



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

The engineers arrived at Lewisburg on last Monday, and, we suppose, by this time have located a route for the railroad between Lewisburg and Mifflinburg.

At the election in New York city, on last Tuesday, a negro aged 108 years, voted the democratic ticket.

Great Democratic Gains in New York. The election was held in New York, on last Tuesday. The city gives 65,000 democratic majority, and from all parts of the State democratic gains are reported.

INJUNCTION. The Bellefonte National has got into trouble somehow. Last week's National appeared without the name of its former editor-in-chief, Mr. Gould, and without an explanation, or even a short good bye.

While Bill Brown, in his little sheet, the Bellefonte Republican, keeps slandering, abusing, and misrepresenting the County Commissioners and Lieut. Wolf, the County Treasurer, for alleged official abuses, this trying to pass off his rascally self as the pattern of purity and honesty, WHY, we ask, if he is sincere in his profession, does he not turn his attention to the members of his own party at Washington and Harrisburg where the people's monies are being stolen out of the public treasury, by the radical office holders, with dippers made out of hog heads, every day in the year?

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court is in session at Harrisburg. We notice in its proceedings, of last Monday, the following:

On motion of J. H. Orvis, Esq., of Centre county, Mr. Geo. M. Yocum, of Centre county, was sworn and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

Armstrong Votes in Favor of Giving the Public Lands to Speculators. The readers of the Reporter are aware that Congress, since it is under radical control, has engaged in wholesale legislative stealing of the public domain, for which the common blood and treasure of the common people of the country has been spent.

Why don't you say something about the radical congressmen voting under the pretense of making railroads, millions and millions of acres having thus been appropriated, without these radical thieves paying one dollar for the same.

Why don't you say something about the enormous frauds committed by radical revenue officers, by which the government is robbed of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars?

Why don't you say something about the saintly Gen. Howard, whose astounding frauds, as chief of the freedmen's bureau, are now being exposed by an investigating committee at Washington?

Why don't you say something about the virtuous Bellefonte Republican who says about Armstrong's vote in favor of giving away the public lands to thieves, sharks and speculators. Give the "ring" a little rest and try your hand at throwing out a parcel of dirt from your own Augean stables.

By the decisive vote of 92 to 77 the great job of the present session, the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, was defeated in the House on Wednesday. The bill proposed to mortgage an extent of the public domain as vast as an empire for the benefit of this company.

concerned in the job, the peer in landed estate of the proudest barons of the feudal ages. The bill is now recommended, loaded down with twenty-four amendments. One of these amendments fixed the price of the lands to be sold to actual settlers at \$2.50 per acre, the present government rate for land in alternate sections. But the grabbers could not content themselves with the immense gains which even this amendment could afford them.

Yeas: Armstrong, Cake, Covode, Dickey, Keller, Morrill, Myers, Negley, O'Neill and Townsend—10. Nays: Donley, Getz, Haldeman, Randall, Stiles and Taylor—6.

It will be thus seen that not a democrat from Pennsylvania recorded his vote in favor of this monstrous scheme to seize the lands of the people. The ten affirmative votes from the State were all given by radicals. Among the affirmative votes the name of Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, will be observed. The newspapers of that district, and Mr. Dickey, himself, we understand, were very indignant at what they denominated as a scheme to rob the Sinking Fund of this State.

Revels, the negro United States Senator from Mississippi, is now on a lecturing tour through the northern cities, where he is enlightening the ignorant white radical trash upon philosophy and grave matters of state. Revels reveals, as a lecturer, and undoubtedly draws good houses of negro worshippers, who gaze at him and swallow his sayings with the gusto of a Fejee island cannibal. Revels draws a United States Senator's pay, while out, all the time, lecturing to northern abolition audiences, receiving so much for each "lecture." Well, white reader, that's more than you can succeed in reaching. You can pay your tax to make up a big buck negro's wages as a Senator, and see him out of his seat lecturing northern audiences, and you must bow, Great is the negro and the radical party, or you are not loyal.

Revels reveals, and the white man toils and sweats under the radical cowhide of taxation that the negro may revel.

Look at the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not robed like one of these.

Behold the negro, he no longer need toil nor spin, yet the white man, with all his superiority, must both toil and spin, and is not clothed with the blessings and privileges in which the negro now revels, under radical rule.

Why is Brown so inconsistent? Why is Brown making such an infernal hypocrite of himself, which, added to his other heavy load of sins, makes him to sink in the nostrils of all honest men?

Why don't you say something about the enormous frauds committed by radical revenue officers, by which the government is robbed of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars?

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ARMSTRONG'S DODGING. The Bellefonte Republican, which so shamefully misrepresented J. G. Meyer, who was prevented by sickness from voting on the Jersey Shore & Buffalo R. R. bill, in the state legislature, now has the brazen-faced impudence to defend Congressman Armstrong, radical, from this district, in his dodging the vote on a proposition to reduce the duty on pig iron.

Armstrong was well and spry as a fresh water trout, yet Brown's paper endorses and defends his course—but Armstrong is a rad, and hence Brown's inconsistency. Representative Meyer was prevented through serious illness from being present when the vote was taken on the nine million railroad bill, and although Brown was aware of the facts, yet he slandered him like a fishman and acted out his hyena nature in hunting him down without a cause.

Beautiful, virtuous Brown! The Bellefonte National, also radical, does not try to shield Armstrong, as does the hypocritical Republican, but speaks the honest truth in exposing Armstrong's duplicity. We envy the National's article in another column.

REVELS REVEILING. Revels, the negro United States Senator from Mississippi, is now on a lecturing tour through the northern cities, where he is enlightening the ignorant white radical trash upon philosophy and grave matters of state.

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Armstrong's Dodge. From the Bellefonte National, radical. We did not think to revert to this subject again, but a contemporary, with an unusual amount of political dust at hand, seeks to rescue the Honorable gentleman from public censure, and drown his shortcomings in a swollen creek.

It says Mr. Armstrong was "paired;" and to add force to the pairing, he was "paired with Archer!" Is it possible? It's not every man who could get paired with Archer of Maryland, for he it was that one of the strongest arguments advanced against Archer's election, was that he was never in his place when the interests of his constituents most required it. And it may be added that the argument has been most thoroughly sustained by Archer's proverbial absence from Congress. It was, therefore, a capital hit Mr. Armstrong made in pairing with Archer, who never made a speech in Congress, on the tariff question, and for that matter, upon any other. But, our contemporary triumphantly exclaims:

"During his absence from Washington Mr. Armstrong's friends paired him with Mr. Haldeman, not remembering that he had himself paired off with Mr. Archer, and thus it happened that his absence was in fact a gain of one vote for the bill."

Now, that's refreshing. The Globe says our enthusiastic public-eye-blinder next day contained all the facts in the case, including the rise in the creek at Williamsport; Mr. Armstrong's large interests on the river; the harrowing scene between Mr. Armstrong and his friends as he sought to tear himself away, and all that. And Mr. Armstrong's friends so mistrusted his having paired, that in spite of the Globe's record, they got him paired with Mr. Haldeman. Very smart; more dishonorable, as the Globe stated that Mr. Armstrong was already paired with Mr. Archer; and to render more ridiculous the triumphant assertion that Mr. Armstrong's absence was a gain of one vote for the bill, it is just necessary to state that Haldeman was not paired with Mr. Armstrong when the vote was taken!

Again, consistency, the jewel, should be observed by our contemporary. Said contemporary could find no words too adjectively strong with which to lash poor Jakey Meyer for being absent from his seat at Harrisburg on a certain occasion, when, in fact, the incompetent old goose was actually sick and upon the flat of his long back. *Ter contra*: said contemporary can find no words too adjectively strong with which to exonerate Mr. Armstrong from criticism for his shameful and reckless absence.

We are not blind to the short-comings of our party servants. We do not believe it always the best policy to cover them with excuse, and laboriously explain away their many remissnesses. It is neither honest, fair to the party; justice to the member, or true journalism. The system of "pairing" is fast growing into disrepute. The best class of representatives abominate the habit, and are not found among those who practice it. The time has long passed when ingeniously framed cock and bull stories about "pairing, swollen creeks, large interests, supplication of friends," and for ought we know "two gin mills," will pass muster with a constituency so vitally interested in a Protective Tariff as are the laboring men of this Commonwealth.

The Excess of males over females in the different countries of the world has recently been the subject of investigation. In the United States, in 1850, a total white population of 19,553,068, there was an excess of 499,440, in a total free colored population of 434,449, there was an excess of 17,047 females over males; and in a total slave population of 3,204,313, there was an excess of 755 males. In 1860, in a total white population of 27,093,314, there was an excess of 735,544 males; in a free colored population of 487,906, there was an excess of 19,996 females; and in a slave population of 4,952,760, an excess of 11,490 males.

In New York city, at present it is ascertained there are 11,000 more males than females, while there are 132,000 more females of a marriageable age than males of that class. In Great Britain, on the other hand, there is an excess of 700,000 females over males; and in France, Austria, Spain, Italy, and Prussia, with a population of 138,000,000, there are 1,074,000 more females than males.

The ancient wealth and opulence of Tyre came principally from its purple dye. About fifteen hundred years before Christ, it is said, the King of Phoenicia was so captivated with the color that he made it his greatest ornament, and Tyrian purple thus became an emblem of royalty. In the time of Augustus, a pound of wool dyed at Phoenicia was worth about a hundred and fifty dollars. The purple was obtained from a small vessel or sac in the throat of the shell-fish, to the amount of about one drop from each animal. At first, it is a colorless liquid, but, by exposure to the air and the bright sunlight of the Tyrian coast, it assumes successively a citro, yellow, green, azure, red, and, in the course of forty eight hours, a brilliant purple hue.

The color, besides its great brilliancy, is also remarkable for its durability. Plutarch says, in his life of Alexander, that, at the taking of Susa, the quantity of purple cloth at the value of five thousand talents, which still retained its beauty, although it had lain there nearly two hundred years. The color resists the action of all alkalies and most acids.

EIGHT HOUR LAW ADOPTED.—Among the more important acts passed by the New York Legislature was an "Eight Hour Law." It provides eight hours to be the legal measure of a day's work for all classes of mechanics, workmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor; but overwork for extra compensation by agreement between employers and employees is permitted. The Governor, in a proclamation enjoins upon all officers and agents of the State and Municipal Corporations to comply with the provisions of the law in order that the rights of all persons affected by it may be protected, and that a full and fair opportunity may be afforded for testing its practical workings.

From Washington. Washington, May 16.—Thought military preparations to repress such an event will not be interrupted, it is now confidently believed by most high officials that there will be no general Indian war. Commissioner Parker has expressed this opinion, and Secretary Belknap, who entertained the gravest apprehension a few weeks since, said yesterday that the danger was probably over.

The approaching conference with the Sioux chief, Red Cloud, here, is greatly regarded as a means of settling the difficulties with that tribe. Mount Sterling, Ohio, contributes fifteen dollars to-day to the conscience fund from an old soldier. A Catholic priest of Alton, Illinois, forwards three hundred dollars which he received through the confession box, and the receipt of which he asks to be acknowledged and no questions asked.

The tax bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means proposes to relieve railroad companies from the tax upon their gross receipts, and making incomes of an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars free from tax, and upon incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars the tax reduced to five per cent.

The House Military Committee agreed to a bill providing for the equalization of bounties. The bill provides a bounty of eight and one-third dollars a month to every soldier who has served during the war, and deducting all previous bounties received under the several acts of Congress.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee to-day completed a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast on the thirty-second parallel. It grants the usual amount of land to about forty corporations from the Eastern and Southern States. It ignores Fremont's El Paso party.

Mr. Schenck reported the bill. Schedule B, taxing carriages, pianos, watches, silver plate, etc., is abolished, with the exception of theatres and other places of amusement. The stamp tax on agreements is also abolished. A general reduction is made on all articles manufactured, with the exception of whisky, cigars and tobacco. The tax imposing three and a half per cent, on deposits of public money in addition to the former act.

Bringing in the Verdict. [From the New York World.] At five minutes to five o'clock the jury after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, returned to their seats. Before they came into the room the officers of the Court ordered all the spectators to be seated, but the audience did not obey. Recorder Hackett, who had left the bench at the time the jury retired, resumed his seat, and then the jurors marched into the room in single file, and took their places in what the law designates their "box." As if aware of what was to come, the spectators prepared to shout. The officers either apprised of the verdict of the jury had agreed upon, or rightly conjecturing what it would be, cried out:

"Now, we want order here!" "You must all keep order!" "No applause will be allowed," and other similar instructions; but these instructions had no effect on the audience, as the sequel will show. The jurors looked pale on their return. Their deliberations upon the case seemed to have blanched their faces. All eyes were turned upon them, and Mr. Brown, the forerunner in a moment was the target at which the gaze of every person in the room was directed. Mr. McFarland was calm and collected. Mr. Graham sat with bowed head and exhibited much emotion. A whisper round the room to the effect that the jury had agreed to acquit the prisoner. It was a moment of solemn suspense. Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, called the names of the jurors, and inquired if a verdict had been agreed upon. He was answered affirmatively.

Then said the clerk: "Gentlemen of the jury, rise and look upon the prisoner." Mr. McFarland then arose. The clerk, addressing him, said: "Prisoner, look upon the jury." The prisoner fixed a steady eye upon the twelve men who were to decide the issue. The twelve men all looked at him. Then said the clerk, addressing them: "How did you find the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," answered the forerunner in a loud voice. In the language of the old-time popular fraternity, "the scene that followed beggared description." Every spectator sprang to his feet. The women alternately waved their handkerchiefs and wiped their eyes. Some of them sobbed aloud. The cheering was so loud and long that it was heard in the "New Court-house" and on Chambers street, and brought a reinforcement of spectators to the scene of rejoicing. Mr. Graham was overcome with emotion that for some minutes he was unable to speak. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and he buried his face in his hands and wept like a child. Mr. McFarland, no longer a prisoner, was at once surrounded by his friends, and congratulated in his good fortune and repeatedly kissed him. One old lady kissed him a dozen times. He stood all this "like a man," and returned his thanks for the sympathy which had been so generously accorded him.

"I know it, I know it," cried one woman as she imprinted a kiss on McFarland's cheek. "I knew it—I knew it—I knew it—before she could explain what it was she was pushed aside by another of her sex, who was determined, if the kissing was going to be general, to have a lip or two in herself. So great was the joy of the ladies over the verdict that they made an attack on Mr. Graham, and many of them kissed him. For some time he was hardly able to speak and was obliged to receive these manifestations of regard in silence. After a while he said to several old ladies who congratulated him on the success of his efforts, "Well, I can only say that I am proud to know that my course has met the approval of the ladies. When a man gets in between man and wife, and destroys their happiness as Richardson did, he deserves to be shot. That's the only law for such a case. I've always said so, and always shall. There can be no other law than that for such a case."

To some others he said: "I can assure you that I feel proud to receive your thanks and congratulations. I am prouder than I would be if you were gentlemen. I can only say that I am proud for having pleased the ladies, and I hope that I shall always be able to please them on all such occasions."

A woman approached the jurors before they left their seats after rendering the verdict, and shook hands with each of them. She "God blessed" them all, and assured them that they had done the noblest act of their lives. The jurors returned their thanks, and their enthusiastic admirer retired, feeling, doubtless, that she had done her duty. Mr. Hensen, the fourth juror, was literally hugged by one of the ladies. She placed her arms around his neck, and poured a perfect shower of kisses upon his cheek. He bore up with marvelous fortitude under the unexpected but pleasant assault, and acquitted himself with honor by kissing the fair one on the brow.

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