

# The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., September 3rd, 1869.

Vol. 2.—No. 20.

## BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

Centre Hall, Pa., Manufacture 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 on reasonable credit terms.  
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons, etc., 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 purchasing elsewhere.  
ap10/68.

**C. H. SUTCLIFF,**  
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,  
who is permanently located in Aaronburg, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with untiring 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 his assertion.  
Extracted without pain.  
HENRY BROCKHOFF, President, J. D. SHRYVER, Cashier.

**CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.**  
RECEIVE DEPOSITS.  
And Allow Interest.  
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Silver.  
ap10/68.

**ORVIS & ALEXANDER,**  
Attorneys-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.  
ap10/68.  
**DR. P. SMITH,** offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.  
ap10/68.  
**JAS. McMANUS,**  
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.  
July 30/68.  
**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.

**M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna.  
Chas. H. Hale,  
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. dec 25/67.  
**MILERS HOTEL**  
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.  
Stages arrive and depart daily. This Hotel has been renovated and furnished in its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. It is centrally located and affords every traveling convenience and comfort. Drays can be had at all times, and accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.  
ap10/68.

**BECK'S HOTEL** 212 & 214 Race Street.  
Central location makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.  
A. BECK, Proprietor.  
ap10/68.

**GRANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.**  
The Bellefonte  
**Boot & Shoe Store.**  
E. GRAHAM & SON.  
ONE DOOR NORTH OF IRWIN & WILSON'S HARDWARE STORE.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
GENTS' BOOTS, warranted  
now selling at 25 per pair.  
HALLS KIP BOOTS, warranted  
at 35 per pair.  
Graham & Son's  
**Boot & Shoe Store,**  
One door North Irwin and Wilson's Hardware Store.  
A large assortment of  
Gum, Cloth, Arsic Over Shoes,  
in the Artisan.  
The LADIES DEPARTMENT  
Consists of the best of  
**Custom Make**  
From the most fashionable  
Philadelphia, and warranted every pair.  
Beautiful Button Boots, leather-lasted,  
only \$4 per pair. (We have the largest as-  
sortment of  
**LADIES & CHILDREN'S**  
**Shoes**  
in Bellefonte.  
Remember the place, one door North  
of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store,  
Bellefonte, Aug. 28, 68.  
Wm. H. BEALE, H. Y. STITZER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
Office—On the Diamond, near the Gar-  
man's Hotel. Consultations in German or  
English.  
S. CALLES, at wholesale and retail, cheap-  
ly.  
IRWIN & WILSON,  
01/68.  
BOOTS by the thousand, all styles, at  
reduced prices, for men and boys, in-  
volved at Wolf's well known Old Stand.  
LEATHER of all descriptions, french  
and english, spanish sole leather, mor-  
occo's, shaw's, etc. Everything in the  
leather line warranted to give satis-  
faction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.  
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including  
plated forks, spoons, etc., at  
ap10/68. IRWIN & WILSON.  
BAROMETERS and Thermometers at  
ap10/68. IRWIN & WILSON.  
BUFFALO SADDLES of the best make  
from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per  
ap10/68. IRWIN & WILSON.

**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.**  
CENTRE HALL PA., September 3d, 1869.

**FOR GOVERNOR**  
HON. ASA PACKER, of Carbon.  
**FOR SUPREME JUDGE**  
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,  
of Cambria County.

**WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.**

A great many well disposed people get a little mixed over the figures of the secretary of the treasury and the reduction of the national debt. Secretary McCulloch in his official report for July 1868 says the grand total was \$2,601,378,756. Boutwell says the grand total for July 1869, is 2,645,170,294. The conundrum is if the national debt increases at the rate of forty-four million per annum, how long will it take to pay the principal.  
Here is another official statement in round numbers from McCulloch and Boutwell:  
April, 1865, \$2,366,000,000  
September, 1865, 2,757,000,000  
November, 1868, 2,927,000,000  
July, 1869, 2,645,000,000

Pennsylvania used to be a proud old State—proud of her people, her history, her character, her achievements, both civil and military. We invoke this feeling of State pride against a party which thus insults both the State and people by an endorsement of such an article as the following from the Salem, Massachusetts, Journal:  
The nomination of Judge Williams for the Supreme Court, in Pennsylvania, by the radical-republicans, is another acknowledgement on the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the superiority of New England men. Judge Williams is a native of Connecticut, and received his early training in the higher law doctrines of our section. We have been reliably informed that he has in no wise apostatized, from the faith of his fathers or the true principles governing the rights of man, but that he steadfastly retains his affection for New England institutions. Those are the sort of men whom we love to see elevated to power in the Dutch Middle States and over the half civilized people of the West. They constitute the ark of safety for the material interests of our section, and in no instance, where money can effect anything, should the people of New England be sparing of their means in securing the nomination and election of such men as Judge Williams.

Pennsylvania—poor, ignorant, stupid old Dutch State—regardless of the hissing of copperheads, is now pretty thoroughly "Yankeeized." Thaddeus Stevens, a native of Vermont, and a man true to his faith, holds the political elements of the State in the hollow of his hand; and on a fair ballot of the rank and file of the party, would have been made United States Senator. The State Superintendent of Common Schools is by birth, and education a New Englander, and it is fair to presume that the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely "Yankeeized" as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising material. We understand, also, that each annual legislation is largely composed of New England men, and that more than one-half of the present delegation in Congress are natives of our section, but of this we are not quite positive. Taking matters on the whole, the outlook in Pennsylvania is as favorable for New England ideas and supremacy as could be wished.

**Two Negroes Lynched.**  
Two colored men calling themselves Charles Brown and Jacob Merriman, who recently committed an outrage upon a young lady on the line of the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad, were taken out of jail at Front Royal, Va., forcibly, on Thursday morning, and lynched by a party of disguised men.

## Pendleton's Acceptance to be Published To-morrow—National Views.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—George H. Pendleton's acceptance of the nomination of governor will be published to-morrow. It compliments Rosecrans and others who were before the convention and concludes as follows: "Governor Hays, in his speech at Wilmington, forgot to allude to the fifteenth amendment and we know not his views on that important question. In discussing finances he said 'we are in the midst of profound peace, yet money is scarce and business depressed. He might have added that employment is difficult to be obtained, labor badly rewarded, industrial pursuits hampered, enterprising men engaged in business standing on the verge of bankruptcy, interest enormously high, tariff oppressive, internal taxation most unequal, unjust and onerous that dead capital is exempted and active capital and labor weighed down. Warning with the picture he might also have said that for eight years the republican party had been in absolute possession of the government, that a republican Secretary of the Treasury has now the control of the money market in the country, and that he uses his power only still further to contract the currency, increase hard times, buy overdue bonds at one hundred and twenty dollars, which by law he is entitled to pay at par, thereby taking twenty dollars for every hundred from the taxpayer, giving it to the bondholder. The farmer, merchant and manufacturer will ask why these things are so, what the cause, what the remedy. They are important questions for this fall. They touch the democrats and republicans alike. They rise above the din of partisan politics. They should be considered with the calmest reason, purest motives and best judgment. In this spirit I shall discuss them as soon as I am able to take part with my friends in the canvass. Of the result in October, we need have no fear."

## A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

*A Mad Ox Becomes Unmanageable and Gores Two Men—One of Them Dead, The Other Fatally Injured.*  
A fearful and fatal affair took place on Thursday, in West Newton, on the Pittsburgh and Connellville Railroad, by which one man was killed and another received injuries will probably prove fatal. A butcher residing in the town had purchased a bullock, which he was driving to the slaughter house. The animal proceeded quietly through the streets of the town, until near the slaughter pen, where, getting a scent of the blood, he became furious and unmanageable. He rushed furiously down Main street of the town, attacking every person and anything that came in his way. While proceeding in his mad course, he made attack upon a Mr. Cooley, who happened to be crossing the street in front of him, and striking him with his sharp horns, gored him in a frightful manner, tearing open his abdomen and chest, ripping a portion of his lungs out, and leaving his heart exposed to view. Another gentleman, whose name we could not ascertain, but little better, as he was caught between the head of the infuriated animal and a fence, and completely crushed. The maddened brute then made a dash at the ladies who were standing in the door of a millinery establishment, who escaped serious injury and perhaps death by having the presence of mind sufficient to run into the house and close the door.  
Next the bull encountered a projecting window filled with millinery goods. Striking the window with his head, it was torn down, and the goods scattered in every direction. The animal then turned his attention to a gentleman on the street, who, seeing his danger, started to run for a place of safety, closely pursued. Just at this instant, however, when the beast was about to lower his head to strike his intended victim, the man fortunately struck his foot against a stone, and fell flat upon his face, and the bullock passed over him, and made a dash for some one else.  
Some of the citizens had recovered from their panic by this time, and had armed themselves with rifles, and after

## THE RAILROAD HORRORS.

**Confession of a Fleat.**  
In the spring of 1868 several serious accidents occurred on the line of the Delaware division of the Erie railway, in one of which—the Carr's Rock disaster, on the 15th of April in that year—more than a score of passengers lost their lives, and fifty or sixty others were wounded. In each of these cases the track had been maliciously displaced, but all the efforts of the company to ferret out the perpetrators proved futile, and finally a standing reward of one thousand dollars was offered for any evidence that would lead to their conviction.  
A short time before the occurrence of these disasters, the company discharged from their employ and caused the arrest of an Englishman, John Bowen, sixty-four years of age, for forging a pay roll. Bowen has been in this country for twenty two years, and has resided in the neighborhood of Sparrowbush and Rosa's Switch for several years past.  
On Monday last he made the following confession:  
I reside in Orange county. I have read the Bible, and prayed lately, and hope to get some of my sins pardoned. I may not live long, and don't like to die with so much on my conscience. I wish to lighten it a little.  
About between summer and fall, three years ago, on the Erie railway, between the Delaware bridge, at Saw Mill Run, and Kennedy's Cut, I was going along—I was not working for the company—one day, and I kicked a stone from the middle of the road to the edge of the track against a chair; there it lodged. I didn't think it would do any damage, but it did, it started two or three cars off the track. Some time in February, one year ago, there was a crooked rail at Rosa's switch near the chair.  
I took a piece of iron and pushed the rail out of the chair, and raised it up and put a spike under it at the bended place on a second quarter tie; I shoved it back into the chair, but it wouldn't go in without something heavy to force it in; I left it at that, and along came a freight train and broke it off, and the train ran down the bank. About the 15th a year ago last March, (April) at three o'clock in the morning, I came down the track, (I left my place early) and had been at Lackawanna; I went to see about a silver mine I had buried out there. I dropped a stone on my foot, which hurt me and so I walked slowly down the track until I came to Carr's Rock, a freight train passed there (going west). I stepped aside till it passed; I saw on the riverside a rail crooked which was working up, and down as the train passed.  
I took a piece of the cap off a rail and tried to fix it as well as I could. I shoved the rail out of the chair and put a block under it to raise it; I put a spike under a quarter tie in order to make it come to its place again. I didn't think it was going to do any damage at all. I traveled on from half a mile to three-quarters down the track when I heard a great noise. I thought it was the stones slipping down into the water; instead of the stones it was a train going east, and in two or three days I heard it was a train instead of stones.  
That was the Carr's Rock calamity! I felt very sorry from that time to this, since I have been here I don't sleep at nights. I was not then in the employ of the Erie company; before any of the occurrences I had been employed by the Erie company, and had been discharged by the company and sent to jail under a charge of forgery. I knew when I put the spike under that rail afterward that it would break the rail, but if a train had come from the east it would have drove it down. I did not know from which way the next train was coming.  
**JOHN BOWEN.**  
This confession was made by John Bowen, August 15, 1865, at the Millford Jail, Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he is confined to answer the double crime of tearing up railroad track and committing perjury, by charging one Jas. Knight with the offense. The crimes for which he is confined were committed in the spring of this year.  
**JOHN D. CRODTS, Attorney-at-Law,**  
Millford, August 15, 1869.

## The Dark Days of 1780.—The Phenomenon as Described by an Eye Witness.

The 12th day of May, 1780, was a remarkable one in the annals of New England, on account of the thick darkness that overspread the land, like a funeral pall. It was a day long to be remembered and talked of by those who witnessed the strange, and at that time, fearful phenomenon. There was much writing upon, and discussion of the subject at the time and afterward, but I believe no satisfactory conclusion was ever arrived at as to its cause. There were some who thought that it must have proceeded from a total eclipse of the sun, that had from some cause escaped the calculation of mathematicians and astronomers, but that was easily shown to be impossible by facts and figures.  
It was then the darkest and most hopeless period of the war of the Revolution, and it was thought by many of the desponding and discouraged to be significant of the end of that which then appeared to them, a hopeless struggle. Some of the more sanguine insisted that as the hour before the dawn was always the darkest, so this strange and portentous gloom was but the prelude to the bright dawn of liberty and independence that was soon to follow.  
The father of the writer was then a boy of thirteen years, and was at work with his father and brother, planting or preparing the ground. It was a dull, hazy morning, and as the time passed it gradually thickened, and by ten o'clock the increasing darkness began to be quite apparent. They kept on with their work, and as the gloom increased they observed that he would pause once in a while and look intently all around the horizon and overhead, but made no remark until he directed the oldest boy to go to the barn and turn the horse and all the cattle that were inside out into an open lot, and to close and secure every door and window. It appeared that he was apprehensive that some sudden and furious gust or squall would soon manifest itself, and that the animal would be in less danger out in the field than in the building.  
Still the darkness grew thicker and deeper, till presently he said they might as well quit work for the present. On reaching the house the mother and sister were about their usual duties pale and silent. Little was said, except an occasional remark or direction in a low tone. No one seemed inclined to conversation or demonstration of any kind. Soon dinner was ready and with candles lighted the same as at night, but not a morsel was eaten. A dead silence seemed to pervade all nature; broken only by the occasional bleating of a lamb, or the distant lowing of the kine, which wandered about restless and uneasy. The domestic fowls seemed to be inclined to come to the conclusion that if it was not night, they could put no other construction upon it, so after cackling over the matter for awhile they went to roost. And thus the long dreary hours passed away. Along in the afternoon the veil was lifted in some degree, and at the time of sunset it was about the same as an ordinary dull and cloudy day.  
The night which followed was, it is said, as dark proportionately as was the day. It was the perfect "blackness of darkness." Not the faintest outline of any object could be discerned against the sky. A light would penetrate it but a little way and then seem to disclose but a solid wall of blackness around.—[Cape Ann Advertiser.]

## The Cuban Revolution—A Fight Between the Contending Forces—The Cubans Finally Repulse the Spaniards.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Advices from Cuba to the 13th, received by Cuban sympathizers here, give an account of a fight between portions of Jordan's command and the troops of Vataldeia, near Puerto Padre. The Cubans, numbering less than 600, were encamped near Puerto Padre, when they were attacked by a force of Spanish regulars and volunteers over 1,000 strong. In the first attack the Cubans were compelled to fall back. They, however, rallied and securing a more defensible position, repulsed the Spaniards in their second attack. The loss of the Cubans in the contest was 150 in killed, wounded and missing. That of the Spaniards is represented at more than double that number. Col. Figueroa commanded the Cubans. The fight is reported to have been of the most desperate character, the Cubans fighting with an earnestness that was irretrievable.  
It is feared that there will be a very serious diminution of the corn crop throughout the entire west this year—a diminution which will reach perhaps an average of 33 per cent, upon the crop of last year. Throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the crop was planted nearly a month later than usual in consequence of the cold and constant rains. After it was planted it germinated badly and grew slowly, and the heavy rain-fall of June, and a large portion of July, not only prevented it from being properly cultivated, but "drowned" it almost effectually in the low lands. The extreme wet weather was followed by a drought which in turn did immense damage to the crop, while in many localities it was almost totally destroyed by hailstorms and hurricanes. As a consequence, we may look for high prices in corn as well as in pork, for the price of one generally regulates the other. Louisiana has been so dry that her corn is a material degree, the price of the other. Louisiana has been so dry that her corn is a material degree, the price of the other.

## Coyode's Letter to The Attorney General.

The Erie Observer published the following version of John Coyode's letter to Attorney General Brewster. Except in the matter of spelling, it agrees substantially with that given by the Philadelphia Post.  
The 30/69  
Benjamin brooster  
after our Sultashun With our per-  
tical Ass oshats, Whu ar Anshus.  
For the sikhshun ur, Myshshu.  
fr End I am satisfied tat ure Ritz Na-  
shin Azz atumE genri wil Goo A.  
Loatug wa too heel Xizting Dis Cen-  
shans i rito This Frankie ty yob Geo  
Caui no U desir to cokure tat Res-  
sult this kunkloozhoun. Haz Not bin  
arrivd At bazetillee But has bin away  
Thurized By the gubvnr R humyallid  
self Yurz troolee  
JON KOVOD, cont  
chare Man state con Trai  
Komm miss  
Wil Kur Nel fornd pliaz kur rectid  
befoar Printings az T Ann Not  
monch Of a riter.  
ps doant Let one Kupur Hed a mit  
ritin.  
Louisville, August 23.—The intensi-  
ty of the continues without abatement.  
The rains that have fallen have been  
but partial in the state, and not suffi-  
cient to mitigate the drought. Ac-  
counts from the tobacco growing re-  
gions state that but one half the crop  
produced last year will be raised this  
year. Corn is almost shriveled.  
A Mrs. Levi, who died at Patterson,  
New Jersey, on Saturday, before  
breathing her last, called her family  
(among whom are grown-up children)  
to her bedside, and said that in all  
her married life of twenty-five years  
neither a cross word nor look had ever  
passed between herself and husband.  
A negro named Jo. Miller, perpetra-  
ted the foulest of crimes upon an in-  
nocent orphan white girl, aged about  
fifteen years, in a field near Perryville,  
Juniata county, on Tuesday of last  
week. He was afterwards arrested and  
fully identified, and very narrow-  
ly escaped lynching by the enraged  
citizens before the officers reached the  
prison with the monster.

## Good Advice, This.

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue. When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within. Do not choose your friend by his feet. Don't be fond of compliments; remember, "Thank you, pussy, and thank you, pussy," killed the cat. Don't believe in the man who talks most; for meowing cats are very seldom good mousers. By no means put yourself in another person's power; if you put your thumb between two grinders, they are very apt to bite. Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it, and make sure that it means no more than it says. (Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers houses are built on fools heads. In any business, never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom. Put no dependence upon the label of a bag; and count money after your own kin. See the sack open before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated. Keep clear of the man who does not value his own character. Beware of every man who swears; he who would plasphe the Maker would make no bones of lying or stealing. Beware of no man more than of yourself; we carry our worst enemies with us. When a new opinion of a doctrine comes before you, do not bite till you know whether it is bread or a stone; and do not be sure that the ginger-bread is good because of the gilt on it. Never shout hallo! till you are quite out of the wood; and never cry fried fish till they are caught in the net. There is always time enough to boast—wait a little longer. Don't throw away dirty water till you have got clean; keep on scraping the roads till you can get better work; for the poorest pay is better than none, and the humblest office is better than being out of employ. Always give up the road to bulls and madmen, and never fight with a coal-heaver, or content with a base character for they will be sure to blacken you.  
[Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.]

## Confession of a Fleat.

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**JOHN BOWEN.**  
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**JOHN D. CRODTS, Attorney-at-Law,**  
Millford, August 15, 1869.

## Confession made in presence of G. S.

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## The latest snake story turns up in

Huntingdon, where a little boy, son of Mr. A. A. Jacobs, was recently discovered to be in the regular habit of feeding a black snake, which protruded its head from a crevice in the cellar, by sharing with it his bread and butter. The boy is in deep grief at being thus deprived of this singular pleasure, but all attempts to kill the snake have thus far failed.