

The Centre Reporter.



Frederick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., August 13th, 1869.

Vol. 2.—No. 17.

BUGGIES; BUGGIES!
J. D. MURPHY,
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 tops, 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, tr.

C. H. COTTELLUS,
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Ardenburg, 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.
578 Teeth Extracted without pain.
HENRY BROCKHOFF, J. D. SUTHER,
Clerk, President.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(LATE MILLIKEN BROTHERS)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest on all kinds of Deposits.
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coins.
ap10/68.

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

D. K. SMITH, M. D., Professional Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
ap10/68, tr.

JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa., promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.
July 23/68.

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, tr.

H. S. WALLIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
ap10/68, tr.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna.

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Dec 25/67.

MILLES HOTEL,
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily. This family Hotel has been repaired and furnished in its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most desirable places for traveling companies and drovers will find ways and the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
July 23/68, tr.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race Street, a few doors above the
Philadelphia Hotel.
Its central locality makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.
A. BECK, Proprietor.
(formerly of the States Union Hotel, ap10/68, tr.)

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
AT THE
The Bellefonte

Boot & Shoe Store,
312 and 314 Race Street,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF IRWIN & WILSON'S HARD-WARE STORE,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of GENTS' CALF BOOTS, warranted, and
MILKERS' RUBBER BOOTS, warranted.
Graham & Son's
Boot & Shoe Store,
One door North of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store,
Bellefonte, Pa.
A large assortment of
Gum Cloth Arlic-Over Shoes,
For the Season.
The LADIES DEPARTMENT
Consists of the best of
Custom Make
From the most fashionable workshop in Philadelphia, and warranted every pair.
Beautiful Button Boots, leather-lasting, only \$4 per pair. We have the largest assortment of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
Shoes, Shoes
in Bellefonte.
Remember the place: one door North of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store, Bellefonte, Aug. 23/68, tr.

WM. H. BLAIR & SUTHER,
BLAIR & SUTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office—On the second floor, next to Gardner's Hotel. Consultations in German or English.
010/68.

SALES, at wholesale and retail, cheaply, by
IRWIN & WILSON,
010/68.

BOOTS, by the thousand, all styles, for men and women, and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known Old Stand, 111

LEATHER, of all descriptions, French calfskin, spanish sole leather, new rocco, sheep skins, linings, every thing in the order, he warranted to give satisfaction, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c., at
IRWIN & WILSON,
ap10/68.

BURFALO SALES, of the best make from 4 lbs up to 120,000 lbs, at
IRWIN & WILSON,
ap10/68.

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 10 cents. Advertisements are inserted at \$1.00 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., August 13th, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. ASA PACKER, of Carbon.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria County.

Hon. Asa Packer.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND PIONEER EXPERIENCE.

Asa Packer was born in Grooton township, New London county, Connecticut, in the early part of the year 1806. His father is said to have been a man of strong sense, industrious, economical and independent in character, yet never very successful in business, although his grandfather had been the most prosperous man in his native town, carrying on the business of farming, tanning and the manufacturing of shoes at one and the same time. The limited means of his parents, together with the lack of opportunities in the neighborhood, prevented him from acquiring much of an education, but he made the best of his time when the district school was in session during the winter. As soon as he was old and stout enough to work, he obtained a situation in a tannery at North Stonington, where he remained until the death of the proprietor, who had reposed the utmost confidence in his business capacity and integrity. A year was then passed upon the farm of a John Brown, otherwise unknown to him. Mr. Brown was an old-fashioned anti-slavery politician, and from Judge Packer's early associations with him his enthusiastic biographers have traced his present democratic affiliations. A year at home then intervened, during which he attended school; and at the end of it, being at that time scarcely seventeen years of age and an orphan, he was ready to start out into the world.

In 1822 he arrived in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, with his entire outfit contained in the knapsack which he carried on his back. He apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and fixed his residence at Springville. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship and become possessed of some means of his own, he purchased a small lot of wild land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and settled down upon it.

When he abandoned his farm, in 1833, the country about had assumed a somewhat different aspect. In the wilderness he had built up a comfortable home; but during the idle winters he had frequently journeyed a hundred miles on foot, through the rugged country which stretches between the Susquehanna and the Lehigh to the nearest point where his labor would command a ready cash reward. The evidences of extensive wealth which were just being developed in the Lehigh valley impressed him with the belief that a change of residence to this locality would afford a wider and more profitable field for his labor. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-seven, he again transferred his home, and settled permanently in the Lehigh valley with a capital of but a few hundred dollars to start with. During the summers of 1833 and 1834 he acted as master of his own boat, while engaged in transporting coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. He displayed so much energy at the very outset, that he soon attracted the notice of the managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and was enabled to associate himself with them on very advantageous terms. His success and prospects were so encouraging that his brother, R. W. Packer, was persuaded to leave Connecticut, and aided materially by an uncle, they established themselves in the general merchandise business in Mauch Chunk, in 1835. Starting with a cash capital of only \$5000, their business was rapidly ex-

tended, until it embraced not only the ordinary mercantile transactions, but the building of dams and locks for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the working of coal mines leased from this company, and finally the working of Mr. Packer's own mines near Hazleton. They were also engaged in the shipping of coal to Philadelphia and New York, on the Schuylkill, as well as on the Lehigh.

HIS GREAT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

About the year 1850 Mr. Packer entered seriously upon the task of accomplishing the greatest business achievement of his career, the building of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Although the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had extended their operations until they had assumed a gigantic scale, he had striven away in vain to impress the managers with the necessity of increasing their facilities for reaching the market by the construction of a railroad. In 1846 the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad company, projected by Edward R. Biddle, had obtained a charter, for its proposed route embracing that section through which Mr. Packer was so anxious to see a railroad constructed. No surveys were made until the fall of 1850, and when in April, 1851, but seventeen days of the limit fixed for the commencement of the work were remaining, not a shovel had entered the ground. Mr. Packer then became one of the managers, and on the same day the board, to avoid the annulling of the charter, authorized the grading of a mile of the route, near Allentown. In October following, Mr. Packer became owner of a controlling portion of the stock, and subsequently submitted a proposition to build the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, a distance of forty-six miles, for a consideration to be paid in the stock and bonds, the name of which was now changed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to suit its extent and true field of work. Mr. Packer's proposition was accepted, and he commenced work in November, 1852. Under his personal supervision it was pushed with great vigor, and although he received only stock and bonds in payment, and was subjected to pressing financial embarrassments in consequence yet his business reputation and the advances of connecting roads whose interest would be greatly forwarded by its completion, enabled him to finish and deliver to the company the entire line in September, 1855. The success which attended the company from the outset laid the foundation of Mr. Packer's princely fortune, which cannot be more definitely stated than at something between fifteen and twenty-five millions of dollars. In 1856 he made a handsome return for his wealth by founding at South Bethlehem the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million of dollars in money. With the scope, prospects and prosperity of this institution our readers have quite recently been made familiar, and we need not enlarge upon them here.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

While engaged in his extensive and absorbing business projects, Mr. Packer has devoted much of his time and attention to political affairs. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature, his service in that body terminated in 1843. He was then elected judge of the county court, holding the position five years, and in 1853 he took his seat in the lower house of Congress as member for the Thirteenth district, holding it until 1857. During all this period, as at present, he was an earnest, thorough-going, and consistent democrat. When the Democratic National Convention assembled at Tammany Hall, in New York city, on July 4, 1868, Judge Packer's name was presented to that body by the Pennsylvania delegation as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. With but slight variation he received the vote of his own State, during the first fourteen ballots, after which his name was dropped for that of Gen. Hancock.

The Republicans in the Spanish Cortes have been admonished that his presence is tolerated in that body as an act of patriotism; but that any attempt to build up a Republic in Spain will be promptly suppressed.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The radical papers publish strangely incorrect lists of the States which have ratified or assumed to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. What object it is to be gained by repeatedly asserting that Iowa, Tennessee, Minnesota and other States which have taken no action, have fully accepted the amendment, passes conjecture. The action taken thus far, the Harrisburg Patriot asserts, is as follows:

Alabama, said to have ratified.

Arkansas, ratified May 14.

Delaware, rejected.

Florida, ratified in June.

Georgia, rejected.

Illinois, ratified March 5.

Indiana, assumed to ratify May 14.

No quorum present.

Kansas, assumed to ratify May 27.

Louisiana, ratified March 1.

Maine, ratified March 9.

Massachusetts, ratified March 12.

Michigan, ratified March 5.

Missouri, assumed to ratify March 1.

Did not act upon the second session.

Nebraska, assumed to ratify. Certificate on file at the State Department is informal and insufficient.

Nevada, ratified March 1.

New Hampshire, ratified July 1.

New York, ratified April 14.

North Carolina, ratified March 5.

Pennsylvania, ratified March 26.

Rhode Island, the Senate ratified May 27. The amendment will probably be rejected, because the Rhode Island radicals believe that under it they can no longer disfranchise their Irish Catholic laborers.

South Carolina, ratified March 10.

West Virginia, ratified March 3.

Wisconsin, ratified March 5.

This makes only twenty-one States that can possibly be claimed for the amendment thus far; and of these only seventeen have legally ratified it. The assent of eleven more States will be necessary to force negro suffrage upon an unwilling people.

Sunday Dissection.

"It is about time that the people of this county who desire the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions, should call our public men to account for Sabbath desecration. Hundreds of thousands will deeply regret that President Grant, on Sabbath the 18th inst., amid the roar of cannon, reviewed the Philadelphia Grey Reserves at Cape May. No apology can be given for such a performance at such a time. It was an offense to the convictions of the majority of American people and a most pernicious example."

The above we copy from the Presbyterian Banner, printed at Pittsburg, and we agree with it that it is about time for the people who prize our civil and religious institutions, to speak out against the frequent desecrations of Sabbath by men in authority. Had Gen. Grant been elected by the democrats, there is not a preacher in the whole country but would have devoted a dozen sermons at the least to this violation of the common sentiments of a christian people, nor a radical editor but would have written column after column denouncing him. But as he was elected by the radicals, this bold, bare-faced outrage against common decency, is passed over with a line or two of quiet protest. There is a degree of hypocrisy in all this which is truly deplorable.—Talk about the Germans in Pittsburg! celebrating the 4th of July, on Sunday, when the President of the United States, in times of peace, reviews troops on Sunday at a fashionable watering place amid the roar of cannon! Grant is not fit to be President, either in point of intellect or morals.

Democratic Victory in Montana.

A special to the World announces the re-election of J. M. Cavanaugh, democrat, delegate from Montana by 2,000 majority—a democratic gain of 1,050.

Ballard, the insecurity insurance defaulter, was a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Portland, and the day when his deeds were found out was addressing the children of five Sunday schools.

No man has ever been Governor of Pennsylvania who was not born in the State, and Mr. Packer will be the first exception. He, however, came there when 17, and is a native as if to the major born.

BEGGING AS A FINE ART.

Experiences in an "Academy for Beggars"—A Scholar Taken in and Dona For

[From the Lehigh Democrat.]

It is difficult at this moment to determine what institution London still lacks, since it is very easy for one at all acquainted with the city to count upon his fingers the ones it already has. Stealing, begging, and pocket-picking are systematically taught, in secret, but up to a very recent period no one had dared to establish upon the Thames a school where begging, as a profession, is actually taught, and where the pupils have the advantages of lectures and the use of disguises.

"What do you mean? is that a humbug, or not?" I asked my friend who was an adept in city ways.

"No, that is the truth," he replied, and continued making his toilet as though discussing one of the commonest questions of the day. "There is the name of the professor and his residence, No. 21 Princess street, St. Giles."

"What is his name?"

"Rooney."

"I have the greatest desire to take a course of lessons, in order to give to me at the world the result of my observations."

"Why not do it, then?"

"In that case I must hurry."

"Do you fear that the seats will be all engaged?"

"Not that, but rather that the police will be apt to close the academy as soon as possible."

"The police? Oh, no! Rooney keeps within the law, so as not to come in contact with it."

On the next day I sought Prof. Rooney. I did not in the least believe in his existence, but thought that the announcement of his having opened such an academy was one of those bold assertions so often made by the press in order to fill their empty columns. After considerable hunting, I at last found myself face to face with Prof. Rooney, whom I found dressed in elegant style.

"How can I serve you?" he asked on my entering, rising from his seat.

The sudden question rather disconcerted me.

"I wish to take a course of lesson in the art of begging with success," said I, after a short pause.

At the words "with success," I could not suppress a smile.

"You did not come here to make the art of begging, in the true sense of the word, a means of your future support; it was your curiosity which led you here, was it not?"

"Yes that is so," I answered. "Nevertheless," continued I, "I have sought you with the earnest desire of hearing your lecture, and securing a seat. I can pay the required fee now."

Saying this, I took out my purse.

"Keep your money in your pocket," said Rooney with a gesture of contempt.

"I cannot allow your name to be placed upon the register of my academy, for I take none here but those having a firm determination to pursue for the future paths I show them."

"But I will," continued he, "make an exception for once. I say for once, in your case, in order to convince you that there is not so much humbug in London as the foreign press would have it appear. Please follow me."

That scarcely time to recover from my astonishment, at his words, when Rooney led me into a wide hall which opened into a large room—the academy proper—the rear of which was handsomely decorated, and at this end was placed a desk for the lecturer. On the walls were hung many well-executed paintings, representing many devices of beggars in different countries, from the earliest days to the present time. The collection was one of considerable merit in a historical point of view.

"That side of the room represents London only," said Rooney, pointing to a collection showing the ways of London beggars.

We then entered a second room, which contained the appliances of the profession. Here were closets with glass doors, containing pieces made of what appeared to be paper mache, representing shot and stab wounds in various stages of healing. These by simple mechanical contrivances, could be applied to any part of the body. In other parts of the room were to be seen

in many disguises, coats, little wagons for the crippled, beggar clothing covered with medals for deeds of imaginary bravery and heroism, boxes with various inscriptions on them, umbrellas which looked as though made in the early days of art, and which could be used as weapons of defence, &c. Upon the table were strewn certificates for the use of pupils, testifying to their poverty, or misfortunes; these were all signed by Rooney, and had the seal of the academy attached.

The third room we entered was the most interesting of all. Here we found kennels of dogs of various breeds.

"This dog can alone earn more than a hundred guineas a month," said the professor, pointing to a small bound whose ugly countenance would alone move one to pity. "There Moss, beg of this gentleman," continued he, placing on the dog's back one of the small boxes we had seen before.

The dog began by loud yelps, which he soon changed to a low whine, at the same time approaching me nodding his head, then stood on his hind legs, and, reaching out his paw, pulled at my coat-tail. This he kept up, and would not be quiet until I placed a piece of money in his box.

"His neighbor, Armstrong, begs in a different way from that," said Rooney, at the same time opening the kennel and letting out a large bull dog, upon whose back was a huge box on which was painted, "Your money or your life."

"Do not be afraid, he will not hurt you, if you only place your purse in the box."

At a signal from his master, the immense dog showed his teeth and snapped at us, and as I did not make a movement for my money, made a grab at my throat.

"That is not begging," cried I, indignantly; "that is modern highway robbery." Having no remedy, I placed the contents of my wallet in Armstrong's box.

"Here the two extremes meet," said Rooney, slugging his shoulders. This dog is a master of his art."

Just then the bell rang. Rooney was needed in the parlor. As we retraced our steps, he told me that it was his intention to establish a large factory in connection with the institute, where he would manufacture everything required in the profession of begging.

On reaching the door Rooney, offered me his hand, but I drew back, experiencing at the moment the same sensation a traveler must feel while lying on the grass and having a toad crawl over his face.

When in the street again, I was about to call a carriage, but was reminded of my empty purse. The modern professor of begging and highway robbery had relieved me of my last penny, and I had no redress. On the contrary had I commenced an action against him, I doubt not that he would have recovered his tuition from me, for he had given me private lessons.

If Grant Wants a Steamboat Let Him Hire One.

The New York Sun, a noted Republican newspaper, insists upon it that if Grant wants the use of a steamboat he ought to hire one. He is now making another excursion trip, this time not in special cars but on the government steamer Tallapoosa. Of course the taxpayers pay hundreds of dollars a day for running the President's pleasure boat. The Sun truthfully says:

In despotie government, like that of France, the Emperor goes about in public vessels just as he likes, but in this country we prefer a different system; and the President and Secretary of the Navy will do well to remember it in future.

In Democratic times no President ever thought of converting the war vessels of the Navy into pleasure yachts.

Florence, Aug. 5.—During the celebration of a great festival in the cathedral of Train, Sicily, the drapery caught fire. The church was crowded. The congregation was seized with a panic and rushed for the doors. Sixteen persons were trampled to death and a large number badly bruised. The fire was extinguished before there was much damage done to the cathedral.

Highway robberies are becoming frequent in Lebanon county.

ON A SPREE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in imitation of a half a dozen other Congressional committees, have resolved to make an ending, drinking and frolicking trip. They will take a tour of the lakes at the nation's expense for the pretended purpose of ascertaining by personal inspection what further legislation is needed to enforce the revenue laws and prevent smuggling. This is all a fraud, an imposture, a shame, a humbug. How can the junketers learn by roving about on a Government vessel, what further revenue laws are necessary? Couldn't they ascertain more in one week by correspondence with regular revenue officers and others than by a whole year's frolicking and frolicking expedition? Have they any other object in view in their enterprise than a spree, a carousal, a "bender"? How wickedly the Treasury is depreciated on by these vagabond committees!

Are such things to last always?

Chinese Swearing Witnesses.

A Chinese trial at Silver City, Idaho derived interest from the method of swearing witnesses. The Tidal Wave describes the ceremonies: "A rooster's head is hacked off with a knife, a saucer broken, the oath written on yellow paper, burned, and the smoke, which is supposed to be the spirit of the burned oath, blown up to Heaven in each case. The prosecution and defence each swear five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, &c. After killing the chickens they are thrown away by the Chinamen and considered unfit for use, but having had their throats cut, nicely bled, &c., the American heathen consider them none the worse for having been sworn by, and we confess to have guilty of the sacrilege of assisting to devour a portion that was ready fat, tender and good to our unsoftened palate."

A Sorry Government.

London, August 3.—A letter from Madrid says the state of affairs in Spain is disquieting. The prospect ahead is full of gloom and confusion. The Government has no fears of the success of the Carlists, but does not think that all is lost for the Prince of Asturias.

Shocking Casualty In a Coal Mine.

Dresden, August 3.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts near this city. Over three hundred persons were killed outright. There are no particulars, but the accident is said to have attributable to the stormy weather.

A man named S. Lamber, living near Canton, Missouri, attempted to swim across a creek with his little boy upon his back a day or two ago and both were drowned. A man name Rogers attempted to save them and he too was drowned.

Dr. Thos. W. Evans of the Emperor's household was at Saratoga last Sunday, and during this week engaged for next year two cottages on the Union Grounds for the Emperor and his suite, who will come next summer.

Wm. B. Astor is going to complete the Washington National Monument, which is a very clever way of building his own.

A new ocean cable is proposed to be laid from Scotland via the Orkney and Faroe Islands to Quebec, for the use of the British Postal Department.

The completion of the Mount Cenisi railroad will be celebrated in Italy by an international exhibition at Turin, in 1872.

The gunboat Helips arrived at Halifax from the Rio Grande. She had eighteen deaths from yellow fever.

The money stolen from the Philadelphia Arsenal has been found concealed in the grounds.

A boy named Patrick Hogan, was killed on Tuesday last by being thrown from a train of cars near Mauch Chunk.

Two ladies (?) had a regular knock-down, hair-pulling argument in the city treasurer's office, Pittsburg, on Saturday last.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Altoona on Tuesday the 10th of August at 12 o'clock p. m.