

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg, 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, and would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. *Teeth extracted without pain.* may 22 68T

HENRY BROOKERHOFF, J. S. SHURT,
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.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds' bank. may 14 68T

JAS. Y. MANUS, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds' bank. July 3 68T

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
Centre Hall, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 23 years in the active practice of medicine and surgery. ap 10 68

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna. ap 6 68T

Chas. H. Hale,

Attorney at Law, Bellefonte. dec 29 68T

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. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drivers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses. July 3 68T

GEO. MILLER,

Wm. H. Blair, H. Y. Stitzer,

Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte,

Office on the Diamond, next door to Gardner's hotel. Consultations in German or English. Feb 19 68T

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's well known old stand.

LEATHER, of all descriptions, fresh ca skin, spanish sole leather, Morocco, sheep skin, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted 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'S.

COFFIN TRIMMING, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

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

ap 10 68

JACOB RHONE, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Penna., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office with J. F. Potter, near the Court House. Consultations in German or English. July 16 68T

J. B. Kreider, M. D.,

Office at Millheim, 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. Interest charged on unsettled accounts after six months. 21 Jan 68

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D.,

HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bellefonte, Penna. Office 2nd Floor over Harper Bros. Residence at the Court House. References—Hon. C. A. Mayer, Pres't. Judge, Lock Haven, Pa. Hon. L. A. Mackey, Pres't. Nat'l Bank, do.; Harper Bros, Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa., and others. ap 10 68T

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law,
Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and acknowledge Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct 22 68T

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

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mar 20, 69 T

THE BELLEFONTE

Boot & Shoe Store!

Next door to Post Office.

We have always on hand.

GENTS' GOLF AND KIP BOOTS

A larger assortment of Ladies and Children's Shoes than any other place in town. Gaiters, Socks, every style, make and size. We ask an examination of our goods, before purchasing elsewhere. oct 11

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, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourself at the lowest possible rates at ap 10 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

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maravilla Patent Calendar Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted. sep 11 68, 1y

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

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

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 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, Eyesights, 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 bargain. Call and see us. J. B. SOLT. ap 23

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,

WASHTANDS,

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 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, 1y.

FISHING TACKLES, rods, lines, hook flies, sea hair baskets, &c. Big you out to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS

JAPANESE TOILET SETS, AND other Japanese ware, at the Anvil Store. ap 10 68

IRWIN & WILSON.

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

ap 10 68

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes, at IRWIN & WILSON.

ap 10 68

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use, at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

ap 10 68

Philadelphia Store,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

KELLER & MUSSER,

have just opened the best, cheapest, largest and the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Repps, Alpacaes, Delains, Lains, Brillants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tick Lings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies' Coating, Gents' Cloth, Ladies' Sacques, White Peaky, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Crib Counterpanes, 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, Tulle and Bonnet, Corsets and Braid, 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 cassimeres, sattinets, tweeds, melons, silk, satin and common vestings, in short, every thing imaginable in the line of gentlemen's wear.

Readymade Clothing of Every Description, for Men and Boys.

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

Their stock of **QUEENS WARE & 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." ap 30, 69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at ap 10 68

IRWIN & WILSON

BOATS for Buggies and Carriages all kinds in use; Fire Boils, ditto, at p 14 68

IRWIN & WILSON

TERMS—THE CENTRE HALL REPORTER

published weekly at \$1.00 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.

may 22 68T

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., NOVEMBER 4th, 1870

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Voyage of a coolie Ship.

We have endeavored to gather from different sources the facts relating to the voyage of the San Salvador ship Dolores Ugarte from Macao to this port, en route for Callao. The ship is registered 800 tons, and left Macao with 607 coolies on board. It seems from the statement of one of her officers that, while loading, after having obtained some 200 souls, they rose on the crew and, overpowering them, jumped over them and swam to the shore, about a mile distant. The boats started in pursuit and recovered one half of the number. About the middle of June last the ship finished loading, and sailed on her voyage across the Pacific ocean for Callao.

For three weeks after leaving port the coolies were not permitted on deck. They were stowed between decks, in four rows, two amidships and one in each wing, a space sixteen inches wide being allotted to each individual. After the three weeks' imprisonment below, under grated hatchways, the coolies were allowed to come on deck in gangs of fifty, for one hour, for the purpose of exercise. The deck was in charge of sentries armed to the teeth, besides carrying a cat-o-nine-tails. The after part of the deck was separated from the main deck by barricades defended by cannonades. In order to get the amount of exercise necessary in the time allotted the men were compelled to move lively, being incited thereto from time to time with the lash of the cat. Soon after being allowed to come on deck some difficulty occurred between the crew and a gang of Chinese, which resulted in the jumping overboard of a number of coolies; or informant said eighteen. After getting well out into the Pacific, all hopes of the release from this involuntary bondage, by overpowering the crew died out, and the coolies settled down in despair. Soon it became necessary to allowance them, and they were given a dish in which their food and water were served out to them. After careful weight and measurement, we find that they were given one pound of boiled rice and less than one pint of water per diem. Some of them had not been able to expend the advance paid to them in the barracoon at Macao, and consequently had a few dollars with them. They state that when the pangs of thirst became unbearable they would hold up a dollar through the gratings and call for water, when a pot of water would be given them and the money retained.

They were frequently whipped, from 12 to 24 stripes being inflicted each time. The sentries kicked and cuffed them continually. During the voyage about 25 deaths occurred. The mate declared that at night the stench from the main hatch was overpowering. To use his own language, "You could not hold your head over the hatch one minute without vomiting." The condition of the ship and the coolies on their arrival here was miserable. This we state on the authority of a gentleman who has followed the sea for years. The condition of the 43 who were landed here tell a story of humanity which appeals to the sympathy of every citizen of a Christian community.

On the forenoon of the 26th ult. it was rumored that forty three coolies from Dolores Ugarte were in a house back of the old Liberty Hall premises. Learning this, a citizen secured the services of an interpreter and proceeded to the premises. The sight presented on entering the yard was enough to excite the sympathy and indignation of any man. Some of the unfortunates were lying in the sun waiting their turn for a washing, unable to move hand or foot. Others were in the hands of some natives who placed them in a tub and poured water upon them. Several of the parties were stripped in the presence of different witnesses and afforded a sight only equalled by the representations in the American papers of the Andersonville and Belle Isle prisoners during the recent rebellion. One had died and was buried. The poor emaciated creatures gave indubitable evidence of "man's inhumanity to man." Twelve were in the last stages of decay, some with ship fever, others with diarrhea. Two at least had ulcers in the corners of their eyes so far advanced as to render them blind for life.

The interpreter questioned them regarding the incidents of the voyage, after which he asked them if they desired to return to the ship, and all who could answered in the negative. They were then asked if they wished to remain on these islands, and the answer was in the affirmative. The interpreter was then instructed to say to them that they could remain here; that there was no law which could compel them

to return to the ship. The joy evinced by them more than repays the trouble and annoyance experienced by the parties who befriended them. Knowing the excited condition of the Chinese, and of the natives who were witnesses to the sufferings of the coolies, and also aware of the resources of the agents of the ship which would be called into action to recognize the poor creatures to a slavery, from which death would be a happy deliverance, if they were aware of the intended exodus, it was determined to take such steps as would prevent a mob or riot. The leading Chinese were made aware of the wish of their countrymen to remain here, and they immediately repaired to the house where the coolies were kept, and in a short time some thirty were removed to different localities. During the afternoon the remaining twelve were removed in carts. The removal of the sickliest ones was only determined upon after a full consideration of existing circumstances. It was thought that they could be made comfortable elsewhere and the risk of death was thought to be lessened, as to leave them was to insure their removal to the ship, where death was sure to follow. In fact, the captain of the slave ship declared that he did not care for the loss of these men, as they would have died before reaching Callao. The parties who interested themselves in behalf of the coolies were hastened somewhat from the fact that the Minister of Foreign Relations and second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court were seen in close confab with the agents, and knowing that their sympathies were entirely with the "master," prompt action was considered essential to success. Until the ship had left it was deemed prudent not to betray the whereabouts of the now freedmen. Every means calculated to promote the comfort of all, and the recovery of the sick, was taken which could be.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

Luxury in Ancient Rome

If anything more were wanted to give us an idea of Roman magnificence, we would turn our eyes from public monuments, demoralizing games, and grand processions; we would forget the statues in brass and marble, which outnumbered the living inhabitants, so numerous that one hundred thousand have been recovered and still embellish Italy, and would descend into the lower sphere of material life to those things which attest luxury and taste, to ornaments, dresses, sumptuous living and rich furniture. The art of using metals and precious stones surpasses anything known at the present time.

In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries,—all attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thuguroot and Italian bronze were as expensive as the side boards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glasscutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well that the Portland vase, from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx; brass could be hardened so as to cut stone.

The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Heliothalus were hung with cloth and gold, enriched with jewelry. His beads were silver, and his table of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture for his bedroom. A banquet dish of Disilus weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Dresus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of various animals. Paulina wore jewels, when she paid visits, valued at \$55,000. Drinking cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were adorned with busts and presses of rare wood. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple.

The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble baths, dined from golden plate, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxurious couches, wore embroidered robes, and were adorned with precious stones; they ransacked the earth and the sea for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups from Bythnia, marble from Numidia, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or curious in most countries. The luxuries of the bath almost exceeded belief; and on the walls were magnificent frescoes and paintings, exhibiting an inexhaustible productive scene in landscape and mythological scenes.

The balloons which bring the news from Paris are sent out by the post office department. Each one of them costs for construction and dispatch sixteen thousand francs. The letters are written upon cards furnished by the postoffice authorities, and sent without envelopes. The postage of each one is half a franc, and each balloon carries, as a rule, twenty-five thousand of these cards. The receipts for postage are accordingly twelve thousand five hundred francs, or three thousand five hundred less than the cost. The loss is borne by the post-office department.

The prettier the foot and ankle, the easier it gets up stairs.

"Donner Lake."

The Overland Monthly describes afresh, and no doubt with minute accuracy, a change of events, which, for gusty horrors, are probably without equal in authentic record. The tale realizes, in fact, the frightful denunciation of Othello, for in it "on horrors head horrors accumulate," and surely imagination can picture nothing in the way of the piteous and awful more extreme than what was suffered by the unfortunates concerned. In various forms, by books, newspapers, and more frequently by private report, the story has been told; but it happened long ago—in 1846—before Captain Sutter had made his discovery, and before every old whaler from Casco Bay to Hatteras had been fitted up, to brave once more the perils of Cape Horn. But many have persisted in disbelieving it. It was too horrible to relate, they said, to believe. And it is true that there seemed to be a raw head and bloody bones air about the narrative that more frequently attends fiction than fact, and which, at all events, lent warrant to the suspicion that it had been expanded and embellished. There is, however, no doubt about the melancholy truth of it; and the minute account now published is to be accepted as the product of all the sifted and collected testimony that it has been possible to obtain.

Donner Lake—named after the leader of the party who met their death hard by—is one of the most picturesque and lovely spots in the elevated valleys of the Sierra Nevada. "Starvation Camp," the immediate scene of the calamity, is close at hand, and by it runs a railroad, strange contrast to the helpless misery the spot once witnessed.—The Donner party left their home for the Pacific slope in search of a healthful and eligible soil, and having penetrated this great distance towards their promised land were "snowed up" near the lake. Their Indian guide, one Truckee, warned them one afternoon that dreadful weather was at hand, and urged them to push on. But—for the ground was as yet undiscovered—they had found wood, water and grass, and determined to halt for the night. In the morning a foot of snow had fallen, and their cattle had wandered away, so that few of them could be found. Alarmed, the wayfarers began to build cabins and to take such other measures as they could to protect themselves from the elements.—The snow continued to fall, and presently became impossible. In a few days it was eight feet deep. During nearly the whole of November the long storm continued, and the snow on the mountain ultimately reached a depth of more than twenty feet.

There were eighty-two souls in the party thirty-two being women, and a large proportion children. The captain, George Donner, was a man of some sagacity and considerable wealth, and his wife and children being with him, had every incentive to prudence and activity. But all efforts to escape from their frightful situation proved vain. In a short time everything in the shape of wholesome food was gone. They devoured their dogs, the hides of the cattle they had saved, and their own boots and shoes. Finally the miserable creatures began to think of eating each other. At this period a death occurred—thus deferring a need of violence, and horrible to relate, the corps was eagerly consumed.—Other deaths followed, and the survivors continued to subsist on the flesh of their dead companions. After six weeks, the storm having subsided, eight men and five women, guided by two Indians, set out to try to make their way to California. The hopes of all that remained hung on their efforts, and they struggled desperately to succeed. But in a week, and before they had passed the Divide, this forlorn hope was again overwhelmed by snow. Three died almost at once, and the rest ate their bodies. "Having" says the Overland Monthly, "now been without a morsel to eat for four days, those wretched people cut the flesh from the bodies of the dead, and having refreshed themselves upon a portion of it and dried the balance for future use, again pushed on. This was their New Year's feast—it now being the first day of January, 1847. Five days later the food was again all gone, and they had only the strings of their show shoes left to eat."

The unhappy wretches then desired to devour their Indian guides; but the latter, seeing their intention, fled over the hills and were seen no more. On the 18th of January all but three of the thirteen were dead, and of the survivors two laid down to die. The third had fallen in with a friendly Indian, who conducted him to a settlement on Bear River. There the story was told, and immediate expeditions set forth from San Francisco and Sutter's Fort to rescue those of the original party who might still be alive.

What the benevolent adventurers found almost beggars description. Those who had died remained where their last sigh had been breathed; but they were stripped of their flesh. "Bodies half devoured lay strewn around the dismal cabins, from which issued a stifling factor," of those who yet lived.

Not only were their bodies emaciated and emaciated to the last degree, but with many the very soul had become a desolation. While some welcomed their deliverance with ecstasies of joy, others, cadaverous and gloomy,

regarded them with a coldness amounting almost to indifference; they having become not only reconciled to their cannibalistic diet, but preferring it to wholesome food set before them.—Monstrous as it may seem, to such an extent had the natural tastes of these people become perverted, that they pushed aside the flour and bacon tendered them, choosing rather to partake of the horrid feast to which they had so long been accustomed. Parents were seen feeding on the remains of their children, and children on those of their parents. Here a wife was broiling on the coals the flesh of her husband and elsewhere a company were making a repast upon the roasted limb of a dead companion. All filial and parental affection seemed dead, the one instinct of self preservation reigning supreme. Rapidly some of these most wretched creatures were being transformed into ghouls and demons, having already lost many of the divine traits of humanity. Haggard and attenuated, they spoke but little, while their looks and demeanor were wild and unearthly. Too incredible for belief are the stories told of the ravenous greed exhibited by some of these starving wretches, one of whom is said to have eaten the entire body of a child during the course of a single night; while another insisted on appropriating to his own use the hearts and other viscera of his dead companions. On the other hand many refused to touch the flesh of those who had perished until the very last, and then partook of it sparingly, and with evident feelings of horror.

A Horrible Scene.

Speaking of the flood in Cuba, a Havana correspondent says:

With the fall of the storm and partial change of the wind the waters of the bay at once retired from the city and suburbs, and the two rivers, transformed into torrents, were enabled once more to discharge their superabundance where they had been wont to. The rapid flow towards the bay, however, imparted to the waters so much current and force that, in their ebbing from the inundated wards and suburbs, they wrecked many more houses, dragging to watery graves many more persons. Buildings, furniture, trees, goods, and bodies innumerable of man and beast, or fish and fowl, were for several hours borne by the retiring flood to the bay, there to be only in small proportions recovered. When the waters were gone a sad, desolate sight was indeed presented by the scourged wards and suburbs. As stated at the beginning of this letter, nearly 400 houses were swept away, with all their contents more or less valuable (391 houses by exact count—90 of stone and bricks and 301 of wood) and more than 400 other houses more or less injured. Some of the buildings swept away were very costly ones, including nearly all the fine warehouses on the levee and the lower banks of the San Juan and the Yumuri, not one of which had but boxes of sugar and hogheads of molasses in storage, the whole of which was also lost. In lives I have stated at the commencement the losses would exceed 1,000. There are accounts which reduce the number to 500, and others that raise it to 2,000. I find