felt such pain in all my life; why, it was like pulling your brains right out. I didn't know any more for two or three days, and then I came to and found that I had the sorest head of any human that ever lived. If the boys killed the viper, they didn't get back my scalp; perhaps it got lost in the snow. I was shipped down to Laramie after a bit, and all the nursing I got ain't made the hair grow out on this spot yet."—[Detroit Free Press.]

A sausage vender of New Orleans has procured the arrest of all the neighboring butchers because they barked and mewed when customers came to buy of him.

Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, says that the progress of the Catholic Church in America is owing to the sanctity with which its members regard the marriage relations.

THE GROWTH OF TROUT.

Trout kept in ponds, will average a year, when a few months over three years old, if well fed. They are like pigs in more respects than in greediness in their disposition to eat offal, for their increase will be in proportion to the amount of food given. A respectable old gentleman, who I think would not "flip," tells me he has had them of four pounds, when as many years old; but they had the run of the spring-house, receiving many a spoonful of cream thrown to them in removing moats, much curd, many worms which his boys fed to them, and the whole population of many a big caterpillar's nest cut from a limb in his orchard; as well as young wasps and hornets. Per contra to this, a trout will live in the bottom of a well, or in a spring, without being fed, for years, and show no growth. In stocking my ponds in New Jersey, several of my trout received unmistakable marks which they never got rid of; two of these, which were not over eight or nine inches long, and not over five or six ounces in weight, grew to thirteen inches in length before they had been in their adopted home a year. They were very stout, and doubtless weighed a pound. Here the weight was more than doubled in a year. Mr. Ainsworth stocked a pond near W. Bloomfield, N. Y., with fry, as soon as the unblinded sac was absorbed, and three years after caught them weighing two pounds. In stocking a pond for angling, on Long Island, a friend of the writer bought yearling trout not over five inches long; the following spring, in a say in twelve months, they were about eleven inches long, weighing a full half-pound; in twelve months more they had grown to average fourteen ounces; some of them weighed more than a pound. As a fish increases in size, its propensity for further growth also increases. A young salmon at a year, or even at two years old, does weigh three ounces; it goes to sea, and frequently returns in six weeks, or at least to the following summer, a fish from three to eight pounds. The abundant and nutritious food obtained at sea, causes this wonderful growth; if it is prevented from going to sea, it does not grow to more than twelve inches, or three-quarters of a pound, in a year from the time it weighs three ounces. Thus abundance of food causes a rapid growth.

The enemies of larger trout in stock ponds, are fish-hawks and night-hawks. Water-frogs, snakes and ducks may also be destructive to the fry when first turned out of the nursery. In a confined space the water-snake first muddies the water, and then finds its victim. The duck, also, has the same cunning. The frog, in solemn shade, waits for their approach to shallow water amongst grass or weeds, and pounds upon them. The little king-fisher may also capture some. But the foe which it is most difficult to protect the fish from, is the species of heron alluded to. Though not numerous, these wading birds, when they have found a feeding-place so well stocked, may come for many successive evenings, and prey upon the trout. Other enemies are early provided against.—Norris's American Fish Culture.

Negroes as Jurors.

Washington, June 22.—This morning, in the criminal court, five colored men were sworn as grand jurors. Judge Fisher, in the course of his charge, spoke of the important duties they had to perform, and referred to the position of the grand juror as being to some of them novel and interesting. For the first time in history of this District the sawny brown complexion of a race opposed and degraded by six generations of slavery has at length, in the seventh, made its appearance in the grand jury box, in the capital of the nation, which may proudly boast, and with more truth and justice than the mother country, that the moment a slave shall have set his foot upon his free soil his shackles shall fall, and he will stand forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation. Among the petit jurors summoned for to-morrow are nine colored men. One of the their bills just appointed by the court is a colored man.

Gentlemen who are fortunate enough to get free passes over the Pacific Railroad are informed, for their encouragement, that it only costs ten dollars per head for sleeping and eating accommodations on the route.

THE SCOURGE OF UTAH.

March of the Destroying Army—Grasshoppers on the Wing—A Track of Devastation Left Behind Them.

Countless myriads of grasshoppers have lately made their appearances on the north and eastern shore of Salt Lake, and are marching or hopping toward the City of the Desert. The ground around Promontory Point, is literally black with the young and rapacious insects. They are now about three-fourths of an inch in length, black in color, and more resembling a cricket than a grasshopper. But as they increase in size their color changes toward a brown. About two weeks since these pests made their appearance in that section, being then about an eighth of an inch in length, and having the appearance of sand crickets. They grow rapidly and are very voracious, destroying everything in their way. For miles the track of railroad is black with these destroying insects, the ties and rails being hidden from view by the thousands perches thereon. Salt Lake City has been cleared of vegetation before these pests, and in each case the countless hosts have made their first appearance to the north and west of the city, devastating their fields and gardens when passing through on their way to the south, and westward. Two years since such a scourge swept over the city, destroying every green thing, even to the growth wood and vine of the previous season. Millions of the insects perished in the lake, for it seems nothing turns them when on their destroying march. In a day the beautiful gardens and orchards of the city were left as bare of verdure as though a fire had swept over them. From the account given it appears that the city will again be visited by this scourge. We learn that the scourge which passed over Salt Lake two years since, continued its march, and the following season made an appearance in the lower end of the Great Basin, where the scenes of the previous year were reenacted. This season the birds have appeared in the extreme southern Mormon settlements, where they are destroying everything before them. They are now some five hundred miles from Salt Lake, the localities over which they passed having had one year's respite from their ravages. It seems that when these insects reached maturity they deposit their eggs in the soil and die. The following season the eggs are hatched by the warmth of the spring, and a new army follow on its march.

Living Without Food.

The story of the negro sailor who lived in the hold of the steamer Rising Star, nine days without food, remains the Washington Star of the still more remarkable experience of four men who were entombed in one of the Muskingum Valley coal mines in Ohio several years since. These men were shut in by the falling of the earthen roof of the passage to the chamber where they were at work, and they were confined for fourteen days without any food except what one of the party had taken in for his lunch that day. Beyond this trifle, all they had to sustain life during their dark and awful imprisonment—for their lamps burned out in a short time—was the water which dripped through the coal vein and formed in puddles at their feet; and it was to some supposed nutritious quality received by the water through this distillation that the preservation of their lives for so long a period was attributed.

After a more exciting and trying time, and by great labor, attended with risk of life to those engaged in the work of liberating them, the prisoners were brought forth from their damp place of confinement, fearfully emaciated, blanched and shrunk—more like corpses than living beings in appearance, as may well be imagined. One or two were delirious when rescued, but by great care as to the character and quantity of food at first furnished them, they were all restored to comparative health, though we believe some of them never recovered their original strength. It is perhaps useless to add that, after their terrible experience, they all retired from the mining business.

New York is eating watermelon from South Carolina.

Great Powder Blasts.

A paragraph has been recently going the rounds of the press, in which it is stated that the "greatest blast" on record was recently made on the proposed site of a fort in San Francisco harbor. Twelve tons of powder were fired at once, dislodging 80,000 tons of rock. So far as the quantity of powder exploded is concerned, this is probably true, at least in regard to ordinary blasting and mining operation—much larger quantities of powder have been exploded accidentally and in military operations. The greatest exhibition of powder of which we have any knowledge, was the blast at the Round Down cliff at Dover, England, January 26, 1843. The cliff was 375 feet above high water mark, and as a projection of it prevented a direct line of the Southeastern Railroad being taken to the mouth of the Shakespeare Tunnel, it was resolved to move the obstruction by blasting. Three galleries, 400 feet long, were excavated in the chalk rock. Nine tons of powder were placed in the bottom of the shafts, arranged in three separate charges, which were fired simultaneously by means of powerful voltaic batteries. As soon as the current was sent through the wires, a low, faint, indescribable subterranean rumble was heard, and immediately after, the bottom of the cliff began to bulge out, and then, almost immediately, about 500 feet in breadth of the summit began gradually but rapidly to sink. There was no roaring explosion, no bursting out of fire, no violent and crashing splitting of rocks, and, comparatively speaking, but very little smoke. For a proceeding of mighty and irrepressible force, it had little or nothing of the appearance of force. The rock seemed as if it had exchanged its solid for a fluid nature, for it glided like a stream into the sea, which was at a distance of 100 yards from its base. By this blast one million tons of rock were removed, which would otherwise have required the labor of thousands of men for upwards of twelve months.

Experiments With Rain Water.

The Lowell (Mass.) "Courier" says that on the 4th of June, 1828, Mr. James V. Atkinson, of that city, caught some rain water from the roof of the house, put it in the pans and left it settle for twenty four hours, and then corked it up in two gallon demijohns. The water was occasionally tested, and in 1832, when President Jackson paid a visit to Lowell, Mr. Atkinson carried some of the water to the Mercuric House and General Jackson, Secretaries Van Buren and Woodbury, and other dignitaries then present, tasted of the water, which they pronounced equal to any spring water for purity and sweetness. In 1850 Mr. Atkinson carried some of the same water to Montreal and Quebec. The Mayor of the last named city, and prominent men of both places, tasted the water and found it perfectly sweet and palatable. The following year (1829) Mr. Atkinson, about the same time in June, caught water in the same manner in two hogheads. One of them, an old hoghead, was not disturbed during the summer, but was covered up with rough boards. A filial of rose to the top of the water; and in September, on opening the hoghead, the water bore the oil was found perfectly pure and sweet. The point made is, that rain water caught at this time of the year, before the second week in June, will keep a long time perfectly pure and sweet. Experiments performed since show that water caught later will invariably grow impure and sour.

New York, June 23.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall the 15th, has arrived. She brings three hundred passengers and \$123,505 in specie.

The yellow fever was dreadful at Tacna, Peru. The small-pox had broken out at David Chiriqui, and the town is nearly deserted.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt on May 25th, but the damage was inconsiderable.

A great storm had occurred at Valparaiso, by which the government buildings were damaged to the amount of one thousand dollars, besides other damages.

There are seventy-two cheese factories in Ohio.