



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, September 9th, 1870.

Vol. 3.—No. 2.

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, who is permanently located in Aaronburg...

Centre County Banking Co. (Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.) RECEIVE DEPOSITS, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds' bank, may 14 68.

J. M. MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. July 3 68.

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre and adjoining townships.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap 28 67.

Chas. H. Hale, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, dec 26 66.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race street, a few doors above 3rd, Philadelphia. Its central location makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or pleasure.

WM. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER, BLAIR & STITZER, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel.

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap, by IRWIN & WILSON, ap 30 69.

BOOTS, large stock of all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known old stand.

LEATHER, of all descriptions, French calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco, sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line purchased to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c., at ap 10 68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at IRWIN & WILSON.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSON.

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all sizes and kinds, at IRWIN & WILSON.

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.

A Large Stock of Ladies Furs, horse Blankets, and all kinds of goods, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

J. B. Kreider, M. D., Office at Millheim, Centre county. Offers his services to all needing medical attendance.

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office 2nd Floor over Harper Bros' Store.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Collections promptly made and special attention given to all legal business.

THE BELLEFONTE Boot & Shoe Store, Next door to Post Office. We have always on hand, GENTS CALF AND KIP BOOTS.

Philadelphia Store,

In Broeckerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where KELLER & MUSSER, have just opened the best, cheapest, largest as well as the best assorted stock of Goods, in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES, Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs, Mozambique, Repps, Alpaca, Delmas, Lains, Brillants, Madras, Calicoes, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Peaky, Linen Table Cloths, Counterspanes, Cash Counterspanes, White and Colored Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets

SUNDOWNS, Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons, Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Corals and Bead Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts,

HOOP SKIRTS, Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES, and in fact every thing that can be thought of, desired or used in the

FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE FOR GENTLEMEN, they have black and blue cloths, black and fancy cassimere, satinetts, tweeds, melton, silk, satin and common vestings, in short, every thing imaginable in the line of gentlemen's wear.

Reedymade Clothing of Every Description, for Men and Boys.

Boots and Shoes, in endless variety Hats and Caps, CARPETS, Oilcloth, Rugs, Brown Mustins, Bleached Mustins, Drillings, Sheetings, Tablecloths, &c., cheaper than elsewhere.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price. Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do but send us the name of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap 30 69

NEW FIRM at Centre Hall. J. B. SOLT. ALL NEW. New Store. New Goods.

The undersigned is respectfully informing the citizens of Centre Hall and Potter township, that he has opened a new store at the well known stand formerly occupied by C. F. Herlacher, where he is now offering

A Full and Complete Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS cheap as anywhere.

His stock is entirely new, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Goods will be offered at the lowest possible prices, and by a general system of fair dealing they hope to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Call and Examine our Stock. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Only Give us a Fair Trial. We have a full and complete assortment of the latest Styles.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware,

Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing Goods, Ladies Cloaks and Circulars, in Silk and Cloth, all kinds of Groceries, the finest Syrups, the best Coffee, Tobacco, Paints, Brushes, Oils, Fish, Salt, Stationery, and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked store.

The highest market price paid in Store Goods for COUNTRY PRODUCE. Don't forget the New Store, at Centre Hall, where goods are now offered at a bargain. Call and see us. J. B. SOLT. ap 23 70

Furniture Rooms!

A special correspondent writes from Saabrick, August 18th: In Tuesday's action the Seventh Cuirassiers charged two regiments of French infantry, cutting their way through them. They then found themselves opposed to a battery of six guns, which they took possession of. The Cuirassiers were now charged by two regiments of French Carabiniers on both flanks.

Washing Stands, CORNER CUPBOARD'S TABLES, &c., &c HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND. His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap 24 68, ly.

FISHING TACKLES, rods, lines, hook files, sea hair baskets, etc. Big you up to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

JAPANNED TOILET SETTS, AND other Japanned ware, at the Anvil Store, ap 10 68. IRWIN & WILSON.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes, pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON. ap 10 68.

TERMS.—THE CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at \$1.50 per year in advance; and \$2.00 not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents. Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate. All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER. CENTRE HALL, PA., SEPTEMBER 9th, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Battle at Metz.

New York, August 30.—A correspondent of the London Standard writes from Verdun on Tuesday morning, thus describes the battle which took place at Metz on Sunday August 14th. At one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the French army, 180,000 strong, was encamped all around Metz. At a quarter past four the attack commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction. The soldiers of the Prussian Landwehr held the Prussian Corps d'Arme'e. A battery of artillery with a mitrailleuse was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed, and the precision was so great that each fire was positively mowing the Prussian ranks who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other and destroying French battalions right and left.

At seven o'clock this afternoon the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. A mitrailleuse had been twice taken from the French, and although it was only one of a hundred of the incidents of the battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French had for its object to dislodge the Prussians from the woods of Borny, they being protected by that natural rampart. A brave Colonel of the 44th infantry, second division, in recalling the mitrailleuse, was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods and throwing themselves as an infuriated torrent on the French division. It was only a pretext, for it was expected the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach and Fashweiller, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, and their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems in favor of their opponents to change defeat into victory by that powerful movement of immense bodies of troops, plunging suddenly on the enemy. But this time Bazaine had prepared a match for them. The Imperial Guard commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve, and their artillery, from its strong position, began the defensive. The grenadiers advanced, and from that moment till 8:45, you might have thought you were in the middle of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, for De Quentin sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of the advancing columns; regiments of cavalry charging on the wings—at quarter to nine the Prussians retreating leaving from 23,000 to 24,000 men hors du combat. The French have lost close on 4,000 men killed and wounded; 140,000 Prussians took part in the fight, against 70,000 French. It was positively owing to Fort Quentin slaughtering the enemy. The Guard, except its artillery, and a brigade of grenadiers did not fight, the were held in reserve. General De Caen has been wounded in the leg. General De Castagny had an arm cut, and Marshal Bazaine received a slight contusion on the head. I heard that the sights of the Champs de Bataille were horrible in the morning. In retiring they marched over dead bodies which were in heaps in some spots.

HEROIC INCIDENTS.

A special correspondent writes from Saabrick, August 18th: In Tuesday's action the Seventh Cuirassiers charged two regiments of French infantry, cutting their way through them. They then found themselves opposed to a battery of six guns, which they took possession of. The Cuirassiers were now charged by two regiments of French Carabiniers on both flanks. Wheeling to right and left the Prussians met them and after a desperate hand to hand fight, drove back the French cavalry and brought off six guns together with two eagles. This brave seventh went into action 800 strong, 147 only survive; and all officers were killed. The survivors say now, with a terrible determination, "wait till we get to Chalons, and we will show the French what the three fifths can do."

ANOTHER BATTLE—THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

Berlin, August 30, 8 p. m.—The French army, under General MacMahon, is to day engaged with the Fourth Prussian Army Corps, under the Prince of Saxony. Brussels, August 31.—Dispatches received here from Mezieres, adjacent to the Belgian frontier, state that a battle has been fought at Carignan, in the Department of the Ardennes, between a flying column of the Fourth German Army Corps of the Crown Prince of Saxony and a part of MacMahon's army. The battle is said to have resulted in a victory for the French, and

Negro Voting in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times describes the appearance of some towns in Kentucky during the election last Monday. He says: It seemed as if Ethiopia had disgorged her entire population into the streets of Lexington. The neighborhood of the various voting places presented the aspect of a cornfield in the spring of the year, upon which a swarm of blackbirds had settled. The air was mephitic with the musky odor of Africa in a huge state of perspiring excitement. They were massed almost to the welding point of density about the voting places. I never saw anything like it, except the setting of a swarm of bees. By a sort of favoritism, white men were admitted to the rear of the struggling mass of odorous ebony, and allowed to vote without having their ribs crushed in. White radicals were glad to avail themselves of the privilege. The view from within was horribly grotesque. From the window ledge up to the top appeared a solid mass of woolly heads, a tremendous array of blubber lips and flat noses, and a fearful show of eyes, apparently just on the point of shooting from their sockets. Every crevice was filled with a negro's head. Perspiration literally rained from their faces, and the pungent odor peculiar to their race was overpowering. Voting was delayed by the tedious process of challenging. Hundreds of them didn't know where they belonged, and persisted in hanging about the polls after their votes had been rejected.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Battle at Metz.

It is affirmed that King William, with an important force, is still marching by the Upper Maine and Meuse. It is said the government has decided to remove the Ministries of War and the Interior from Paris. Advice from the department of Bas Rhine state that the Prussians have raised the siege of Schlestadt and gone north. STRASBURG ABOUT TO CAPITULATE. Stuttgart, August 30.—Information received here to day states that the garrison of Strasburg is on the eve of capitulation. Carlsruhe, August 14.—Reports from the besiegers investing Strasburg state that the siege has been continued with redoubled force since the unfortunate occurrence which nearly terminated in the death of the truce bearer—Col. Leczinsky. The Prussian parallels have been pushed forward quite up to the outskirts of Strasburg. Guns are mounted and increased fire is maintained without intermission.

A Hint on Penmanship.

The following correspondence shows the advantage of attending a good writing school in early youth: (From H. Greeley to M. B. Castle.) Dear Sir: I am overworked and growing old. I shall be 60 next Feb. 3. On the whole it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all, I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now. Yours, HORACE GREELEY. M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Illinois. (From M. B. Castle to H. Greeley.) Sandwich, Ill., May 12.—Horace Greeley, New York Tribune—Dear Sir: Your acceptance to lecture before our Association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it; but we succeeded, and would say your time—'3d of Feb.'—and terms—'60'—are entirely satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you another engagement in the immediate vicinity; if so we will advise you. Yours respectfully, M. B. CASTLE.

Somebody in Pennsylvania there is a Presbyterian clergyman whose nominal salary is four hundred and fifty dollars a year.

But as it was six months in arrears, the congregation determined to give him a "donation party," to help him along. It came off—the donation party did. The entire flock was on hand, but the presents that were brought were only six rolling-pins, a pen-wiper and a quarter of a peck of dried apples, crop of 1864. The minister, of course, had to furnish refreshments; and the company not only discouraged four hams, three and a half pounds of sixty cent butter, and thirteen loaves of bread, but they ate up two pounds of sugar and all next winter's preserves. To crown all, four spoons were missing. The clergyman says he wants to have just one more donation party, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the almshouse. He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham, and preserves, and enough other succulent diet to keep the entire family for a week, and then laid up against the wall pretending to feel religious, and singing, "There is rest for the weary." He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub about—this sister won't. He would like to feed her for a month on those rolling-pins and the pen-wiper, just out of revenge.

South America.

New York, August 28.—The Ocean Queen brings Panama papers of August 17. The United States steamer Mohican was there. There was an earthquake in Nicaragua on July 23, but it did little damage. The volcano of Momotombo is in eruption. Aricaquepa, Peru, suffered considerably, and several villages in the province of Arzo, were ruined. The rearing of silk-worms in Chili, promises to succeed. Valparaiso had suffered from a northern. Several vessels were sunk, but no lives were lost. The small-pox is raging at Lima and Valparaiso.

Remarkable Case of Petrification.

Mrs. Catharine Hippel died at Moravia, Kansas, on the 22d of February, 1866, in the sixty fifth year of her age. She was buried there on the 24th. In December, 1868, her husband died at his home in Tremont, Schuykill county, Pennsylvania, requesting that his wife's remains be brought and buried by his side in Tremont cemetery. On the 20th of February, 1869, three years after the mother had been buried, her grave was opened, and after the removal of the covering of the outer coffin it was discovered that both coffins were filled with a dark colored water, and on raising the coffin to the surface of the earth, they found it to be remarkably heavy. The coffin was emptied of the water, and on examination of the body it was pronounced by those present completely petrified. The color of the face and hand was, perhaps, two shades darker than natural, and some what resembling a varnished surface. The features were as full and perfect as when she was alive, so that all who had known her, and came to see her remains, instantly recognized the well remembered countenance. The body remained exposed to atmospheric influence for four days, in order to ascertain whether change would take place, preparatory to its transportation eastward. No change whatever was manifested. The remains were roughly handled at all transfer points, were transferred fourteen hundred miles by rail, and before the burial at Tremont the body was again examined, by Dr. Prevost, of that place, and found to be thoroughly petrified and in the same condition as it was when taken out of the grave.

How to Keep a Place.

"In dull times" some workmen are always turned off from their places in shops and stores. But some always keep their places. An exchange tells how this is, and gives a lot of good advice about it, as follows: The fortunate one are those who are most useful to their employers—those who do their work the most thoroughly, and are not obnoxious and economical. Those young men who watch the time to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the exact amount they can sight their work and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods, will always be the first to receive notice that times are dull, and their services are no longer wanted. Whatever your situation lay it down as a foundation rule, that you will be faithful in that which is least. Pick up loose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them in their places. Be ready to throw in an odd half-hour, or hour's time, when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. If not a word is said, be sure your employer makes a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you.—Tyronc Blade.

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THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS (Radical) is reduced to the necessity of admitting that Radical victories depend entirely upon negro votes. They have abandoned the white platform altogether.

A Prussian Proclamation.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, says the Age, recently issued a proclamation to the people of France. That document declares that: "Prussia makes war against the Emperor and not the people of France. The Prince also announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All of the French officials are requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says, only surplus food will be taken for the German troops—that only which is not required by the peaceful French. This is the voice of Bismarck speaking for present effect, and hence the promises must be carefully considered and their real import weighed. The battle of Sadowa broke the power of Austria, both in the family of nations and in the German Confederation. Her voice is no longer potent in settling the affairs of Europe, and in a Congress of the Great Powers, she is ranked with Italy, Spain, and other second-rate nations. That stroke of the sword left Prussia but two rivals on the continent—France and Russia. The first was active in Central Europe, a warlike nation, and its boundaries abutted on those of Prussia. The second has no ambitions which could run counter to those of William or Bismarck. Russia looks to the South; sighs for the blue Mediterranean. The traditional policy of Russia lies in that direction, and hence her interests will not clash with those of Prussia, save in a general way, and owing to the inordinate ambition of a military ruler made mad by success. France called a halt after the bloody day of Sadowa, and compelled Prussia to accept more reasonable terms than were agreeable to either Bismarck or his Royal master, and in the Luxembourg affair, Prussia was outmaneuvered by Napoleon, and forced to accede to his terms.

Three Men Killed in a Cemetery by Lightning.

At noon, on Monday, in the town of Freeport, Armstrong county, a young man, the son of Mr. Goering, of Freeport, died, and his body laid in his father's house awaiting burial. In the afternoon, Mr. Goering, accompanied by three sons and William Hines, went about four o'clock to the cemetery on the hill side, back of the town, to select a site for the grave of the dead man. While they were there the storm, which visited our city with such fury, came upon them in all its force. Louis Goering, one of the brothers, and William Hines, stood together under one umbrella, Jacob Goering stood by himself under another. The father and the third brother stood together without any. A flash of lightning and a deafening crash of thunder came simultaneously, and did such sad and terrible work as is rarely recorded. Louis and Jacob Goering and Wm. Hines were instantly killed, and the father and his remaining son were severely shocked. It is believed that the metal forales on the tin roofs atop the unfortunate lightning which killed the unfortunate holders. Thus, in one day, three brothers were taken away by death, and another family was made desolate by the sudden taking off of the hus and son father. Louis Goering leaves a wife and three children, as does also Wm. Hines, Jacob Goering was unmarried. The families and friends of the unfortunate man are nearly frantic with grief, and the whole community is excited to the utmost. The bereaved friends have the warmest sympathy of all.

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