

CENTRE HALL REPORTER. FRIDAY, MAY, 6th, 1850.

My Own Dear Love. A beauties of the earth and sky Meet in my view when thou art by: All loveliness to me thou art, Of soul and body, mind and heart.

When thou art gone the earth is dead, For only thou canst make it glad: The blue sky turns to ashen gray, Only through thee I see it ray.

Always my best thoughts run to thee, Where'er I am, on land or sea; Thou art the lightness of my light, The body of my rich delight.

And guided by thine eyes of blue, So fond, so tender, and so true, Ever to thy warm breast I come, And there securely rest-at home.

Together we shall share one joy, Together live down care's alloy, Happy with happiness supreme, We'll glide together down the stream.

Why Aunt Sally Never Got Married. "Now, Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never married. You know you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us all about it sometime. Now, Aunt, please."

"Well, if I ever did see such girls in my born days. It's t'ese, from morning till night, but what you must know is, I don't know anything about it. Such inquisitive, pestiferous cretters as you? When I was young, girls was d'fender; they minded their business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared ask my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty much I'd have got in if I had."

"When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord, I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different now-a-days; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I see I am not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through."

"That's right, Aunt Sally; go right ahead, do, and we'll keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Ulster, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good-looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things ran on till we were engaged."

"One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor where I was sitting alone, he came up to me and said, 'pshaw! I don't like to tell the rest.'"

"Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake don't stop! tell us what he did."

"Well, as I said, he came up to me, and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, while I got excited and some flustered, but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but now just clear out every one of you! I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally! Tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good? And what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony or anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season these doors were opened and the shutters drawn to."

"I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close I pushed him away again, and pushed harder than I intended to and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street! Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare I won't tell anything more. I'm going to leave the room."

"No, no, Aunt Sally! How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?"

"Well, if I must I must. He fell head first, and as I was going I caught him by the legs of his trousers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear of his pants into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street."

"Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake don't stop! tell us what he did."

"There, that's what I said, and I'll say as much as you want. Girls that bear about as the thing like that, without tearing around the room, and he-he-he-ing in such a bunch-like manner, don't come home when it rains. A nice time the man that married one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again!"

"But, Aunt Sally, what because of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up, and left the place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man did. Father happened to be coming up street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his whole life. I heard others say that it was the fastest running ever known in that part of the country, and that he never stopped to look behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he could never look me in the face after what had happened. He went out West, and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time, that he never dared trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very badly about it for a long time, for he was a very good man. I've often thought to myself that we should always have been happy if his suspenders hadn't given way."

"A stringent gambling bill has been passed by the legislature. It is the duty of citizens to watch and ferret out gambling houses, and they are subject to punishment for neglect. Gamblers are to be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years, and hotel and saloon keepers must not allow any kind of gaming on their premises. The relatives of those losing money, may sue and recover the same in court."

The ninth census of the United States will be taken under the provisions of the act of May 23d, 1850, on the 1st of June next. The assistants are paid as follows: Two cents for every name taken; ten cents for every farm; fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry; two cents for every dead person, and two per cent of the gross amount of names enumerated for social statistics, and ten cents per mile for travel. It will be seen by the foregoing that the compensation allowed an assistant of an enumerator, provided the district allotted to him shall contain less than 20,000 persons, will be about \$600 or more.

The United States Marshal is forbidden by law to accept any bribe or consideration for an appointment of assistants, and is liable to a fine of \$1,000 should he be convicted of so doing. The law provides that each assistant after qualifying, shall perform his duties by a personal visit to each dwelling house and to each family in his subdivision, and shall ascertain by inquiries made by some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, sex, color, etc., and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines or other places respecting which information is required and when such information is obtained and entered in his blanks, then his memorandum shall be read to the person furnishing the facts for revision.

There is a penalty for refusing to furnish the required information to the assistant. The act provides that every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family, in the case of the absence of the heads and other members of the family, shall be an agent of such family, and is required to render a true statement of the information required, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be used for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

The addition of almost three hundred and fifty negroes to the radical voters of Quincy, Illinois, did not enable them to carry the elections in that city on the 19th instant. In spite of this accession Mr. Rowland, the democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 156 votes, and the other candidates on the ticket by larger majorities. The Quincy Herald says:

After the most exciting, and the most hotly contested struggle for political supremacy that we ever had in Quincy, the democracy sent greeting to their white friends everywhere the glorious intelligence that they have met the enemy and conquered him. It was a struggle for life or death. For more than thirty years we have been a citizen of Quincy, have mingled and participated more or less in all her election contests, but we never before knew a contest equal to this one. The negroes have recently been made voters yesterday, three hundred and fifty strong. We refer to the black negroes of course. The white negroes voted with them. And we regret to say that a few democrats who sold their votes for money, and a few other democrats who are sorry they were born white—and we are just as sorry about it as they are—voted the nigger ticket. But it would all do. There were enough white men to overcome this motley combination. For this most glorious result we are indebted to Germans, Irishmen, Americans—to white men of almost every nationality, who admit that they are sorry they were born white. In the result of this election, the future political character of this city and county is settled and established: With the help of the votes of the negroes, the radical leaders expected to be able to triumph over all opposition. They have been check-mated and defeated. They poured out their money lavishly. They expended not less than ten thousand dollars for the purpose of influencing and buying votes to carry the election. It was expended to no purpose. We do not believe that any democratic candidate or any democrat in the city expended twenty-five dollars during the contest. The democracy depended solely upon the merits of their cause and their candidates. They depended upon that respect which they felt that white men owed to themselves and to their race. The result proves that white men are determined to govern this country—or, at all events, if they can't govern all of it, to govern this part of it.

Already the west and south are doubling teams upon New England. The bill to increase the ratio of representation in the Lower House of Congress is but the prelude to an advance movement which will be made presently against the unequal ratio of representation in the Upper House. The east has claimed the merit of having contributed to the Republican party its brains. The west has expressed its contentment with the credit of having contributed its muscle. The two have thus gone on violating the Constitution in a very easy, happy and harmonious manner, until the misadvent West has about learned all the cunning tricks of the intellectual East. The way has been blazed. Examples are numerous. Public opinion is educated. Now, look out for the South lost slavery by the mistake of going to war to save it, will New England lose her tariff by upon which she exists as a power depends. The East has broken down State lines in order to punish the South. The West will see that, having been broken down in the South, State lines may be small and remain in the East. Nationality now means the people against the States; nationality counts against the States; and the South against New England. As the South has already lost its balance it can afford this. As the West knows that its excess of population renders its interests secure, it can more than afford it. The only fear will be the East, will find itself hoisted at last by its own petard. The movement in Congress on Monday is not to be mistaken. It means business, and a very ugly business for the protectionists it will prove. They may stop it in the Senate. But they will not stop it to go. The seed is sown and is springing up lustily in every part of the country.—Lou. Courier Journal.

A. BAUM, RYLAND'S NEW MARBLE PRISM, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte. WINE AND LIQUORS. The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices. He has a variety of the best quality of wine according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandy, Holland Gin, Port, Madeira, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city. Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Gingor and Caraway Brandy, Pure Domestic and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city. Physicians are respectfully requested to give him orders a trial. ap10/68.

MERCHANTS HOUSE. 413 & 415 North 3rd St., PHILADELPHIA. H. H. MANDERBACH PROPRIETOR. L. C. NIFE, CLERK. This well-known Hotel, long and famous by all in this city, one of the most desirable, both as to reasonable charges and convenience. German and English is spoken. ap10/68.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL. JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor. Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points north, south, east and west. This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The travelling community and drovers who always find the best accommodations. Persons from the city wishing to spend a few weeks during the summer in the country, will find Centre Hall one of the most beautiful locations, and the Centre Hall Hotel all they could desire for comfort and convenience. ap10/68.

COACH MANUFACTORY. HARDMAN PHILLIPS. AT HIS manufacturing establishment at Yeagertown, on the Lewisburg and Bellefonte Turnpike, has now on hand a stock of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys and Spring Wagons, which he now offers for sale as superior in quality and styles to any manufactured in the country. They are made of the best material, and finished in a style that challenges comparison with any work out of or in the Eastern cities, and can be sold at a price that will always find the best accommodations. Persons from the city wishing to spend a few weeks during the summer in the country, will find Centre Hall one of the most beautiful locations, and the Centre Hall Hotel all they could desire for comfort and convenience. ap10/68.

REPAIRING. All kinds of work done neatly, promptly, and cheaply. Yeagertown, June 12, 1850. —P.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1850, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 12th of April, 1848, and entitled, "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, all the unseated lands, public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1850.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and locations. Includes entries for BEXNER TOWNSHIP, FERGUSON TOWNSHIP, and others.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and locations. Includes entries for various townships and individuals.

Large table with columns for names, amounts, and locations. Includes entries for various townships and individuals, such as HAINES TOWNSHIP, HOWARD TOWNSHIP, and others.