

The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, October 21st, 1870.

Vol. 3.—No. 26.

Science on the Advance.
C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aronsburg
in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff,
and who has been practicing with entire
success—having the experience of 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 this assertion. *Tooths extracted
without pain.* may22'68

HENRY BROOKERHOFF, J. D. SHIGERT,
President. Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
Coupons. ap10'68

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds
bank. may14'68

JAS. M. MANIS, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, promptly attends to all busi-
ness entrusted to him. July, 68

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Sur-
geon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his
professional services to the citizens of Pot-
ter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has
the experience of 23 years in the active
practice of medicine and surgery. ap10'68

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Dec 23'67

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodport, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily.
This favorite hotel is now in every respect
one of the most pleasant country hotels in
central Pennsylvania. The traveling com-
munity will always find the best accommo-
dation. Beverages at all times be accom-
modated with stables and pasture for any
number of cattle or horses.
July 68

GEORGE MILLER,
JULY'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race street
a few doors above 3rd, Philadelphia
its central location makes it desirable for
a visiting city on business or pleasure
A. BECK, Proprietor.
ap'68 (formerly of the States Union hotel)

W. H. BLAIR, H. STITZER,
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte,
Office on the Diamond, next door to Gar-
man's hotel. Consultations in German or
English. Feb 19'68

S. CALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap.
IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and
prices, for men and boys, just arrived
at Wolf well known old Stand.
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

LEATHERS of all descriptions, fresh
and skin, Spanish sole leather, moroc-
cos, sheep skins, linings. Everything in
the leather line warranted to give satis-
faction. at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

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

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at
IRWIN & WILSON.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assort-
ment. IRWIN & WILSON'S.

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all si-
zes and kinds. IRWIN & WILSON.

JACOB RHONE, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promp-
tly to all legal business entrusted to his
care. Office with J. P. Potter, near the
Centre House. Consultations in German
or English. Dec 31'67

J. B. Kreider, M. D.,
Office at Milliken, Centre county.
Offers his services to all needing medical
attendance. Calls promptly attended to.
Early settlement cordially requested, when
a liberal discount will be allowed. Inter-
est charged on unsettled accounts after six
months. 21 Jan'y

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D.,
DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN AND SUR-
GEON, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office 2nd Floor
over Harper Bros. Store. Residence at the
Office. References—Hon. C. A. Mayer,
Pres't Judge, Hon. L. M. BURN-
SIDE, Pres't 1st National Bank, do.;
Harper Bros, Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa.,
and others. 19 Nov 67

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law,
Collections promptly made and special
attention given to all legal business
property for sale. Will draw up and ac-
knowledge Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office
in the diamond, north side of the
court house, Bellefonte. Oct 22'67

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

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physi-
cian and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa.,
offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of Potter township. m 23, 63, 64

THE BELLEFONTE
Boot & Shoe Store!
Next door to Post Office.
We have always on hand,
GENTS CALF AND KIP BOOTS
A large assortment of Ladies and Chil-
dren's Shoes than any other place in town.
Gum Shoes, every style, make and size.
We ask an examination of our goods,
before purchasing elsewhere.
G. GRAHAM & SON.

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't wish
your horse's shoulders galled and
maddened, get good horse collars at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving
a large and well assorted Stock of
Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Sad-
dlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop
Iron, also Buggy and Wagon Stock of
every description. Call and supply your-
selves at the lowest possible rates at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

A Tremendous Stock of Goods
at Burnside & Thomas.
Whitman's celebrated confections,
Whitman's celebrated chocolate,
Baker's chocolate, Smith's chocolate,
China Ginger, English Pickles,
American Pickles, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS

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

The undersigned respectfully informs the
citizens of Centre Hall and Potter town-
ship, that he has opened a new store
at the well known stand formerly occupied
by C. F. Herlicher, 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
is respectfully invited to call and exam-
ine for themselves; Goods will be offered
at the lowest possible prices, and by a gen-
eral 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,
Mustard, Oils, 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 bar-
gain. Call and see us.
J. B. SOIT.

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
all made under his own immediate super-
vision, and is offered at rates as cheap as else-
where. Thankful for past favors, he solic-
its a continuance of the same.
Call and see his stock before purchasing
elsewhere. ap24'68, 13.

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

JAPANESE TOILET SETS, and
other japanned wares, at the Anvil Store.
ap10'68 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.
ap10'68.

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

Philadelphia Store,
In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street,
Bellefonte, Pa.

KELLER & MUSSER,
have just opened the best, cheapest, largest
as well as the best assorted stock of Good
in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,
Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs,
Mozambiques, Kops, Alpaca, Delaines,
Lans, Brillants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tick-
ings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coat-
ings, Gents Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White
Pique, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes,
Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored
Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings,
White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Pat-
terns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket's.

SUNDOWNS,
Notions of every kind, White Goods of
every description, Perfumery, Ribbons,
Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Cords and
Braid, Vails, 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, sattinets, tweeds, mel-
ons, silk, satin and common vestings, in
short, every thing imaginable in the line of
gentlemen wear.

Readymade Clothing of Every Dis-
cription, for Men and Boys.

Boots and Shoes, in endless variety
Hats and Caps, CARPETS, Oilcloth,
**Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Mus-
lins, Drillings, Sheetings, Tablecloths,**
&c., cheaper than elsewhere.
Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GRO-
CERIES cannot be excelled in quality or
price.
Call in at the Philadelphia Store and con-
vince yourselves that KELLER & MUSS-
ER have any thing you want, and do busi-
ness on the principle of "Quick Sales and
Small Profits." ap10'68

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN
HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH
BELLS, at low prices, at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BOATS for Buggies and Carriages all
sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

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 char-
ges.

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
—
CENTRE HALL, PA., OCTOBER 21st, 1870

Letter From the Oil Regions.
PETROLEUM CENTRE, Oct. 11th '70.

Hon. Fred. Kurtz:—Having allowed
myself a holiday, as it is election
day, and being tired of walking up
and down the streets of our lively
town, I concluded I would drop you a
few lines. We had quite an excite-
ment here on the night of the 7th inst.,
caused by the gas taking fire in a new
well on the M'Cray farm. In a very
short time the derrick, 70 feet high,
was in flames; it was beautiful to look
at, but expensive to the owners. The
party owning the well had a new rig
put up, and on the 10th commenced to
pump, and produced from the start
three hundred and four barrels per day.
It is the largest well in the oil regions,
and I suppose in the United States. It
is owned principally by persons from
our county (Centre); Geo. M. Jas. M.,
and Mary A. Kepler, and General
Watson, from Tusville, are the lucky
partners. The same party have two
other wells nearly completed, which are
in the immediate neighborhood of the
large well. It was named by the
Messrs. Keplers, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver,
he being held high in their estimation
—which seems rather strange when I
tell you that they are both very strong
Democrats.

Another large well, (190 lbs), close
by the General Beaver, that was struck
some time ago, and owned principally
by some of the Keplers, is pointed out
to you as the Gen. R. E. Lee, who, if
my memory serves me right, had his
hand in "the late unpleasantness."

I have as yet not struck it, but
expect to ere long, as I am assisting in
drilling a well, but unfortunately for
me, it belongs to other parties. I ex-
pect to hear a good report from it
before the close of the season. I expect
we will have at least 600 majority. I
must close; will write soon again. I
expect to be home in the winter.
CAP.

Confessing his Defalcation.
The Navy Department has had,
within a year or two, no fewer than
eight cases of embezzling paymasters,
and they have stolen amounts ranging
in amounts from \$1,000 to \$25,000.
All the evidence necessary to prose-
cute these dishonest officials has been
for many months—in some cases for
years—in the hands of the Solicitor
of the Department, whose special duty
it is to look after such cases; yet none
of the delinquents have been prosecuted.
The amount which the Government
has thus lost by the negligence of the
official reaches nearly one million dol-
lars. The bondsman of the defaulting
Paymasters are also not to be dis-
turbed.

How Banking Pays.
The Age, of 11th inst., in its finan-
cial article, says:

We find in the Banker's Magazine a
list of banks that made extraordinary
profits during the past year, from which
we extract those institutions located
in this city. They are as follows:

Bank	Capital	Profit
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	\$1,500,000	56
First National Bank	1,000,000	56
Girard National Bank	1,000,000	58
Mechanics' National Bank	800,000	49
Nat. Bank, North Liberties	500,000	109
City National Bank	400,000	57
Consolidation Nat. Bank	300,000	62
Kennington Nat. Bank	250,000	45
Southwest Nat. Bank	250,000	83
Nat. Bank, Germantown	200,000	58
Tradesmen's National Bank	200,000	213

There are some fifty five others on
the list where the profits range from 17
to 39 per cent. If this is correct, and
the Magazine claims to be accurate, it
is evident that banking, on a paper
currency, has, for the last few years,
been a profitable business, and the
eagerness manifested to inflate the cur-
rency and extend "banking facilities"
is easily accounted for.

Fearful Massacre.
Libson, October 13.—The royal
mail steamship from Rio Janeiro
brings important intelligence of the
insurrection of Chinese coolies, on the
west coast of South America. The
coolies who were employed upon nu-
merous plantations in the Peruvian
provinces, Barranca and Pataivila, at
a concerted signal, rose and murdered
their overseers, and then combined
their forces and massacred all the
whites who they encountered.

Parties of coolies, from various di-
rections, swarmed into small villages,
and attempted to sack several impor-
tant towns, Citizens hurriedly collect-
ed, and forming defences, repulsed the
Chinese, whom they pursued and shot,
mercilessly. These two provinces
were in a reign of terror.

Among the Democratic nomina-
tions for members of the Lower House
of the Missouri, Legislature made on
Tuesday night, was General Frank P.
Blair.

The Number Seven.
(From Oliver Optic's Magazine.)
No one who reads the Scriptures can
fail to notice the frequent occurrence
of certain numbers; and in both the
Old and New Testaments we find that
unusual prominence is given to the
numbers.

The Old Testament opens with the
creation of the world, which is said to
have occupied six days, and the sev-
enth was devoted to repose; and
among the Jews the seventh year is
also consecrated to the rest of the year,
and is called the sabbatical year, and
the seven times seventh year is styled
the year of jubilee.

It would be almost impossible to
mention all the instances in which the
number seven occurs in the Scriptures;
but we will briefly notice a few of
them, and perhaps some of our readers
may be interested to search for them-
selves for a number which figures so
conspicuously in the sacred writings,
and to whose religious significance
many scholarly heads have given
much time and thought.

In the Old Testament we have the
seven days of the week; we find also
that in certain sacrifices the sprinkling
of blood was repeated seven times;
that a leprous house was closed for
seven days, and afterward sprinkled
seven times; the consecration of the
priests continued seven days; the feast
of the tabernacle lasted seven days,
and children were not circumcised un-
til they had reached their seventh
day. All are familiar with the story
of Jacob, who served seven years each
for Leah and Rachel. In Pharaoh's
dreams, of which Joseph was the in-
terpreter, the number of seven as ap-
plied to the kine and the ears of corn,
signified the seven years of plenty and
of famine that were to come upon the
land of Egypt.

Seven years were required to conquer
Canaan, and the temple was seven
years in building. Naaman was com-
manded to wash seven times in Jor-
dan. In compassing the city of Jeri-
cho, seven priests, bearing seven trum-
pets of rams' horns, preceded the ark;
they thus marched about the city sev-
en days, and on the seventh day seven
times.

As a magical charm, Sampson was
bound with seven green withes, and
seven locks of his hair were woven
with the web.

In the New Testament we have the
seven baskets of fragments. In Mat-
thew xviii, 21, 22, we read: "Then
came Peter to him, and said, Lord,
how oft shall my brother sin against me,
and I forgive him? Till seven times?
Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto
thee until seven times, but until seventy
times seven."

The crew of the little Hansa, the
principal vessel of the second German
North Polar expedition, have just re-
turned to Germany, after the loss of
their vessel, and passing extreme har-
ships. The two vessels went out from
Bremerhaven in June, 1869, the steam-
er Germania under the command of
Captain Koldewey, and the sailing
ship Hansa under the command of
Captain Hagemann. The following
telegram was received in Bremen, dat-
ed, Copenhagen, September 1:

"The Hansa was crushed by ice on
the 19th of October, 1869; on the east
coast of Greenland, in 71 degrees north
latitude. The crew are saved and in
good health, in Copenhagen.

**Two Hundred Days on a Floating
Ice Field.**
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principal vessel of the second German
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good health, in Copenhagen.

Cyclopaean Towns.
In Italy, Greece and Asia Minor,
there are the remains of a class of
towns called Cyclopaean walled towns.
About 400 of them have been figured
and described. They are pre-historic.
When they were built is not known.
They were in the same condition when
Herodotus, the father of profane history,
wrote, 450 years before Christ,
that they are to-day, and they knew
in the time of Herodotus as little of
their origin as we do. M. Petit-Radel,
a learned French savant, member
of the Institute of France, spent forty
years to ascertain, if possible, when
they were constructed, and he came to
the conclusion that they were built
prior to Abraham. It is possible that
some, at least, were built before the
Deluge. They are that class of towns
spoken of in the old Testament Scrip-
tures as being "walled up to heaven."

The crew arrived by the ship Con-
stance, thirteen persons in all. They
gave the following account of their voy-
age and perils: "The Hansa was fast
in the ice on the 6th of September,
1869, (in seventy-four degrees north
latitude, and seventeen degrees west
longitude), she was left by the crew,
who took refuge with their boat on an
immense ice field. They spent two
hundred days upon this floating mass,
partly in a house built of coal, partly
in a small boat, and during this time
was driven two hundred and fifty geo-
graphical miles southward. The ice
field was at first seven (geographical
or German) miles in circumference,
but decreased day by day until at last
it had a circumference of only two
hundred yards. They finally got into
the boats in the sixty-first degree, and
after a seven days voyage they arrived
on the 13th day of June at the settle-
ment of Frederichsthal, from whence
they came in the ship Constance. The
scientists, Drs. Zuabe and Bacheiz, are
well, and now in Hamburg."

The census of the city, just com-
pleted, ranks St. Louis as the fourth city
in the Union, counting Brooklyn sepa-
rate from New York. In 1860, the
population was 160,773, but in 1864,
it decreased to 157,057. The present
census shows that in six years St. Lou-
is has doubled its population.

**A South Carolina Election In-
cident.**
The Charleston Courier has this:
Judge Carpenter, reform candidate
for governor, was alluding to the heavy
increase of taxes, when Powell Smythe
interrupted him, saying: May I ask
you a question, judge?
The Judge—Certainly, if you will
allow me afterward to ask you one.
Smythe—What was the tax on
slaves in 1866?
The Judge—There was not a slave
in the United States in 1866.
Smythe—I mean in 1865?
The Judge—There were none then.
Smythe—Well, I mean in 1864.
The Judge—I don't know; at the
time I was not here; I was on the other
side fighting in the Union army.
And now for my question! Are you
the man who had a wife and six chil-
dren in Charleston, and went to Colum-
bia, joined the Scott ring, got rich
by bribery, and married another wo-
man there?
The crowd—Yes, that's so; he's the
man.
Smythe (sheepishly)—I wasn't mar-
ried to the first one.
The Judge—The children were your
own.
Smythe—Yes but she was not my
wife; I only lived with her.
The Judge—You were in the Leg-
islature two years. Now I'll tell you
a law that you don't seem to know
any thing about. That law makes
man and woman, who have lived to-
gether as you have in this case; man
and wife; and if you don't mind, you
will go to the penitentiary as a bigam-
ist instead of going to the State Sen-
ate.

This was too much. The crowd,
white and black, who knew of Smythe's
villainy, yelled, and the poor devil
slunk away in the crowd.

Why Lace is Costly.
Many people wonder why that is
termed real lace—as lace made by
hand is called, to distinguish it from
that made by machine, which is called
imitation—is so costly. The following
paragraph from a foreign exchange
explains the reason: The manufacture
of lace is carried to its highest perfec-
tion in Belgium. The finest specimen
of Brussels lace is so complicated as to
require the labor of seven persons on
one piece, and each operative is em-
ployed at distinct features of the work.
The thread used is of exquisite fine-
ness, which is spun in dark under-
ground rooms, where it is sufficiently
moist to prevent the thread from sep-
arating. It is so delicate as scarcely
to be seen, and the room is so arranged
that all the light admitted shall fall
upon the work. It is such material
that renders the genuine Brussels
ground so costly. On a piece of Valen-
ciennes not two inches wide, from two
to three hundred bobbins are sometimes
used, and for the larger width as many
as eight hundred on the same pillow.
The most valuable Valenciennes is
determined by the number of times the
bobbins have been twisted in making
the ground; the more frequent the
twists the clearer and more beautiful
will be the lace. Belgium annually
sells of this lace alone to the value of
over four million dollars. Chantilly
lace is always black, and is used chief-
ly for veils and flounces. It is very
fine and is extensively worn. Mech-
lin lace is made at Mechlin, Antwerp,
and other localities.

Why Did Booth Kill Lincoln?
Under the caption of "Unveiling the
Statue," Brick Pomeroy, in his New York
Democrat, publishes some important his-
torical facts never made public before,
which gives this theory great plausibility.
It will be remembered by those who are
familiar with the history of that period,
that J. Y. Beall, captain in the Confed-
erate States army, was charged by the Con-
federate authorities with the duty of fit-
ting the United States steamer Michigan,
and rescuing the prisoners, over 12,000
of them on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.
Beall was captured, after making an un-
successful attempt, and not being recog-
nized as a soldier, was tried and sentenced
to be hung. J. Wilkes Booth for many
years had been the firm fast friend of John
Y. Beall.

"They had drunk from the same cup-
slept in the same bed—spent convivial nights
together, and so ran their social lives into
each, that like Damon and Pythias, they
were more than brothers." Booth resolved
to save the life of his friend, and to keep
hope alive, communicated this to him in
his cell.

The plan was this: Booth was the ac-
cepted lover and expected to be the affianced
husband of the beautiful daughter of John
P. Hale, the distinguished Republican
Senator from New Hampshire. This fact
put him and Mr. Hale, on terms of inti-
macy.

"One night in Washington," says the
narrative, after Beall was drowned, J. W.
Booth, and John P. Hale, called on G. W.
McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who
was then in Washington. They wanted
McLean to go with them to find Colonel J.
W. Forney, and with him in company call
upon Lincoln. McLean was unusually
intimate with Lincoln and had more in-
fluence with him than any other Western
Democrat. McLean was to rouse
Booth, with Hale and Forney to join in
asking executive clemency for Beall."

The party at 2 o'clock in the morning
were driven to the White House, admitted
past the guards, and conducted to Mr.
Lincoln's private room. Booth and Hale
explained the object of the visit, to have
the President pardon Beall and save his
life.

Senator Hale asked the pardon of Beall
as a favor to himself and family. Forney
asked for it on reason then and there, and
as did McLean. Booth told the President
of their long established friendship—of his
love for the brave, adventurous spirit—of
his love for the young man who was doing
for his people of the South, just what a pa-
triot in the North would have done for
the cause and the people dear to him. Presi-
dent Lincoln was greatly moved, and gave
Booth his word of honor as a man that
Beall should be pardoned.

But the President, overawed by Seward
and others in the cabinet under the plea
of military necessity, broke his word of
honor and faith made in the presence of
Booth, Hale, Forney, and Wash McLean,
three of whom are living witnesses, and
knew whether this statement is true or
false. He withheld the promised pardon
and Beall was executed on the gallows.

Thereupon Booth vowed to avenge the
death of his friend, and the sequel is part
and parcel of the history of the times.

If this theory of the case is substantiated
by facts—if President Lincoln agreed to
pardon Beall and then refused to stretch
out the hand of mercy—this may safely be
accepted as the true motive which inspired
the assassination. And if this be proven,
Lincoln was the victim of his own plighted
but broken faith, and J. Wilkes Booth,
instead of being a Junius, was the avenger
of a private friend and a common murder-
er.

The War in Europe.
One of the gunners on the Paris fortifi-
cations has particularly distinguished him-
self by the great accuracy with which he
points his guns. He has thus far frustra-
ted all the efforts of the Prussians to con-
struct offensive works within the range of
his guns.

He is an Alsatian, named Christain. The
authority reporting this mentions that the
Prussians have not yet been able to plant a
single battery near enough to disturb any
part of Paris.

London, October 14.—[Special to the New
York Herald.]—A dispatch has been re-
ceived from Tours, dated to day, by the
provisional government via carrier pigeon,
in which it is stated that the Prussians are
in full retreat from Paris. No particulars
as to the cause of this action had