CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., December 10th 1869.

The prospectus of the Pittsburg Post daily and weekly, will be found in another column. The Post is one of the staunchest democratic papers in the country, and has always been a favorite with us. It contains the latest news, full market reports, and other valuable reading matter—in short, it comes up fully to what is represented in the prospectus.

Congress.

Congress met at Washington, on Monday, last, 6th. Nothing of peculiar interest has, as yet, transpired.

Numerous bills were introduced and ordered to be printed.

By Messrs. Drake and Sumner, restricting or entirely withdrawing from the supreme court all jurisdiction over constitutional questions, and restricting appellate powers in the rebellious states.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented the enormous petition of thirty thousand citszens of Pennsylvania asking for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill providing for the reconstruction of Georgia, but on motion of Mr. Edmunds the bill that went over from last session was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Senate, after a session of about three-quarters of an hour, adjourned until half-past one, when, on re-assembling, the president's message was received and occupied the attention of both houses during the afternoon.

Senator Sumner announces himself opposed to granting belligerent rights to Cuba.

The President's Message.

We give below the comments of the Morning Patriot upon the President's Message, thus giving in a brief space the essence of that document:

"The lateness of the hour at which the message of President Grant was received, prevents an extended notice of its varied contents. Whilst nothing original or striking was anticipated, it was believed by many that the questions deeply affecting the interest of the nation, would be presented with the frankness, directness and brevity of the soldier, if not with the logical precision of the statesman. But no reader will rise from its perusal without a feeling of disappointment. Instead of the terseness and brevity which was expected, the message is long-winded and ungainly in style and phraseology. The President approaches their discussion with the timidity, vacillation and restraint which a man feels who has no fixed opinions of his own, and is desirous of pleasing the politicians of all factions in his party. For the purpose of placing Georgia again in the hands of Congress, and compelling a ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, he recommends that the Governor of that State be authorized to convene the old legislature. On the subject of the immediate admission of the senators and members of Congress he is silent, but recommends that Virginia shall be at once admitted to the Union.

"On the question of the currency and resumption he faces both ways. He starts out boldly in favor of resumption and in deprecation of the evils of an irredeemable currency. He declares it the highest duty of government to secure to the people a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value, and then turns about, with the discouraging declaration, that resumption, at present, if practicable, is not desirable. He vaguely suggests such legislation as will secure resumption at some future time, but makes no practical recommendation to aid Congress in its task, except to encourage Secretary Boutwell's plan of converting the five-twenties into bonds bearing four or four and a half per cent interest.

"The subject of tariff reform is dismissed with an obscure paragraph. While it might be advisable to modify the tariff in instances of burdensome and unjust discrimination, he carefully refrains from mentioning any of these instances, and favors the postponement of the entire subject for the present. This, we submit, is not worthy the President of the United States in a message to Congress. It is the language of a man who is incapable of making any recommendations on the subject and is driven to vague and unmeaning generalities. Congress is chided for neglecting the commerce of the nation, but he recommends that the only possible measure of relief, a reform of the tariff, shall be indefinitely postponed. But perhaps the President is not unfavorable to the scheme of subsidizing steamships in order to encourage our merchant marine. But this is left only to conjecture.

In discussing the relations of this country with foreign powers, there is to be observed the same unsatisfactory and disingenious manner which is employed in presenting the questions of currency and tariff. The President rejoices that the Alabama difficulties remain unsettled on the terms proposed by Minister Johnson, not that he is dissatisfied with the basis agreed on for the idemnity for the destruction of the property of American citizens on the high seas, but because that would not sufficiently vindicate the wounded honor of the the nation. He says "A "sensitive people conscious of their "power, are more at ease under a great "wrong, wholly unatoned, than under "the restraint of a settlement which "satisfies neither their ideas of justice "nor their grave sense of the grievance "they have sustained." The apprehensions of those who believe that the Alabama question is kept open for the future exigencies of party, will not be quieted by these expressions. What is demanded by the merchants and whalers whose property has been destroyed by rebel cruisers, fitted out in British ports, is that their heavy losses shall be promptly ascertained and settled. This settlement the English government has declared its readiness to make. If the policy advocated by Grant is to prevail, the most of them will have found their graves before settlement, or a new and more terrible war than the last may leave their claims unadjusted forever.

Sympathizers with the insurrection in Cuba, however, will draw little encouragement from what the President says on that subject. He justly declares that the contest between Spain and the insurgents has at no time assumed the character of a war in the meaning of public law, or one which proves the existence of a *de facto* government. The Philadelphia petitioners have evidently made no impression on the presidential mind. For this glimmer of wisdom in the message the people should be duly grateful, were it not almost destroyed by the manner in which the Spanish gunboats are disposed of. The President reiterates what the public have already heard, that the gunboats are detained on the representation of the Peruvian minister that a state of war exists between his government and Spain, and that the latter power was constructing these vessels with the view of carrying on hostilities against his country. But since the minister of Peru was met by the fact that some months ago the iron clads of that power were permitted to sail on his representation that they were not to be employed in a war with Spain, the administration has adroitly turned over to the chicanery of the courts an international question which the administration should have promptly decided. But this course effectually prevents the employment of the Spanish gunboats in the suppression of the revolt in Cuba, and materially modifies the effect of the fine phrases about the duties of neutrals, for which substantial favor the Cuban sympathizers should not withhold their gratitude.

The reports of the heads of the different departments of government are referred to in general terms. The projected Darien ship canal; reciprocity with Canada; the French submarine cable; encouragement of emigration, and many other topics are mentioned in the message, which the limits of the present article do not permit us to discuss. On the whole, this document is a sad jumble of crude and ill-formed utterances on a mass of subjects. There is no fixed policy defined in it; no settled plan of administration. The radicals in Congress who have been waiting for the message in order to obtain some hints for their guidance, are as much at sea as ever before. If it be remarkable for anything it is the clumsy attempt made in it to postpone the settlement of public questions of the gravest moment, which are pressing for final determination. It cannot, therefore, fail to create strong dissatisfaction among earnest men of all parties.

Beecher preached a funeral sermon on Saturday on the occasion of the removal of Richardson's remains, and in the course of it said that "during the war he had made a resolve in prayer to God that he would forever after uphold any Union defender in anything and everything he might do." The history of man might be searched in vain for anything so foul as this. Sodom or Gomorrah could not have produced what was reserved for one of that notorious brood, the Beechers.

The New York Ledger says: "Secretary Stanton is said to be leading a very desolate, unhappy and miserable life. He is quite broken down in mind and body, and is threatened with softening of the brain." Remember Mrs. Surratt!

Death of Richardson.

The unfortunate Albert D. Richardson died on Friday, in New York. His last moments were soothed by telegrams from the most prominent Radicals, and by a mock marriage with the wife of his assassin, solemnized by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. This, indeed, seems the crowning indecency of the scandalous business. By the details, as given in the New York Sun, it appears that Richardson established intimate relations with McFarland's wife while they were living under the same roof. She was then induced by Richardson to leave her husband. He, meeting them together in the street, attempted to kill Richardson, and, with more success, renewed the attempt at the Tribune office.

Between parties guilty of adultery the law of most civilized States forbids marriage. Our statute clogs a regular divorce with the condition "that the wife or husband who shall have been guilty of the crime of adultery shall not marry the person with whom the said adultery was committed, during the life of the former wife or husband." The Scriptural injunction is as explicit. But the Rev. Mr. Beecher seems to have been alike indifferent to law or gospel. That there was any divorce seems doubtful; if there was any it was fraudulent and void, yet the most solemn invocations of a blessing on a bigamous, adultrous union were uttered by the Rev. Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham, and duly reported in the New York papers! The scandal of this business does not die with Richardson. The evil example of all concerned in it survives to corrupt public morals; and we shall now have a trial for murder of McFarland, who certainly seems to have been "as much sinned against as sinning."

From the New York Tribune we take the following:

The intelligence of the marriage was communicated to McFarland last evening. He was lying in his cell at the time, and his informant, not wishing to make the announcement too abruptly, asked him, after a few incidental remarks,

"Have you heard the news concerning Richardson this afternoon?"

"No, I did not, except that I saw in The News that he was worse."

"You did not hear of the ceremony?"

"No! What ceremony?"

"Henry Ward Beecher visited Mr. Richardson this afternoon, and—"

"*He married my wife!*"

"Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Sage were married."

McFarland threw himself back on his pillow without uttering a word. After a long pause, his informant gravely asked,

"Do you think that is hard?"

"Yes, I do think it is very hard." was the slow response. Nothing more was said on either side.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

over the remains of Albert D. Richardson took place at noon, on Saturday, at the Astor House, in the presence of the relatives of the deceased and a large number of the inmates of the hotel. Again Rev. O. B. Frothingham read a prayer, and Mr. Beecher delivered a most extraordinary address. "He said he felt that the deceased had acted in the matter which caused his death in an honorable manner. If he had erred, it was in feeling and sympathy. When invited to unite him in lawful wedlock to the bereaved lady, who was his wife, in the eyes of God and man, he came with alacrity. The deceased, he said, had fought with his pen for the Union, and during the war he had made a resolve in prayer to God, that *he would forever after uphold any Union defender in anything and everything that he might do.* There are so many regulations, made by custom, for the government of society, that we are all in danger of getting into serious trouble by coming into contact with obstacles to our inclinations."

The remains were taken to the Norwich boat at three o'clock this afternoon accompanied by Mrs. McFarland-Richardson, Mr. C. H. Richardson, and also by the latter's son. It is stated this afternoon that John Graham has been engaged as council for McFarland, and that he has possession of a letter written by Richardson, which shows that two other women are mixed up in the case, one of whom is said to be a contributor to the columns of the Tribune. These letters will be handed in as evidence on the trial, and show up some facts, which will materially change some people's minds in regard to this scandal.

Richardson's Letters to Mrs. McFarland Previous to Divorce—He Calls Her His "Dear Darling"—"Sweet Pet," etc.

[From the N. Y., News, Thursday.]

The death of Richardson naturally draws more of public attention to McFarland. The prisoner now occupies a cell on the second tier of the Tombs. He has retained a lawyer and held a consultation with him this morning. He is confined alone, but most of the other cells have two occupants, owing to the crowded condition of the prison.

There is no doubt but that Richardson was infatuated with the amorous graces of Mrs. McFarland at their first meeting. There was then a witchery in her manner and a glowing beautifully in hear looks that at once captured his susceptible soul.

The acquaintance which followed developed an affinity which resulted in a strong sympathetic love. When absent Richardson would write to her in the most endearing terms of affection.

The epistolary correspondence commenced before Mrs. McFarland had separated fom her husband. Richardson would call her his dear darling his sweet pet, and he had a litany of such similar endearing epithets.

In one of these amorous notes, now in Mr. McFarland's possession, Richardson says he longs for the day when he will embrace her, chides her for being afraid of public opinion, and asks her why she did not meet him at a certain place. The full contents of this letter will come to light.

The Richardson Case.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Thursday.]

Albert D. Richardson died this morning. If he could be quietly put under ground, without any further sensational scenes among New York apologists for adultery, it would be a good thing. But this is not likely to be the case, and decent journals out of New York have, therefore, a duty to perform in repeating their condemnation of the adulterer, and of the journalists and ministers of the gospel who have been making a hero and a martyr of him for the past few days. It is gratifying to find that a few of the New York papers have begun to take a proper view to the case, and now join us in condemning Richardson and his literary and clerical supporters.

The pretended marriage between Richardson and the partner of his guilt, which took place night before last at the Astor House, was the grand sensation scene in this tragic-comedy. It is shocking to read the prayer uttered by Rev. O. B. Forthingham by the dying bed of the adulterer; shocking to read the words of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, invoking the divine blessing upon the two guilty people. When it is remembered that Mrs. McFarland got her divorce in Indiana, without the knowledge of her husband the legality of such devorce will be denied by every right-minded person. The marriage pronounced by Mr. Beecher was therefore, no marriage at all. It was an outrage upon the sacred institution, and an insult to all virtuous men and women. Mr. Horace Greeley has been regarded as a pure and honorable man; but he has forfeited his right to such consideration by the conspicuous part taken by him at the bed-side of his wicked associate, and by the blazonry in his paper of the laudations bestowed by unthinking people upon the two chief actors in this drama of sin. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, is a gentleman who, although belonging to Indiana, always respected the obligations of marriage, and it is impossible that he can have known all the circumstances of Richardson's conduct, when he telegraphed his tender message of sympathy and solicitude.

GREAT WHISKEY RAID

An Extensive Whiskey Raid in Brooklyn, N. Y.,—Government Troops Called out—Twenty distilleries Seized and the Contents Destroyed—The Working Party Attacked—Several Persons Injured.

New York, Dec. 3.—One of the most extensive whiskey raids ever made in the neighborhood of this city, since the passage of the revenue laws, took place this morning in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn, in the section adjoining the navy yard, known as Irish town. Extensive arrangements were made for the attack and it was apprehended resistance would be offered. Major General McDowell has ordered out 500 regular troops to co-operate with the revenue officers under collector Pleasanton. The distilleries were twenty in number and situated on Marshall, Little, United States, Plymouth and Water streets, and Hudson avenue.

The troops formed in line and the revenue officers attacked the distilleries. Thousands of gallons of whiskey were allowed to run from the vats. A number of the stills were running at the time and thirty five thousand barrels of whiskey were seized and thirteen distilleries were either destroyed or captured. The captured stills were stored it the navy yard. The stills, worms, pumps, etc., captured, are valued at several thousand dollars. The stills broken up were capable of running out five hundred barrels of whiskey a day. A few of the stills were removed in the night that the former raid was made. Nine distilleries were seized by some of the officers. The working party was attacked in Little street, where there was a crowd of nearly two thousand people, and several persons were injured by bricks thrown from house tops. The presence of the troops, however, prevented a serious out-break. The crowd followed the troops to the Navy Yard entrance, keeping up an uninterrupted volley of missiles. A German, who was in the working party, had his head laid open by an axe, in the hands of a ruffian. The rioters congregated about the gates and in the adjacent streets, muttering threats of vengeance against the troops and revenue officers, up to a late hour this afternoon. At two o'clock the troops returned to Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton by transports.

A riot, the impelling causes of which were politics and liquor, occurred in the liquor store of Thos. Donahue, on Second avenue, this morning in which Florance Scannell, a noted politician and candidate for Alderman, was mortally wounded, George Johnson fatally shot, and Joseph Martin and Thomas Donahue badly injured, but will recover. Scannell's brother John is supposed to have shot Johnson, and Donahue is believed to have shot Scannell. All those that were present and unwounded are now under arrest.

It is stated that Fenians are preparing for a new movement in Canada. They are said to have plenty of rifles, but need money to purchase ammunition.

Life Insurance Companies.

The Massachusetts Report of Life Insurance Companies contains the following alarming statement:

There is a peculiarity in the business of life insurance which makes it an inviting field for fraud, and opens a door for a long career of plundering upon the public, while the leak that is undermining its foundation is still concealed from view. This peculiarity lies in the fact that the volume of premiums which begins to flow into the company from its start in business, will not, in accordance with the established law of human mortality be needed to pay maturing claims on policies until after the lapse of many years. With an ordinary run of new business, and with the dropping out of old policies by forfeiture and discontinuance, it will be about forty years before the outgo for losses will equal year by year the income from premiums. Meantime, the excess of premiums may be squandered or misapplied and no external signs of weakness appear, * * * fifty-six life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts, none of them old, and most of them quite young, received an income from premiums in 1868 of nearly seventy millions of dollars. A little over eleven millions was called for to pay the losses of the year. Thirteen millions and a half more went for current expenses. If we charge all the other expenditures of the year, for dividends and outgoes, amounting to nearly sixteen millions against the premium income, we shall still have left an excess of about thirty millions of premiums, to say nothing of nearly nine millions of income from other sources, which the companies might have swallowed up in mismanagement, extravagance or fraud, and still have gone on, without any visible symptoms of present insolvency, to more magnificent plunderings in the future.

This is owing, as already stated, to the peculiarly remote or prospective character of the obligations which the companies have assumed. The obligation of the assured to pay the premium is a present one, recurring at regular intervals. The obligation of the company to pay the policy is postponed until the happening of contingency, which, by the terms of the contract or the law of life, is sufficiently remote to protect the company against an immediate drain upon its resources. An institution which is thus sure of its income on the one side and safe against a run on its treasury on the other, has, if its management is reckless or dishonest, at once the largest temptation and the largest opportunity to lay too lavish a hand upon the money which the present supplies, but owes to the future, and by thus plundering the future, to make sure the frustration of its hopes and sacred trusts.

A Japanese Execution.

The officers of the United States steamer Delaware were permitted to witness a Japanese crucifixion at Yokohama, which is thus described:

When the prisoner who is to be crucified had been placed on his back, on a stout wooden cross prepared for the occasion, he was securely lashed thereto but not nailed. Then the sentence was read, and two stout men, with long spears, came forward. The one on the right side of the doomed man struck the point of his spear in very deliberately about two inches, just under the ribs. He felt about awhile with it to ascertain that it was clear of all bones, and then with a powerful thrust upwards the head of the spear was sent through until it appeared on the top of the right shoulder. The man on the left side then did likewise.

The victim who was a mere boy, yelled fearfully. He had murdered his mother by stabbing her thirteen times. After the two spears had been thrust through him, a third man came forward with a spear, and thrust it through the criminal where he had stabbed his mother. Thirteen times the spear went through his body and the terrible performance ended.

VOX POPULI.—The voice of the People is unanimous in praise of one thing at least, that is Morse's Indian Root Pills, and it is well deserved. The best remedy in the world for almost all diseases that afflict the human race, they act directly on the blood, stomach and bowels. Keep your blood pure by an occasional dose of these Pills and you will not be sick. The blood is the life, keep it pure by using the only medicine that will completely cleanse it, Morse's Indian Root Pills. Use the Morse's Pills in all cases of Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities, Headache, Indigestion, &c. Sold by all Dealers. Dec. 3 2m.

Twenty-one babies were burned to death lately in the village of Radoczin, Hungary. Their mothers were at work in the fields, when a fire broke out that consumed one hundred and twenty-five houses.

Mrs. Martha Perry, and her daughter Lidia, of Carrollton, Illinois, have been held in five thousand dollars bail each, on a charge of infanticide, in the murder of an illegitimate child of the latter. Mrs. Perry is a daughter of the late Governor Carlin of Illinois, and Lidia, a grand-daughter. She is possessed of much beauty, and always, up to this occurrence, maintained an excellent character.

Mr. John Bissell and wife, of West Concord, N. H., celebrated their "pearl wedding" last week. They have lived happily together for seventy years.

Alexander Shannon,

CONVEYANCER.—*The undersigned* having taken out a license as a Scrivener and Conveyancer, respectfully offers his services as such, in the writing of Deeds, Releases, Contracts, and also in clerking at sales. All kinds of blanks and revenue stamps always on hand. Office at Centre Hall. ALEX. SHANNON.

Photographs.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he has stationed his Photograph Car at Centre Hall, and invites all who wish good pictures, to call. He is prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS, FERROTYPES, &c., of all the ordinary sizes and in the best style of the Art—single and in groups.

Call at once, if you wish handsome pictures Charges reasonable.

de10tf REUBEN MOSS.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

All kinds of

TURNED WORK

furnished to the trade at

CITY PRICES.

Also

TURNED PALINGS,

BALUSTERS,

and HAND RAILING

Furnished to Builders.

Upholstering, Repairing Furniture and everything pertaining to the business promptly attended to.

Factory near Blanchard & Co's Planing Mill.

UNDERTAKING.

We also make COFFINS, and attend funerals with the most

ELEGANT HEARSE,

ever in this part of the country.

WARE ROOM, No. 7 BUSH HOUSE

de10,1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber 2 miles east of Centre Hall, ON SATURDAY, 11th of DECEMBER, next, the following property: Four Horses, 4 milk Cows, a lot of young Cattle, 14 head of Shoats, Breeding Sow, plantation Wagon, two-horse Wagon, 1 Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 Carriage, 1 set of rug Harness, 1 set of single Harness, Logchains, Fifthchains, Plow-traces, a lot of Cow-chains, 2 sets of Hay-ladders, 1 Grindstone, 1 Harpster Corn-planter, Grainradles, mowing Sythes, 1 Cultivator, 1 Dinnerbell, Doubletrees, Singletrees. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clk. dec3 J. W. CONLEY.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned over the Estate of Elizabeth Neese, late of Gregg tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment without delay, and all persons having accounts against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAS D. GENTZELL,
PETER NEESE.
dec3,6t. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at Earlystown, on Tuesday December 28th 1869, the following personal property.

4 work Horses, 3 Colts (one 2-year old, one yearling and one spring colt), 4 milk Cows, 3 head young Cattle, 5 Shoats, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 Windmill, 1 Cornplanter, Plows, Harrows, Buggy, 1 Sleigh, 1 Cornplow, double and single-trees, Horsegears, Rakes, Forks, 2 sett of Tugharness, 2 sett single Harness, Grain in the ground, Corn by the bushel, Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Cornfodder, also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Cookstove, 1 tenplate Stove, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

nov26 V. B. HIRST.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of L. Kerstetter, dec'd, in Penn twp., ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1870, the following real estate:

20 Acres of good Land,

in Penn twp., adjoining lands of A. Alexander, Jno. Kerstetter and Daniel Kramer, of which 12 acres are clear, the balance being of the best white oak Timberland.

Also—

47 Acres Mountain Land,

adjoining land of Peter Keen, J. A. Manus Geo. Stover and Dan. Kramer. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOHN KERSTETTER,
BENJ. KERSTETTER,
nov26 Adm'r of L. Kerstetter.

NEW! CHEAP!! GOODS!!!

ZIMMERMAN BRO'S. & CO.,

Have just received and unpacked a magnificent stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything else in their line.

They have added to their unusually well selected stock an assortment of

SLIPPER PATTERNS ZEPHYRS,
GERMANTOWN WOOL,
RIBBONS,

and other FANCY GOODS not heretofore offered for sale. Better goods than ever; lower prices than ever; warmer welcome than ever; is now extended to all their old customers, and all the new ones who can crowd into their store.

They are also agents for the world renowned

AMERICAN COMBINATION SEWING MACHINE,

which for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and FINISH cannot be surpassed.

Plain Machine, without button-hole parts with cover, $60.

Combination Machine, complete with cover, $75. Instructions free.

Call and we will treat you as politely as we can. No charge for looking at goods.

ZIMMERMAN BRO'S. & CO.

UNION HOUSE, MILROY. A change of Proprietors of this Hotel, was made on the 1st of April. The establishment has been refurnished, refitted, and remodeled, and will hereafter be conducted on first-class hotel principles. The present proprietor will give his personal attention to the comforts of the traveling public, and others who may favor him with their custom.

HIS TABLE is kept in first class style. GOOD STABLES are connected with the Hotel, and obliging Ostlers are always on the ground to attend to this department. A portion of the public patronage is solicited; good accommodations are guaranteed to all.

may12tf WM. R. BELL, Milroy, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale in Potter twp., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, next, the following personal property, viz: Three head of work Horses, 2 Mules, 2 two-year old Colts, 4 Cows, 4 head of young Cattle, 7 Shoats, 25 head of Sheep, 1 Drill, Hayrake, Threshing machine with Power and Shaker, 1 Windmill, Cornplanter, one 4-horse Wagon, 1 two-horse Wagon, one Buggy, 1 Hayfork, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain in the ground, Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Cornfodder, also all kinds of HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAS. DICKEY.

FINE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers his valuable Farm at Private Sale, situate about ½ of a mile from Churchville, in Potter twp., containing

65 ACRES CLEAR LAND,

being good limestone land, in a high state of cultivation; thereon erected a good two story weather-boarded log HOUSE, also a GOOD TENANT HOUSE, NEW BANK BARN, and other necessary outbuildings. A well of limestone water and a spring of good soft water near the door. TWO ORCHARDS, one being young and of choice grafted fruit. Also,

100 Acres of Timberland,

of which 50 acres can be cleared and put under cultivation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

GEO. W. SPANGLER,
5nov3m Potter twp.

Look Here!

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE!!

The Largest and Best Stock, of BOOTS and SHOES, ever brought to Milroy.

Men's Coarse Boots $2.50 and upwards.
Boys' from $1.87 to $4.25.
Women's $1.75 and upwards.
Misses Shoes $1.80 to $3.00.
Children's 70cts and upwards.

Persons wishing to purchase Boots and Shoes, will do well to give him a call before going elsewhere.

J. L. MARKS,
12nov3m Milroy.

VALUABLE FARM at PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers his very desirable Real Estate, on Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, at Private Sale, consisting of

60 Acres Good Land,

of which 35 acres are clear and unsurpassed for productiveness. Thereon erected a two story HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings. Also a

Black SMITH SHOP and a Brick Yard.

No locality in the county affords better material for making brick than is found upon these premises with an abundance of wood for burning same. TWO ORCHARDS IN FINE BEARING ORDER and of the choicest fruit, are on the place, and a well of never failing water near the door. The balance of this land consists of the

MOST VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

There being every kind of Timber of first quality, and none better in the county.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or P. Wilson at Spring Mills.

CHAS. F. HENNICH,
5nov3m Penn Hall.

STRAYED.—From the premises of the subscriber, about the middle of June, last, A FLOCK OF SHEEP, 30 in number, one being black, and each one having a hole in the right ear. Any one giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the sheep, will be suitably rewarded by J. A. M'CLINTICK,
2nov4t Spring Mills.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his valuable farm situate in Penn township, one mile west of Millheim, close to the Lewisburg & Bellefonte turnpike, at private sale. The same

Containing 102 Acres,

Seven acres of good white oak timber land. LARGE BRICK HOUSE, BANK BARN, all necessary outbuildings, a LARGE ORCHARD OF GRAFTED FRUIT.

This is one of the best farms in the valley, smooth land and in a high state of cultivation. A well of excellent water, also a large cistern at the door. For further particulars apply to

JACOB KEEN,
jul28 tf near Millheim.

VALUABLE FARM at Private Sale! The undersigned offers a valuable Farm, situate in Penn twp., Centre co., 1½ mile south of Millheim, at private sale,

Containing 60 acres of Land,

under the highest state of cultivation, and under good fences; ten acres consist of

CHOICE TIMBER LAND,

Thereon erected a 2-story weather boarded Log House, Barn, and all necessary Outbuildings, with a well of water in the yard, and a large stream of water, Elk Creek, a few rods from the door, and

TWO ORCHARDS

of choice fruit on the farm.

CHR. BAME,
my11,6m near Millheim.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION!—By the Metropolitan Gift Company.—Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.—Every Ticket draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$10,000
10 " "		5,000
20 " "		1,000
40 " "		500
200 " "		100
300 " "		50
50 elegant rosewood pianos, each	$300 to	750
75 " melodeons, "	75 to	100
350 Sewing Machines, each	60 to	175
500 Gold Watches, each	75 to	300

Cash Prize, Silver Ware, etc., all valued at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The Prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of $1. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References.—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1000; Miss E. Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press:—"The firm is reliable and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Oct. 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N. Y. Herald, Oct. 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received.—Daily News, Oct. 3d.

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