



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, October 14th, 1870.

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Science on the Advance. C. H. Gutelius, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist... CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO. RECEIVE DEPOSITS, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

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

The undersigned respectfully informs 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 at the lowest possible prices... 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, Pipes, Cigars, Fish, Salt, Stationery, and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country 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.

Furniture Rooms! J. O. DEININGER, respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SINKS, WASHSTANDS, CORNER CUPBOARDS, 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. ap24'68, 1y.

FISHING TACKLES, rods, lines, hook fish, sea hair baskets, etc. Rig your jut to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

JAPANESE TOILET SETS, AND CORNER WASHBOARDS at the Anvil Store, ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

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

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON, ap10'68.

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use, at IRWIN & WILSON's, ap10'68.

Philadelphia Store, In Brockerhoff'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, Mozambiques, Repps, Alpaca, Delains, Lains, Brillians, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pique, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Towels, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyr and Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets

SUNDOWNS, Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons, Braid, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts,

HOOP SKIRTS, Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing Machines, Ladies and Misses SHOES

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

Redymade Clothing of Every Description, for Men and Boys. Boots and Shoes, in endless variety Hats and Caps, CARPETS, Oilcloth, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Muslins, Drilling, 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 business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap10'68.

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. 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., OCTOBER 14th, 1870.

HARPERS FERRY HORROR. The Apalling Spectacle During the Shenandoah Flood—The Rushing of a Devastating Torrent through the Streets—Strong Houses Swept away and Whole Families Drowned—Basket Suspension Bridges—Marvellous Adventures on the Stream.

The scene at Harper's Ferry on Saturday was one to be remembered. Shenandoah street and the low grounds lying between it and the Shenandoah river were entirely submerged. The edge of the street was washed by the canal, and between the canal and river are three islands, separated by ditches.

The upper island is called Overton, the next Hall's, and the next the Island of Virginia. On the inner side of Shenandoah street is a precipitous ledge perhaps five hundred feet high, which formed a barrier to the flood and hemmed it in, but it went rushing down the street all the more violently and swept away or greatly injured all the building on the water side.

Among them was the government stable, with walls immensely thick and strong, which were lifted from their foundation, the bricks being thrown about as though they had been sand. Fifteen other buildings, mainly dwellings, were swept away with all their contents, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, and ten were badly damaged.

At the lower end of the village, near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is a short street, running parallel with Shenandoah street, and between it and the river, on which were several stone and brick houses. On Friday evening the water suddenly rose six feet, filling the first floors of these houses and driving the inmates to the upper stories.

The Webb family were in the greatest peril the water constantly rising and the foundations of their house giving away. Mrs. Webb stepped to a window with an infant in her arms and held it up, appealing for its rescue. A young man suggested

A BASKET FERRY, and forthwith a large clothes-basket was procured, a rope drawn through the handles, and one end thrown to the window of the house. A small rope was tied to each of the basket handles, and the free end of the one held by the men on the bridge and the other by Mr Webb at the window. The basket was drawn over, the passenger tied in, and then drawn back. In this way seven persons, including two twin babies, were rescued. Three other families, the Williamses, and the Reeveses and Andersons, who had taken refuge in Mr. Williams' house, a strongly built stone structure, concluded to remain rather than risk the perils of the basket ferry. All night long they waited and watched while the flooded raged without, and rose inch by inch, until finally they retreated to the attic.

THE LAST PLACE OF REFUGE. The house remained firm until morning; then the foundation wall next the canal gave way, then the rear wall fell, but the imprisoned souls still clung to the front. When morning came they were wildly signaling for help, but the distance was so great that no man could throw a rope across. At last, after many trials, a ball, to which a twine string was attached, was thrown to the window of the falling house, and by means of this string a rope was drawn across and a basket ferry rigged up as before, by which fifteen persons were safely brought to land. One chubby little fellow, two years old, was put in the basket without being tied, and was being pulled across when he began to make the most lively efforts to climb up the sides and jump out. He was hauled back to the window and tied and his little legs bound firmly together, and with these fetters on his sturdy limbs he was taken over the gulf.

A HEROIC WOMAN. In one of the brick houses on Herr's Island lived the Rev. Dr. Dutton, pastor of the Presbyterian church, his wife and two colored servants. On Friday night the foundations of his house began to give way, and stepping out into the hall he was struck by a falling timber and knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signaled to the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house through the water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant sent over in the same way, then the still unconscious husband, and at last the heroic wife herself crossed the perilous flood after she had seen all her household safely over. The house proved to be a strong house of refuge, and although the winds blew

and the floods came, it felt not. On Saturday they were taken off the island. EFFORTS OF A YOUNG HUSBAND TO SAVE HIS WIFE. James Shippe lived with his wife, to whom he had been wedded about five months, on Overton's Island. When the flood swept away his house on Friday night, he stripped himself for a mighty swim, and, taking his wife on his back, plunged into the raging water, hoping to strike a tree or some of the strong houses that had not yielded to the waves. He bravely struggled along holding to his precious burden, and seizing one object after another, only to find it give way under his grasp.

At last he caught on the water tank on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but was as often beaten back by the waves that surged around it. His wife treated him to let her go, and save herself. "You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am," were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head, which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that

SHE WAS DEAD. The beloved form which he had borne for five hundred yards, now cold and lifeless dropped from his grasp and disappeared beneath the yellow waters. An excited multitude were gathered on Bolivar Heights on Friday evening, watching with agonizing interest the fearful scenes. The moonlight was not sufficient to see distinctly, but they heard the crash of the buildings, and the

cries of mental agony of their inmates. Before Shippe's house was swept away cries of terror proved too truly that a human being was hopelessly struggling in the waves. It is now known that this was Samuel Hoff, who resided near Shippe's house. His wife had gone to the mainland, and he preferred trying to swim ashore to the chance of being carried away with his house, when perhaps the water would have gained still greater force. He was swept away and drowned.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED. A large brick house of the group owned by Mr. Murphy, but from which he had escaped in time, was next overturned and carried away. An old and very worthy colored man named Jerry Harris had fled to it with his family from his own house, which was much smaller and of course more liable to be destroyed. When Mrs. Overton's house disappeared Harris was heard to moan piteously and pray, and soon he and his family, with the house in which they had sought refuge, disappeared in the angry waves. There were five of this family drowned—Harris and his wife, daughter and two grandchildren. Next went the remainder of Shippe's house.

Of the people living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river, thirty-three have been lost. SEVENTY MILES ON A RAFT. On Sunday morning an old and very corpulent negro was picked up from the river at Weyerston, about three miles below Harper's Ferry. She was sailing down the river on a piece of roof, and was composedly smoking a short pipe. She hails from Page county, some sixty-five miles up the valley and had a ride of nearly seventy miles in all.

THE SCENE AFTER THE FLOOD. Shenandoah street and the islands beyond present a melancholy spectacle. There are the unsightly ruins, the great heaps of foul rubbish, the desolated homes, and, worse than all, the homes that have been blotted out. All up the street are weeping women standing in the oozy mire looking steadfastly at heaps of sand which now mark the spots where late all their affections clustered. They have no place else. They are homeless, without shelter, without food, without clothing except the water-soaked garments they wear.

Horrible Affair. The Zanesville Signal says: A correspondent, endorsed by the Courier, as reliable, furnishes that paper with the details of a horrible affair which is alleged to have taken place on Monday Creek, Perry county, on the 6th inst. The account is as follows: Mr. Ruffer was about to raise a log house, and in the morning killed a sheep by cutting off its head with an axe, on a block. Two of his children watched the operation; and when they father and the other hands were busily engaged in the raising of the building, one of the little boys, about seven years of age, said to his younger brother, about five years old, "Lay your head on the block 'ntil I show you how father killed the sheep." The little fellow did so. The elder one drew the axe and went thro' the motions, and severed the head of his little brother almost from the body. The mother of the children hearing the noise of the children went to see what had happened. Finding her child dying she gave a scream which startled the hands on the building, who were up very high, and in the act of putting up a large log, which they let fall, killing five men, the father of the children and four others.

A chap says that if "time is money" he is willing to exchange some of his for cash.

Astonishing Aztec Ruins—Altar Fires and Skeletons. Advice from Santa Fe state that Governor Arroyo, the special Indian agent for that territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls tower perpendicular to an altitude of from one thousand to two thousand feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of a mason, and entirely symmetrical. Among these ruins were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bare the evidences of having been populous, to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants.

In one of these canons, the rocky walls of which rose not less than 2,000 feet from the base, and whose summits on either hand inclined to each other, forming part of an arch, there were found high up upon the rocks, the ruins of Aztec towns of great extent, now tenantless, desolate. In each of these rocky crevices there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about twenty feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of the room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. The only solution of this enigma thus far ventured is, that these solitary rooms were the altar places of the Aztec fires; that from some cause the people at a remote period, were constrained to abandon their homes, but left some faithful sentinel in each instance to keep alive the flame that, according to Indian traditions of these regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people—their hoped for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builder must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, &c. Who these people were, whence they came, or whether they have gone, is now, probably, one of the mysteries to remain eternally unsolved. Some of the ruins are reported to be mere stone buildings, seven or eight stories in height, being reached by ladders being planted against the walls. Round houses, twenty feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut stone, and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. Astonishing discoveries have been made in gold and silver regions, richer than yet known on this continent. They are supposed, by well informed persons, to be the east mines, of which tradition has handed down the most marvellous tales, and the mines themselves discover unmistakable evidences of having been successfully worked ages ago.

The New Stamp Law. On Saturday the first of October there will be no stamps required on any receipt for money, whether for a large or small amount. All eight checks drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, whatever the amount, will require a two cent stamp as heretofore; all eight checks or money orders drawn on any private individual, or company, or corporation, not in the banking business, will also require a two cent stamp, if the amount exceed ten dollars. All notes of hand, and due bills of every description, for a less sum than one hundred dollars will require no stamp. All promissory notes amounting to \$100 and over are to be stamped as heretofore. All mortgages transferred, sold or assigned after October 1, will require no new stamp if the original has been executed, duly stamped when it was executed, and the bills of every description, for a less sum than one hundred dollars will require no stamp. All promissory notes amounting to \$100 and over are to be stamped as heretofore. All mortgages transferred, sold or assigned after October 1, will require no new stamp if the original has been executed, duly stamped when it was executed, and the bills of every description, for a less sum than one hundred dollars will require no stamp.

The Great Flood in Virginia. Wheeling, October 3.—A correspondent at Harper's Ferry gives the following details of the great flood in Shenandoah: The greatest flood that has been known for thirty-five years is now raging in the Shenandoah river. The damage to property at Harper's Ferry is immense. Some twenty buildings, mostly large stone and brick edifices, have been swept away, and forty six persons in the immediate vicinity alone have lost their lives, and as many more are in imminent danger. Shenandoah City, a mile above the Ferry, is entirely gone. The big flour mill still stands, but the machine shops have been washed away. Nearly all the families of the island are still in their houses, and no rescue can reach them. Some of the houses, however, will doubtless stand, and the islanders are endeavoring to get into the strong houses.

Last night a family of seven were rescued by a rope thrown through the window. A few minutes thereafter, not a vestige of the house remained. This morning a colored woman was clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething water, where she had all night. Bolivar Heights are crowded with anxious spectators, who are compelled to witness what they cannot avoid. The Winchester Railway ties are completely gone, and the bridges are destroyed as far up as the Shenandoah Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

A young lady of Massachusetts was recently offered five hundred dollars for her hair, which she had cut off when it was six feet long, but refused. The offer was increased to one thousand dollars and then rejected.

A man in Oxford, Illinois, was bitten by a rattlesnake seventeen years ago, and is still taking whisky to cure the bite.

The New York Commercial translates the Good Templars "I. O. G. T." as "I Only Get Tight."

Vienna, Sep. 23.—The naturalization treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian government.

A Peculiar Religion—Worship of the Moquis Indian. The Desert News says that the Moquis occupy six villages, located some distance south of the Colorado river. The number of inhabitants is about three thousand. Valpie is the name of the principle village. They differ from Indians generally, having dark brown hair and eyes instead of black, and dark skin, but not copper-colored. Their religion cannot be strictly called idolatrous as they do not worship images, but consider them the representations of ideas. Their religious rites and ceremonies appear to be simple and at least harmless in their tendencies. They call their deity "Taw-wan-eha," or Sun Father. They believe that he governs that orb, and has the dispensing of his blessings of light and heat. This god is represented by an image, made of wood and stone, of a favorite chief, who died more than three generations ago. This personage now resides in the heavens, from which he dispenses the blessings of life, and especially those of rain and fruitful seasons, upon the faithful. If his children are not humble and obedient he punishes them by withdrawing his blessings. The "How-we-ona," or sacred temple, is the head workshop of the village, but at the time of religious ceremonies it is vacated by the laborers and used exclusively for sacred performances. The representative of their deity sits enthroned on a rude pedestal in the north end of the building. Its head and breast are decorated with costly beads and feathers and strings of sacred sea shells, which were worn by their fathers, who came from the seashore. The eyes of the image are directed to the middle of the floor, where are placed wooden images of all kinds of domestic fowls, such as doves, chickens, &c. These images are painted and decorated with feathers in imitation of nature. By the side of these images of fowls are placed the skins of wild beasts, hung on a pole of the musical plant; among these that of the fox predominates, as that animal is considered more sacred than others. Corn and water are placed before the fowls. In worshiping their deity, the men form in rows in front of the image, and speak and sing in his praise, accompanied by the music of rude instruments, among which was a curiously constructed flute, which had descended to them from their forefathers. There was but one religious ceremony in which the women joined the men. The head workshop is the great central place of worship in a village, but there are also other minor ones. The principal religious ceremonies take place in the month of February.

In the centre of this village is a public square, where there is a wide stone altar about two feet high and three square. On this, sacrifices of food are laid on sacred days. Among these offerings is a small buckskin sack containing holy meal. Around this altar men dance in rotation. During the ceremony the aged men and women of the village take a pinch of the holy meal, breathe on it, sprinkle a little on the backs of the dancers, and throw a little to the west, east, north and south. This is the signal for the dance to break up. The ideas and principles of their religion are essentially Utilitarian. They detest all the relations of life, and order is abhor an in-bolent man, and order is the first law of every household and of every public institution and ceremony.

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Wars of the Century. The following interesting resume is furnished by the Philadelphia Ledger: After perusing the history of mankind one is almost led to the conclusion that war is the normal state of the race, and peace the exception. In barbarous and semi-civilized times the necessary vent for these passions, which without it would have preyed upon the slaves of them and wrought anarchy in the world. But in civilized times, when so many vents are open to human energies, there ought not to be the same desire for the excitement which war yields. Yet how much ingenuity has been expended upon forging weapons of destruction! All the resources of modern science have been called into play to invent machines which shall kill human beings with rapidity, and now woe whole nations transformed into armies, where but a hundred years ago it was thought a great thing to bring 100,000 men into the field. Turning over the annals of this century, only, we find that not a single year out of the seventy entire peace. Somewhere or other there has always been war, and it has been the most civilized nations who have done by far the greatest part of the fighting.

Thus England alone has waged forty-nine wars since 1800. Of these there have been three with France, two with Russia, five with China, two with Denmark, two with Holland, two with Turkey, two with Birmah, two with Persia, one with the United States, one with Prussia, one with Spain, one with Sweden, one with Portugal, and one with Egypt; the others were with the Poshwa, the Mahtrats, the Great Mogul, Nepal, Algiers, the Wahabees, the Pindares, the Ashantees, Caffres, Hottentots, Baers, Sikhs, Afghans, Canadian rebels, Paraguay, Scinde Sepoy mutineer, Maoris, Japan and Abyssinia.

France figures in thirty-seven wars, viz; four with Austria, three with Russia, three with Prussia (including the present war), three with England, four with the Arab tribes, two with Mexico, two with China, two with Spain, two with Holland, two with Turkey, one with Portugal, one with Hayti, one with Switzerland, one with Denmark, one with Sweden, one with Algiers, one with Morocco, one with Japan, and one with the Roman republic. Russia shows a list of twenty-one wars, viz; three with France, three with Turkey, two with England, two with Poland, two with Persia, two with Khiva, two with Bakhar, one with Sweden, one with Hungary, one with Egypt, one with China, and one (very long and bloody) with Circassia. Austria figures in twelve, viz; five with France, three with Italy, one with Prussia, one with Hungary, one with Denmark, and one with Egypt. Prussia comes last, seven, viz; three with France, two with Denmark, one with Austria, and one with England.

So much for the leading powers of the Old World. But to the desolating wars above enumerated must be added the numerous revolutionary movements in Italy and Spain, invariably appressed with great bloodshed; the dynastic contests of the Carlists and Christians in Spain, which are not extinct yet, and of the Miguelites and Pedrites in Portugal, all of which occasioned great misery and loss of life. Then there was the war of independence in Greece, which lasted more than seven years, and was at last terminated by the intervention of England, France and Russia, and the battle of Navarino. On this continent war has been the order of the day since the Spanish colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country. Incessant revolutions constitute the dreary history of Mexico and the South American States, but we have not been without our troubles. We have had several Indian wars, a war with England, one with Mexico, and our great civil war, Cuba, Hayti and San Domingo have suffered at intervals from the same scourge. Brazil has recently concluded a long and costly struggle with Paraguay, and in short, it is difficult to call to mind a single nation in the world which has not been involved in war of some kind or other, domestic or foreign, in the course of the present century.

Asia has seen an enormous amount of bloodshed during the past seventy years. There have been the incessant wars carried on by the English in India, Birmah, Negre and China; and by the French in Cochinchina and Annam; also by the Russians with the Circassians and the wild tribes of Asia, and with Turkey and Persia; also by the Turks with the Persians and the Egyptians; by the Persians, with the Beloochees, Afghans and Tartars; and there have been the continual domestic wars among the Afghans, Sikh, Mahratra and other Hindoo chiefs, for supremacy. For the last fifteen years of this century there was war all over Europe, and it extended even to this continent. During the next ten years it spread all over Mexico, Central and South America (excepting Brazil). Then Asia and Africa came in for their turn, with the French in Algeria, the English at the Cape and on the west coast, and Egypt on the east; the Russians in Turkey and Circassia; the English and the French in India and China; this lasted for twenty-five years, when the scene shifted to Europe once more, and the Crimean war, the war in Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Germany, and lastly, France, have filled up the remainder of the time.

Oregon.—This State elects Hon. John J. Kelly, U. S. States Senator in place of Mr. Williams, Radical. Mr. Kelly was born in this State, and studied and practiced law in Lewistown, Mifflin county. He emigrated to Oregon in 1851, where he has obtained a high reputation as a lawyer and an honest man. So much for the Democracy of Oregon.

Powder Mill Explosion. Pottsville, Pennsylvania, October 2.—The powder works of the Ladin and Road Powder Company, about three miles from Pottsville, exploded at noon yesterday, destroying several buildings, belonging to the works, and instantly killing two men. The amount of powder exploded was about seven hundred kegs, and the shock was heard for sixteen miles.