

The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, February, 11th, 1870.

Vol. 2.—No. 42.

BUGGIES!
J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies,
will 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 reas-
onable credit given.
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons, &c.,
made to order, and warranted to give satis-
faction in every respect.
All kinds of repairing done in short no-
tice. Call and see his stock of Buggies be-
fore purchasing elsewhere. ap10 85,tf.

C. H. GUELIUS,
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
is permanently located in Arons-
burg, in the office formerly occupied by
Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with
him 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 the assertion.
Extracted without pain. May 22, 68, 17

REMY BROCKENHOFF, J. D. SHUKERT
President, Cashier,
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(LATE MILLIKEN HOOPER & CO.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Sil-
ver Coins. ap10 68.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law
Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Orvis
& Alexander. May 14, 69.

D. R. P. SMITH, offers his Professional
services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.
April 26, 68.

JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, prompt-
ly pays attention to all business entrusted
to him. July 2, 68.

P. D. NEFF, M. D. Physician and
Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of Potter and adjoining townships, in
all cases of Puerperal fever, and all other
difficult cases of the kind, and has been
in the active practice of Medicine and Sur-
gery. ap10 68, 17

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

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

MILLERS HOTEL
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
Rooms arrive and depart daily. This fa-
mous Hotel has been refitted and furni-
shed in its new proprietor, and no
every respect one of the most pleasant coun-
try Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The
travelling community and drovers will al-
ways find the best accommodations. Drow-
ers can at all times be accommodated with
stables and pasture for any number of cat-
tle or horses. GEO. MILLER,
July 3, 68, 17. Proprietor.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race Street,
a few doors above 3d,
Philadelphia.
Its central location makes it desirable for
all visiting the city on business or for pleas-
ure. BECK, Proprietor.
(formerly of the States Union Hotel,
ap10 68, 17.

WM. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER,
BLAIR & STITZER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office—On the Diamond, next door to Ger-
man's Hotel. Consultations in German or
English. Feb 19, 69, 17

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap
by
IRWIN & WILSON,
Oct 2, 68.

BOOTS, by the thousand, all styles, sizes
and colors, for men and boys, just ar-
rived at Wolf's well known Old Stand.

LEATHER of all descriptions, french
calf skin, spanish sole leather, mor-
rocco, sheep skins, linings. Everything
in the leather line warranted to give satis-
faction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

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

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at
ap10 68. IRWIN & WILSON.

GEORGE PECK'S EATING HOUSE
at OYSTER SALOON,
On High street, at Bush's Arcade Restau-
rant, Bellefonte, Pa. This excellent estab-
lishment is now open, and good meals can
be had at all hours. Roast Beef, Ham
(warm or cold), Chicken, Turkey, Tripe,
Pickles, Oysters, Soup, Eggs, Pies, Cakes,
Oranges, Nuts, Lemons, &c., &c.,
comprise the bill of fare. Billiard Table
connected with the Restaurant. Oysters in
every variety—also by the dozen and hun-
dreds. de 25, 17

HAND BELLS and DOOR BELLS
all sizes and kinds, at
ap10 68. IRWIN & WILSON.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assort-
ment at
ap10 68. IRWIN & WILSON.

TOYS of all kinds, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just re-
ceived, cheap at Wolf's old stand, 17

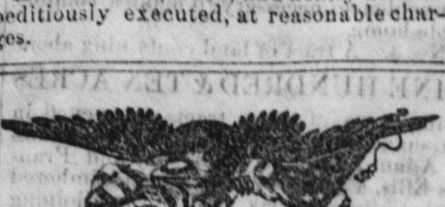
A Large Stock of Ladies' Pairs, Horse
Blankets, and Buffalo Robes at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

Buggy
New trotting Buggy, for
sale at a bargain, at Wolf's
Centre-hal. stand.

JOHN F. POTTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collections promptly made and special
attention given to those having lands or
property for sale. Will draw up and have
acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c., &c.
Office in German's new building oppo-
site the Court-house, Bellefonte, Pa.
oct 22, 69, 17

**CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests
and Dress Coats,** cheap at Wolf's Store.

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. Advertise-
ments for a year, half year, or three months
at a less rate.
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and ex-
pediently executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
—0—
CENTRE HALL PA., February 11th 1870.

Progress of the Georgia Swindle.

Our readers are familiar with the
iniquitous treatment received by the
state of Georgia, at the hands of an
iniquitous and thrice doubly perjured
radical congress. The following from
the Morning Patriot, every honest citi-
zen must assent to:

"One year ago Georgia was a mem-
ber of the Union. One year ago her
representatives were admitted to seats
on the floor of Congress. But the vot-
ers of Georgia had given the demo-
cratic ticket a large majority at the
election in 1868, and thus committed
a sin unpardonable in the sight of the
radical leaders, for which they deter-
mined she must suffer exemplary pun-
ishment. It was an easy matter for
the cunning knaves whose displeasure
the unhappy State had incurred, to
invent an excuse for justifying the me-
ditated chastisement. The men who
had found a pretext for the establish-
ment of a military government in 11
States of the Union, in a time of pro-
found peace, could not have much dif-
ficulty in discovering a plea for the
expulsion of a State from the Union.

The fact that the legislature of Georgia
had denied seats to the negroes
elected to that body, under a constitu-
tion of the State constitution by which
it was held that persons of African
descent are ineligible to office by the
terms of that instrument, was seized
upon by the conspirators, and under
the pretence of restoring the evicted
negro representatives to the seats in
the legislature, they obtained the pas-
sage of a bill by Congress remitting
Georgia to a territorial condition un-
der the rule of a military dictator.
Albeit, this was the merest pretence,
for the Supreme Court of the State
had decided that the negroes were eli-
gible, and the legislature would have
seated them, at the session then ap-
proaching.

The malignity of the disappointed
radical leaders, however, was not the
only animus of the atrocious meas-
ure. It was partly inspired by the
urgent necessity of the carpet-bag
Governor, Bullock, whose peculation
of the State funds was being brought
to light by the legislature as then con-
stituted. This infamous wretch, who
would grace a cell in the State prison
rather than the executive chair of a
great commonwealth, proceeded to
Washington, assisted in framing the
bill to strip his adopted State of her
constitutional sovereignty, and actu-
ally engaged in lobbying it through
the two houses of Congress. His pecu-
liar interest in its passage consisted
not merely in the reseating of the ne-
gro legislators, but in the ejection of
intelligent and incorruptible white
representatives whose votes and in-
fluence would be given in favor of an
investigation of his malfeasance in of-
fice, and his impeachment and removal
from the gubernatorial chair. The
sequel proves the correctness of this
view.

Gen. Terry, the military dictator
now ruling in Georgia, has constitu-
ted himself a Committee on Elections,
and has assumed the power to deter-
mine who are and who are not enti-
tled to seats in the legislature. The
negroes, of course, have been reseated.
But their votes were not enough to
give Bullock the control of that body.
Accordingly, Gen. Terry, by the ap-
plication of the test oath, (the very
same test oath which Gen. Meade de-
cided was not applicable to the mem-
bers of the Legislature, in which deci-
sion he was sustained by Gen. Grant
himself), has pronounced disqualified
a sufficient number of members to
place the Bullockites in a majority.
Having, through the arbitrary inter-
vention of Gen. Terry, unseated the
members inimical to Bullock, the
members of the latter have gone a step
further and now give the seats thus
made vacant to the candidates defea-

ted by the votes of the people at the
election! Such is the latest phase of the
reconstruction of reconstructed Georgia.
The representatives elected by a
majority of the popular vote, are driv-
en from their seats and their places
filled by those whom the people re-
jected. And this in the noon day of
the nineteenth century, in the Republic
of the United States of America!"

An interesting little debate was had
in the U. S. Senate, a short time ago,
during which a blistering radical got
to abusing the Democratic party. A
democratic senator, however, took
him down with the following reply:

"What has the Republican party
done that its advocates should taunt
Democrats on this floor with a want
of fidelity to the country or that it
should set itself up as the great
judge of the Democratic party, its pol-
icy and its administration of the coun-
try? A brief existence of eight or
nine years; a land deluged in blood;
almost every acre of your soil fresh-
ened with graves; a debt amounting to
billions of dollars; a people crushed
to the earth by onerous taxation, and
every safeguard of civil and constitu-
tional liberty set at defiance, ignored
and trampled upon. These are its
achievements. You cannot look at
the history of the Democratic party
and charge it with the violations of
the fundamental law of the land of
which your party have been guilty.
During the period of sixty years that
the Democratic party administered
the affairs of this government it never
arrested one—no, not even the hum-
blest American citizen, and tried him
on a criminal accusation, except by
due course of law. No man's house
was ever invaded, except under legal
authority, during the whole sixty years
that the Democratic party adminis-
tered the government; not one public
press was ever suppressed. This party
of yesterday, when they came into
power, found a constitution under
which the people of this country had
lived for seventy five, or eighty years
in the enjoyment of all the blessings
of civil and constitutional liberty;
they found this constitution, made
by the great and wise men who laid
the foundations of your government deep
in the principles of constitutional lib-
erty, and without any experience in so
great a work they set to work patching
it up, until now, if the great men who
made it could rise from the dead, or
descend from heaven, they would
scarcely recognize the instrument they
had made. But, sir, I will not, unless
further provoked, indulge longer in
this line of remark. It is foreign, I
admit, to the subject which ought to
be the legitimate subject under discus-
sion. I have only made these remarks
because, day after day, we in the min-
ority in this chamber, have heard de-
nunciations of the party to which it is
our pride and our honor to belong, by
gentlemen on the other side of the
chamber. Sir, if blows hereafter are
given, blows shall be returned."

CUBA.
Battle Between the Two Armies—
The Insurgents Victorious.
Havana, Jan. 28.—The steamer
Montezuma has arrived here from Na-
varra. She brings the intelligence
that General Puello has returned with
the remnants of his army to Puerto
Principe. The General did not reach
the city of Guaimaro, as was reported,
but at a place near that city. Here
he met the insurgents under General
Jordan. A conflict ensued. The bat-
tle was fierce and bloody. Puello lost
thirty six officers and four hundred
men, killed and wounded. General
Puello's horse was killed under him
and the General's leg was severely in-
jured by the fall. The engagement
took place near Guaimaro, at a place
where the insurgents left for Najasa, to meet
General Gogearche, who left Puerto
Principe on the 16th, with the intention
of co-operating with Puello, and who
has not been heard from since.

THE DEATH OF SALNAVE.
His Flight, Pursuit, Capture, Trial,
and Execution.
Port-au Prince, January 17.—After
Salnave's departure from the palace
on the 13th Dec., and subsequently from
Fort National, he fled to Petionville
with a strong force. He was soon
joined by Villubin, and received large
supplies of provisions and ammunition
from Croix de Bouquet. The people
followed his army for a long time, they
being told by him that they would all
be massacred by the revolutionists.

From Petionville he moved on the
21st, arriving at Verette on the 22nd,
his object being to reach Baraona.
But on attempting to leave Verette
for Baraona, he found a strong force
opposing him, and was forced to back
to great disorder.

On the 8th of January Salnave and
a few devoted followers came upon the
force of Cabral, at Cuaba, and at-
tempted to cut their way through that
portion of the army commanded by
Gen. Guitau. A desperate fight en-
sued, lasting for five hours, resulting
in the defeat and capture of Salnave
and his troops, and a loss of 100 kill-
ed and a large number wounded of
Salnave's men, and of Cabral's only 3
killed and 22 wounded.

Salnave arrived at Port au Prince
on the 15th, and was immediately put
on trial by the revolutionary tribu-
nal.

Salnave had an interview with his
counselors, after which the Deputy
Marshal read the charges to the pris-
oner, the most important being that
he "annulled the Constitution" and
named himself "protector of the re-
public;" that he associated himself
with depraved characters, and held out
to the Government by fraud and force;
therefore Sylvan Salnave is accused
of high treason, devastation, pillage
with arms, committing assassinations,
and is now amenable for these crimes.

Salnave said that he was not capa-
ble of the acts with which he was ac-
cused. His counsel made a strong ap-
peal, and made every effort to destroy
the acquisition. After a short address
from the prosecutor, one more appeal
was made by Salnave's counsel, and
the trial was closed.

The President then addressed Sal-
nave: "You have just been condemned to
the pain of death; I entreat you to be
firm and courageous." Salnave re-
plied, "I shall not fail; I only ask for
time to put my affairs in order." This
request was granted, and he was en-
gaged for a quarter of an hour in writ-
ing a letter, which he sealed and
placed in the hands of the President.
Immediately after this he was pin-
ioned and taken from the court, at-
tended by two clergymen, to the place
of execution. He was then tied to a
post planted for the occasion, and a
solemn silence ensued. The firing
party was then drawn up, and Gen. B.
Canal said to Salnave: "You are go-
ing to be arraigned as a traitor. Vive
la Constitution." The words, which
were the signal for the deadly volley,
were taken up by the people, and
amid the shouts of "Vive la Constitu-
tion!" at 6:20 o'clock, Sylvan Salnave
ceased to exist. His body was then
put into a cart, and buried among the
felons.

The New York Herald makes a
sharp point in regard to the Southern
States being required to ratify the Fif-
teenth Amendment as a condition of
restoration to the Union. As they
could not be entrusted to come in and
then ratify it, they ratified it first and
then came in. They were, therefore,
not in the Union when they acted on
the Constitution, or else they were
never out of the Union. Either, then,
says the Herald, all the reconstruction
laws of Congress are invalid, or these
Southern ratifications of the Fifteenth
Amendment are invalid. If the States
were in the Union there was no need
to admit them, and if they were not in
the Union they could not participate
in making laws for States that are
in.

A contest between two rival black-
smiths of Omaha, Nebraska, named R.
M. Stratton and Andrew Manning,
took place on the 25 ult. The match
was for \$50 a side, the stakes to be
awarded to the man who could turn off
one hundred horse shoes, completely
made, with the exceptions of the cor-
ks, in the smallest space of time and with
the best show of workmanship. Strat-
ton made 101 horse shoes in two hours
and nineteen minutes; Manning accom-
plished his 100 after laboring two
hours and thirty minutes. The judges
decided that the work of each was
equally good, and awarded the prize
to Stratton on the ground of quickness,
he beating his opponent eleven min-
utes.

Cleveland has 844 liquor saloons,
48 houses of prostitution, 16 assigna-
ment houses, 3 gambling saloons and
111 prostitutes.

Death in the Wilderness.
A Hunting Party Stricken Down by
Diphtheria in the Woods—Only One
Man Left Alive.
A Boston paper has the following
from Bangor, Me.:

The particulars of a shocking case
of suffering and death are reported here
by one of the survivors of a hunting
and fishing party, consisting of five in-
dividuals) French Canadians, who
were stricken down by disease and per-
ished in their camp on the Canada side,
not many miles from the American
border. A party of five persons, of
which he was one, set out with two
horses and a pug about Christmas
upon a hunting and fishing expedition
in the wilderness near the American
line. The party were well equipped
with guns, traps, fishing tackle, and
provisions, intending to spend a month
or two in that uninhabited region. Re-
turning to camp one evening, one of
the men complained of a sore throat.
Not much was thought of it by the
rest of the party till toward the middle
of the night the man gave evidence of
extreme suffering, his throat being
swollen. He had been attacked by
that most loathsome and fatal disease,
diphtheria. Without medicine of any
description, and nearly fifty miles from
any human habitation, before night
set in the man was a corpse. Before
the first victim expired, however, an-
other of the party began to complain of
the same difficulty, and on the second
day died of strangulation; or from the
filling up of the throat. The three
survivors took the two bodies out of
the camp, and covered them over with
snow, for the purpose of preserving
them till they could carry them out of
the forest. Determined to break up
camp the next day and return with
their dead comrades, they were doomed
to disappointment, in consequence of
two of the remaining three being pros-
trated by the same terrible ailment. The
last two survived, about forty eight
hours, when they, in turn, were carried
out by the only one remaining, to be
buried in the snow. The sole surviv-
or resolved to start for the abode of
civilization with his freight of pulseless
humanity. During the night the
deadly contagion fastened upon him-
self. In his own words he "felt the
monster at his throat," and resigned
himself as well as he could, to his fate.
He lay, as he thinks, some four or five
days before he awoke to consciousness
of his fearful situation. The mildness
of the weather and a good supply of
blankets and boughs saved him from
freezing in the absence of a fire, which
he was too weak to kindle. As soon
as he could crawl, he went to the hov-
el and to his amazement, and grief-
founded both the horses dead. They had
died of starvation. Returning to his
camp, he thought he would take a look
at his dead companions. Judge of his
horror, when he found their bodies
nearly eaten up by the wolves and
other wild beasts that inhabit that
wild and desolate region. Nothing
now was left for him to do but to make
his way alone out of the forest. With
a pair of snow shoes upon his feet, and
as much provision as his weak and fee-
ble frame could bear, he started forth,
and on the third day reached an Indi-
an camp, where he rested until he was
able to proceed upon his journey. He
gave his name as Le Roi or Le Broix,
and states that he was born near the
River de Loups.

Woman Burned to Death in Pitts-
burg.
Pittsburg, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Eliza A.
Adams, wife of David M. Adams, was
burned to death at her residence in
Virginia alley. Whether her death
was the result of an accident or violence
is as yet undetermined. Her husband
was arrested on suspicion, being found
in the burning room. He stated this
morning that his wife and himself had
both been drinking early last evening
and that he had gone to bed and fallen
asleep, leaving his wife sitting in
front of the fire. He was aroused by
the stifling smoke, and saw his wife's
clothes and the chair in a blaze. He
sprang up and tried to wrap carpet
about her. He did not know whether
she was dead or not. Just then Adams
says he was put in custody and
taken to the watch house.

A Pennsylvania nigger has been
elected to fill a vacancy on the Supreme
Bench of South Carolina.

Retrenchment and Reform.
The N. Y. Evening Post, an organ
of excellence of the Republican dillet-
tante, insists upon ten thousand a year
for Mrs. Lincoln, who, with Tad, is
enjoying the air of Germany. The Post
says:

We see that a movement has been
set on foot in Congress to make some
adequate provision for the widow and
children of Mr. Lincoln. The bill
introduced by Mr. Sumner—at the last
session, we think—directed that she
should receive five thousand dollars
annually during her lifetime. This
seems to us altogether too little. Ten
thousand would be a sum more becom-
ing for a great and prosperous nation
like ours to give to the family of one
who suffered so frightful a death in so
glorious a cause. Our liberality should
have some correspondence to the great-
ness of the occasion.

One of the motives—for we may as
well state it frankly—for hesitation in
making this provision is, we have no
doubt, a lurking prejudice against Mrs.
Lincoln. It is true that Mrs. Lincoln
has practiced some little arts—unbe-
coming arts, perhaps we may call them—
to attract the attention of the coun-
try to her poverty; but these have
harnessed no one but herself; and it
should be recollected that it is not on
account of her personal merits and ser-
vices that the provision for Mrs. Lin-
coln's family is to be made, but on ac-
count of his. It seems but fitting that
the means should be put into her hands
to educate at the public expense the
children of the great and good man
who was struck down at her side by so
sudden and fearful a visitation.

Lincoln was murdered; so was Mrs
Surratt. If the widow of the one shall
receive a pension, we insist upon the
same measure of justice for the daugh-
ter of the other. Let us have fair
play.

Mark Twain's Hotel.
Having lately opened a livery
I send you these my rules and regula-
tions:
This house shall be considered strict-
ly temperate.
None but the brave deserve the
fair.
Persons owing bills for board will
be bored for bills.
Boarders who do not wish to pay in
advance are requested to advance and
pay.
Boarders are expected to wait on the
colored cook—for meals.
Sheets will be rightly changed once
in six months, or more, if necessary.
Double boarders can have two beds
with a room in it, or two rooms with
a bed in it, as they choose.
Boarders are requested to pull off
their boots before retiring; if they can
conveniently do so.
Beds with or without bugs.
All money and other valuables are
to be left in care of the proprietor.
This is insisted on, as he will be re-
sponsible for no other losses.
Inside matter will not be furnished
for editors under any consideration.
Relatives coming to make a six
months' visit will be welcomed; but
when they bring their household fur-
niture, virtue will cease to be a for-
bearance.
Single men with their families will
not be boarded.
Beds with or without boards.
Dreams will be charged for by the
dozen.
Nightmares hired out at reasonable
rates.
Stone vaults will be furnished to
smoring boarders, as the proprietor
will in no wise be responsible for the
broken tin-pans of other ears.

Nashville, Jan. 26.—The details of
the recent tragedy in Carroll county
were received to day. The five col-
ored men who confessed the murder of
Colonel Coleman Sunday night, were
examined at Huntington on Tuesday,
before the magistrates court, and sent
to jail for trial at the May term of the
Circuit Court. About ten o'clock P.
M. some two hundred horsemen rode
into the town, took the prisoners from
the jail, carried them a short distance
and shot them. One who was not kil-
led, dropped and feigned to be dead,
but upon attempting to escape, re-
turned in search of food and was killed.
The mob then rode off carrying the five
dead men with them to be buried.
None of those who participated in the
killing were masked.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

CRIME.
The assistant assessor of internal re-
venue at Savannah, Mr. Wm. Brant,
was assassinated last week, between
that city and Thomasville.

On Monday morning John Ross
killed a man named Barth at Newark,
Ind., by striking him on the back of
the neck with an axe, cutting Barth's
head nearly off. Ross was arrested.
Wm. Townsend, a grocery man in
New York, was murdered in his own
store, a few nights ago, in the presence
of his family, by a loafer, named Jack
Reynolds, to whom he refused lodging.
The murderer was arrested.

New York, Jan. 30.—A thief en-
tered an old man's house in Hudson
street last night and became abusive,
whereupon the old man attempted to
put him out, and was instantly stabbed
in the head with a shoemaker's knife
by the villain, who dragged him to
the door and gave him another stab.
The murderer was arrested.

Horrible.
A German country girl who was re-
turning home from the Prussian town
of Schirm, where she had been to re-
ceive her inheritance of 300 thalers,
had to spend the night in a strange
will age, and for safety took up with
the hospitality of the town's magis-
trate. After spending the evening
listening to her story, the covetous
host sent the girl to bed with his wife,
and then, at midnight, cut her throat,
as he supposed, and buried the body in
the garden. It turned out to be his
wife's throat, however, and during the
burial the girl escaped with all her
money.

It is not true that President Grant
accepts every present that is offered to
him. He declined last summer to take
fifty acres of land in New Jersey, and
now he refuses the gift of a dog. At
least, such is the report that comes to
us from Washington. The animal in
question was sent by express from
Cleveland, and the charges were \$10,
which the President would not pay,
saying he had no use for a dog. Whether
a different answer would have been
given if the freight had been prepaid
is, however, uncertain.—New York
Sun.

New York, Feb. 3.—A great fire oc-
curred last Saturday evening at To-
wanda, Bradford county, Pa., involv-
ing a loss of \$250,000.

Richard Lasdale was instantly kil-
led yesterday, at the Peora Gas Works,
by having a wagon tongue run com-
pletely through him.

An information was filed by the
United States District Attorney look-
ing to the confiscation of 200,000 gal-
lons of whisky found at the rectifying
house and store of H. Webster & Co.,
for alleged frauds on the revenue.

A healthy competition is waged by
two opposition stage lines in Wisconsin.
One line carries for nothing and gives
a dinner to each passenger; the other
carries for nothing and gives each pas-
senger a dinner and a pair of buckskin
gloves.

Santa Maria, one of the German
isles in the Archipelago, has been de-
stroyed by an earthquake, and many
lives lost.

The cotton spinners in the factories
at Wigan, England, are on a strike
and 3000 are idle.

Reports describe the storm on the
prairie, week before last, as the most
fearful ever experienced. Seven men
were frozen dead between Pembina
and Fort Abercrombie on Sunday.
On the 16th the thermometer was 35
degrees below zero.

Lately two burglars entered a store
at Christiansburg, on the Louisville
and Lexington railroad. The prop-
rietor, who was asleep in the store, shot
at one of them, killing him. The other
escaped.

The Danville Intelligencer reports
a heart rending accident at that place
on Saturday afternoon last, of two lit-
tle boys being burnt to death in the
pile, where the hot cinders from the
Pennsylvania Iron Furnace are depos-
ited.

Mrs. Harriet H. Vanvalzah, wife of
Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah of Lewistown,
died suddenly on Tuesday night, two
weeks ago.

Since the year 1856, there have ar-
rived in this country 2,913,000 emi-
grants. It may fairly be estimated
that each emigrant brought to this
country on an average thirty dollars
in gold, which, since 1856, would give
us an increase of about \$88,000,000 in
gold, besides the addition of full 800,-
000 male and female laborers to the
industry of the country.