CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., DECEMBER 16th, 1870.

We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Harrisburg Morning Patriot. The Patriot is second to no other daily in the state for enterprise in furnishing the latest telegraphic news, and the ability of its editorial corps. Its editorials upon the current questions of the day, political or otherwise, are always sound, and as an organ of the democratic party, it has no superiors in the state, and is deserving the most liberal support of the party.

Georgia claims more mules than any other State.—*Exchange.*

We find from the census returns that the population of some of the New England States is on the decrease, and also the radical vote there, which explains the above item.

Up to It.

The negroes are up to cheating already. One of the negro congressmen elect, from South Carolina, Delarge by name, has been notified that his seat will be contested. A squable between a white and a black man for a seat, and in a radical body, the nigger of course must win. Mr. Bowen, who has served a notice of contest on Delarge, says he will prove beyond question that he was elected by several thousand majority; that while the ballot boxes were in the possession of the Election Commissioner for ten days, tickets were taken out, Bowen's name erased in pencil, and Delarge's written. Several tickets have been identified by parties voting for Bowen, upon which his name was erased and the name of Delarge inserted. These changes were all made in one handwriting upon ballots polled at different and remote precincts, showing the frauds to have been committed after the election. The proof of fraud appears overwhelming.

Won't Contest.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, has written a letter to a friend, stating that he will not contest Mr. Speer's seat in Congress. The following is Mr. Morrell's letter:

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 18, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 17th is received. I am sorry to disappoint my many good and true friends in and out of the district, by declining to contest the seat with Mr. Speer, but justice to myself requires it.

By hunting up the scattered fraudulent votes, over one hundred of which have been reported to me, I could doubtless make a successful contest, but being fully satisfied that my defeat—indeed anything short of 1200 majority in the district—is due to the base treachery and debauchery of professed Republicans, I should spurn to hold the seat at the cost of gathering up the petty frauds of our opponents.

You are aware how much I have wished to get out of public life, and how much my own interests, and the interests of the Cambria Company, demand it, and cannot blame me for accepting the present opportunity of doing so.

With many thanks to yourself, and other true Republicans, for devotion to principle, and for personal friendship, manifested during the campaign, I remain Yours, truly,

D. J. MORRELL.

Republican Protest Against the Gubernatorial Outrage in Alabama.

We last week published the disgraceful conduct of radical officials down in Alabama, who refused to surrender the offices of Governor and Treasurer, after a most withering defeat at the polls, in the late election. So barefaced and impudent is this attempt, in the face of the vote of the people, that we are glad to notice the better portion of the radicals down there denounce the stand taken by Smith and Bingham, as will be seen from the following telegram:

Montgomery, Ala., November 29.—A meeting last night to express indignation at the course of W. H. Smith and Arthur Bingham, in refusing to vacate the offices of Governor and Treasurer, was largely attended. All the speeches were made by Republicans. Resolutions were adopted expressing the indignation and disapprobation of the people at the course taken by Smith and Bingham.

CONGRESS.

Washington, December the 12.—The House adopted by a vote of 164 to 5, Kelley's resolution abolishing the Internal Revenue System, except as to whiskey and tobacco, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, as was the resolution offered by Mr. Cox, for Revenue Reform.

Congress has been in session but a few days yet there are upon the table of the speaker of the house, *twenty six land grabbing bills and joint resolutions.* Moreover that there are now pending in the senate *thirty two measures of a similar character*, and all but five of these grants are for the benefit of railroad companies.

The house Committee on Territory a have bill ready to report for the admission of New Mexico as a State, under the name of Lincoln.

Political Degeneracy.

It certainly does not augur well for our political institutions that there is a large degeneracy in the character of those who represent them. A few years ago Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were Senators from Massachusetts. Their successors are now Sumner and Wilson. From New Hampshire, we used to have Woodbury and Pierce. We now have nobody of any prominence. From New York we had Silas Wright and N. P. Talmadge. We now have Conkling and Fenton. Cameron in Pennsylvania takes the place of James Buchanan, John Scott of George M. Dallas, and John Sherman of Thos. Ewing in Ohio. Carl Schurz occupies the place of Thomas H. Benton in Missouri, and Dick Yates takes the seat of Stephen A Douglass. In Tennessee the blackguard editor, Brownlow, usurps the position of Hugh L. White and Felix Grundy. The South, now represented by unknown carpet-baggers from the North, had then such men in Congress as John C. Calhoun, Robert Y Hayne, George McDuffie, John M. Berrien, Gen. G. Badger, W. C. Preston, Geo. R. Poindexter, Wm. R King, W. C. Rives, Governor Tazewell and Gen. Sam. Houston.

The most unmistakable evidence of the reigning imbecility in the Radical party is the lack of men who are competent to represent what at least ought to be the dignity of the United States, at the Court of any first class power, as illustrated by the difficulty Gen. Grant has had in obtaining a suitable Minister to send to the Court of Great Britain. At one time in the history of the Republican party it had men of calibre and capacity. Then Salmon P. Chase, W. M. Evarts, James R. Doolittle, Edgar Cowan and scores of other statesmen acted with the party, either of whom would honor their country abroad and add lustre to its statesmanship. But the race of learned, accomplished and fearless men has died out of the Radical party, and their places are filled with upstarts and snobs, booted and spurred, ready to ride the country and all its past glory to the devil.

The course of politics seems to have been from the highest realm of intelligence down to the lowest pools of ignorance and corruption.—*Erie Observer.*

The *Herald*, a windy, beggarly concern, edited by a *Brainless* fellow out in Tyrone, sneers at the job work done at this office. That's funny, coming from such a quarter. The youngest devil in the REPORTER office, has more taste and mechanical skill than any graduate ever turned out in the windy *Herald* office. It was Sam Patch who said, "some things can be done as well as others"—and whilst the work which our neighbor sneers at, is better than the best ever done out in wild-catdom, it would be a big occasion for brag by the *Herald*, if it had come from its Tyrone shanty. But, Sam Patch might have added, that some things are not *always* done as *slick* as others, for instance, when the *Herald* man drew $25 out of Bruce Petriken's pocket, by promising to "treat him kindly during the campaign," that was *slick*. But when the same cackling chap went to Mifflin county afterwards, and got up a horrible sensation story against Bruce, and before the ink was dry, hastened with it to Huntingdon, and showing it to him with the remark that for a hundred dollars he would withhold it from publication, and *failed* to get the coveted hundred, that was *not* so *slick*, besides coming near getting his sitting down place punished by Bruce's sole leather for his impudence.

Rev. L. Marks, Pastor of Hanover Street Church, Wilmington, Del., says: of our Fathers House. The author has struck upon a rich vein of thought, and the subjects of which he treats are handled with marked ability. Learning ability and taste—which are so characteristic of the writer—are the prominent features of the work.

Newspaper Protection.

Doubtless nearly all railway passengers in cold weather have experienced considerable discomfort and sometimes positive injury to health from being exposed to the cold air which forces its way into the cars through the crevices in the windows. This is especially the case with those who sit near the windows. To obviate this lay a newspaper over the arm and shoulder exposed to the draft. This will protect you from the cold as effectually as would a woolen blanket. Thrown over the knees, similar warmth will be secured. Persons sometimes lie down on a sofa or lounge in rooms, the temperature of which is not over sixty degrees. After lying awhile they find themselves getting chilly. To avoid this open out a large newspaper or two and spread it over the person. Try it one of these cold days and be satisfied. A newspaper or two laid between a pair of sheets will keep a sleeper as warm or warmer than a pair of blankets. This may seem strange, but a trial will prove its correctness—at least such assurance is given by those who have tested the matter.

The REPORTER can add also, that wrapping your feet in a newpaper before putting on your stockings, keeps them warm, we have tried it years ago.

Another negro was hanged in short order a few days ago, near Miami, in Missouri. He had outraged a young girl, broken three of her ribs, and then tried to shoot her. On being arrested, he confessed his crime, was instantly hanged on a tree at the roadside and left there for three days. A paper was pinned to his coat, on which was written. "Let this man hang."

B. F. Reeves was blown in the air seventy-five feet on Sunday by the explosion of a boiler near Tuttleville. Strange to say he, was not killed outright, although he will probably die.

THE FRENCH WAR.

A Four Days Battle.—300,000 Men Engaged.—Terrible Losses on both Sides.—The Prussians Victorious.

London, December 7.—In the battle of Sunday, to the north or Orleans, there were engaged of the united armies of Prince Frederic Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin the whole of the Third, Ninth and Tenth German army corps, the whole of one Bavarian corps, two divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, making a total of one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The French had in the battle six army corps, aggregating one hundred and sixty thousand men. The French were deficient in artillery.

The combat, which ended with a repulse of the French on Sunday, began on Thursday and continued with varying success on Friday and Saturday.

On Sunday the German achieved a great success, although it was purchased at a cost as great.

On Monday the government at Tours announced the capitulation of Orleans and the withdrawal of the whole Army of the Loire in a direction not named. It is believed in Tours that the army has moved toward Glen In the fighting of Friday, Saturday and Sunday the French covered themselves with glory, but fate was adverse to them.

On Saturday, in an engagement at Patay, twenty thousand French held their ground against sixty thousand Germans of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, but they were cut to pieces by the shells of the enemy. The German artillery was served with fearful and overwhelming effect. In this action the Papal Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery. They were nearly all killed.

The government appeals to France still to maintain her resistance, which is certain to end in triumph. "The Army of the Loire is still two hundred thousand strong. Another month will see eight hundred thousand Frenchmen in arms. Paris may fall, but in that case the campaign will change its character, becoming one of detached warfare and manœuvring in the open country. France herself is unconquerable."

A Valuable Table.

The following table will be found valuable to many of our readers:—

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box 26 inches by 15½ inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box 42 inches by 11½ inches square, and 9 inches deep, will contain a half bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain a peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches, square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain a half gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain a pint.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning, the dwelling of John P. Royer, near Markleville, Perry county, eight miles northeast of Newport, was destroyed by fire, and shocking to relate, Mr. R., his wife and two children (a boy and a girl, aged respectively 14 and 9 years,) perished in the flames. The house caught fire from an explosion of a coal oil lamp, which had been kept burning low, owing to illness of one of the children. The fire was first discovered by an elder son, Thomas, who was awakened by the smoke. He occupied a room up stairs, while the rest of the family slept down stairs. Attempting to go to their rescue, he was baffled by the smoke and flames, and for his own safety was compelled to jump out of a window in the upper story in his night clothes, injuring himself so that he was unconscious for some time after. He finally succeeded in alarming a neighbor, and both returned to the burning building. They could see the four members of the family—Mr. Boyer, his wife and two children—burning in their beds, but no earthly power could save them, and all efforts to render assistence were unavailing. The bodies, when taken from the ruins, were all burnt to a crisp and beyond recognition. They were found side by side, the children having occupied a trundle bed. The mournful occurrence has cast a deep gloom over that and the adjoining community.

The Alabama imbroglio is at least ended by the withdrawal of the old Governor from the office a new Governor was some weeks since elected to fill. This gracious step restores peace. The whole trouble arose from the efforts of the administration to re-elect Willard Warner, late General Sherman's Chief of Staff, to the United States Sanate, and now that the Alabama Legislature has defeated him the contest ends.

Though defeated, Long John Wentworth still stands high in Chicago.

We have received specimen pages of a very excellent work now in progress of publication. "The Cattage Cyclopedia." From the pages before us, we judge it will be just such a work as every body should have. See advertisement in another column.

EXTENSIVE ART-GALLERY.—Next to the Bible, no book is more useful than Webster's Dictionary. The Unabridged is an extensive art gallery, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, insect, reptile, implement, plants, etc., which we know anything about. It is a vast library, giving information on almost every mentionable subject. It indeed has been well remarked that it is the most remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—Household Advocate.

We would call attention to the advertisement in another column headed "A Valuable Book." It is published by the proprietors of the New York Observer, and will be distributed among the subscribers of that excellent journal. The Observer is the very best religious paper published in America, and if any additional inducement were necessary to give it the lead of all others in circulation, this valuable Year Book ought to meet the demand.

A NEGRO MURDERER.

He Confesses to the Crime—Fiendish Brutality of the Negro Boy Cluff, at Westport, Massachusetts.

A murder of unusual atrocity has been perpetrated at Westport, near New Bedford Massachusetts. The victim, Benjamin Howard, was over eighty-two years of age, and has lived alone for more than forty years, receiving at long intervals the visits of an aged sister, who left him well within a month. He supported himself, and employed his time on a small farm. On Thursday last he was missed, and upon inquiry, it was found that he had not been seen for several days. His house was found empty, with no trace of the occupant. The neighbors suspected something was wrong, summoned aid, and began investigating the circumstances of the disappearance. Near the house Mr. Howard's cap was found, and blood was discovered on a rail fence not far from it; further on through the meadows fresh tracks of blood were discovered on the ground, and every evidence of foul play. Some one interested had evidently taken pains to cover the clotted blood with earth in several places. The trail of blood ran directly into the woods.

Before reaching the wood, however, the searchers came to a hole newly made, six feet long and two feet deep. A few feet within the wood the mangled body of Howard lay on the ground. His head was smashed in; his arm was shot through, and his right leg severed completely from the body at the thigh. In the search for the missing limb, which was found some yards further on, a newly-made grave was also found containing one shoe of the victim.

Charles Cluff, a colored boy fifteen years old, has been arrested, and confessed that he murdered the old man. He implicates another boy, John Pettis, of nearly his own age, in the deed, and the officers are now seeking this culprit. After murdering the old man the boys robbed the body of about $60. They knew of Howard's having considerable money, and deliberately arranged the plan of robbing him, and, in case resistance was offered he was to be killed. This was on Monday last. Tuesday morning, Cluff says, about four o'clock, he woke up just as a pistol shot was fired. Telling his mother he was going to see about some traps, he hurried to Howard's house just as Pettis struck the old man with an axe, on the door step of the house.

He then saw Pettis drag the body to the bars and endeavor to get it through. At that time Cluff was discovered by the other boy, who called to him for assistance. This assistance Cluff willingly rendered, and the body was dragged in to the meadew, where it was searched. The old man's wallet, a key, a knife and some tobacco were found in the pocket of his pants. Pettis took possession of the money and key, and the other articles were left on the body. The boys then commenced the grave, digging alternately, until, Cluff says, it began to grow light and they were alarmed.

The corps was placed in the grave, but it was not deep enough, and Cluff took it out. The boys then had a consultation, and finally Pettis went to the house an obtained the saw and axe, and Cluff watched, Pettis cut off the leg. Cluff says they could not drag him on the wall, for he was very heavy, and that was the reason for severing the limb. The boys then hurriedly carried the remains into the woods, partially covered them with leaves and left them.

Surratt's Lecture.

John H. Surratt lectured in Rockville, Ind., on Wednesday, in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln. He said that he was introduced to J. Wilkes Booth in the Fall of 1864, and that after meeting several times, Booth disclosed to him a plan to effect an exchange of prisoners, which, he said the United States Government had refused to make. The plan was to kidnap Lincoln and carry him to Richmond. Surratt, after two days' reflection, informed Booth of his willingness to join in the plot, but such a thing as assassination was never spoken of by any of the party. Months passed before an opportunity was presented to attempt the seizure; however, all arrangements were prefected, and boats even were in readiness to convey the captive and the captors across the Potomac into Virginia. One day information was received that Lincoln would visit Seventh street Hospital for the purpose of attending an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The report reached them only about three-quarters of an hour before the time appointed, but so perfect was their communication that they were instantly in saddles and on their way to the hospital. This was between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. It was their intention to seize the carriage, which was drawn by a splendid pair of horses, and to let one of their men mount the box and drive direct for Southern Maryland, via Benning's Bridge, over the eastern branch of the Potomac. They felt confident that all the cavalry in Washington could never over take them. They were mounted on swift horses, besides having a thorough knowledge of the country, it being determined to abandon the carriage, after passing the city limits. They depended for success upon the suddenness of the blow and the celerity of their movements. To their great disappointment, however, the President was not there, but another of the Government officials was, Mr. Chase he believed. They did not disturb him. This was their last attempt, and a separation finally took place. This scheme of abduction was concocted without the knowledge or assistance of the Confederate Government in any shape or form. Surratt left Washington on the 4th of April, for New York. Two days before Lincoln's death. Being in Elmira, on business for the Confederate Government as a spy, he registered his name as John Harrison. Subsequently he heard, at the breakfast table, of the assassination of Lincoln and Secretary Seward, but he put so little faith in what one of the guests said, that he remarked it was too early in the morning to get off such jokes as that. The guest then showed him the newspaper, but as no names were mentioned it never occurred to him that the assassin could be Booth, or any of the party, perhaps for the reason that assassination had never been spoken of during his intercourse with him.

Lieutenant Hersh, of New Oxford, Adams county, slaughtered a hog recently that weighed 847½ pounds.

A normal school will be built in Clinton county next summer. The contract for its erection has been given to J. F. Batcheider, of Lock Haven, who bid $84,500.

The Locomotive Among the Buffaloes.

A correspondent writing to the Atlanta Constitution from Denver City says:

After traveling about one hundred miles on the plains, or, as some of the travelers expressed it, "out of sight of land," we could see not only the prairie chicken, prairie dog and prairie, rabbit, but we began to see the prairie wolf, the antelope and the buffalo. We saw but few wolves, and not a great many antelope, but when about four hundred miles out from Kansas City, and approaching the western border of the State of Kansas, we could see at a view thousands upon thousand of buffaloes. It may seem strange to some of your readers when I state that it became necessary twice for the engineer to reverse his engine and blow on the brakes to prevent running into immense herds of buffalo, but it is true.

They are now moving south, and when the train passes through a herd of them numbering in thousands, those immediately on the north side of the road seem to apprehend that they are being cut off, and endeavor to cross the track in spite of the most hideous screams of the engine, and when they are passed by the engine they still run along by the side of the train seeking to pass it, until the train outruns them, and then they pursue their course.

Persons who are prepared with suitable firearms, shoot them down as the train dashes through them at twenty miles per hour. Hundreds of dead buffalo, killed by passengers, are all along the track, I may safely say that no highway between Atlanta and Dalton was at any time of the war dotted with half as many dead horses as the railway is for a hundred miles, with buffalo.

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1871. THE WORLD. 1871.

The year 1871 bids fair to be one of the most important and fruitful in our political history. In it will be shaped the great issues on which the Presidential election of 1872 must turn. It will be an era of new political energy in the South, which, for the first time in twelve years, comes unfettered into a national canvass; and an era of hopeful hope to the Democratic party everywhere. The superannuated issues on which the Radical party have stood are passing out of politics, and the blundering imbecility and prodigate extravagance of General's Grant's administration need only to be faithfully exposed to turn the tide of public feeling against it. In this, the great work of the coming year, THE WORLD will act no secondary part. Its location in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence, the freshness and abundance of its news, and its recognized position as the leading organ of the Democratic party, lay upon it a mission and apostles in which it will discharge with unflinching boldness, vigor, fidelity, and zeal. It will be in constant counsel and communion with the tried leaders and sagacious statesmen of the party in all the States of the Union, cordially co-operating with them, and they with it, in building up the party in order and unity; healing differences, inspiring confidence, inviting and encouraging new proselyte, and leading on the party as a bold unbroken phalanx to the great triumph which awaits it in 1872.

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Newspaper Advertising.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes to that paper as follows, and we would commend what he says to all sensible business men:

Some time during the year 1859, while in charge of the advertising of a Broadway house, I caused the insertion of a lengthy one time announcement in all the editions of The Tribune, at a cost of $600, and was closely questioned by my employer as to the wisdom of so large an expenditure in one newspaper. He thought me unreasonably extravagant, and would not be satisfied until I showed him, by actual figures, that the mere cost of paper and printing the ordinary circulars we were then using (estimating for as many circulars as I knew there were Tribunes printed) fully equaled the sum that I had paid you.—Thus it will be seen that if I had expended $600 in circulars, I must still have been at an additional expense to have distributed them.

Many a business man is afraid of the expense of advertising, and yet will pay high rents for a prominent store to exhibit his wares, and put up expensive signs, and seems not to know that both are expensive methods of advertising.

The instances of men who have made fortunes by advertising are too numerous to question; but how have they done it? By exercising good judgment; by knowing how, where and when to advertise. The whole secret is there. Advertising has become a science, and unless its principles are rigidly adhered to, large amounts of money may be expended to no purpose.—To advertise successfully requires more knowledge of the means than most business men possess and more thought than they have time to bestow to it. Hence many large houses find it profitable to employ competent men who make it their specialty.

Attention Farmers!

MILROY GRAIN DEPOT.

The undersigned take pleasure in informing the farmers of Centre county, that they still continue to have charge of the Warehouse, attached to the mill, at Milroy, and are still prepared to purchase all kinds of Grain, for Cash, at highest market rates. Persons dealing with the firm, can rest assured that we will at all times render satisfaction, in paying prices as high as elsewhere, resolved not to be underbid.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore given them, they hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

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A. S. KERLIN,
Supt. of Warehouse 16sep3m

News! See Here!

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

CHEAP CASH STORE
MILROY PA.
ALEXANDER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Clothing and Groceries of all kinds, at wholesale and retail prices.
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Glassware
and Hosiery,
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
No. 1 A Sugar, 15c.
Best Brown Sugar 13c.
Dark Brown Sugar, 10 & 11c.
RIO COFFEE 25 Cents.
SYRUPS from 75 to $1.00 per gallon
Sugar House from 75c. to $1.00.
Everything else in Proportion.

Persons purchasing Goods of this firm will please bear in mind that goods must be paid for before taken away.
WE SELL CHEAP,
Because we sell
FOR CASH ONLY.
WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and the best market price allowed.

Persons from Centre county, will please take notice that money can be saved by purchasing their goods of Alexander & Co. dec9.3m

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut, Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

A VALUABLE HOTEL and STORE stand for sale.—The undersigned will offer for sale a valuable Hotel and store stand situated in Tylersville, Clinton County. The building consists of a good frame construction with a store room 25x45 with a good ware room, and an arched celler beneath the building. The other part consists of two rooms, a good stable suficient to stable 30 head of horses, a good wagon shed also on the same. For terms address
M. D. ROCKEY:
S. E. SPANGLER
aug5.tf Executors

J. P. ODENKIRK,
WITH
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY
No. 104, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A
Two doors above Arch, formerly 226,
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. dec9-1y

NEW FALL
&
Winter Goods.
AT FRONK'S, LEWISTOWN
in their new and magnificent rooms, for the accommodation of their old friends in Centre county, have just opened a very large and well selected Stock of
Dry Goods,
Domestic Goods,
Barred Flannels,
Shawls and Furs,
A Fine Stock of Millenery,
Bonnets,
Hats,
Ribbons
& Flowers.
A Splendid Assortment of
Men's & Boy's Clothing,
Cloths and Cassimeres.
All of which we offer at most POPULAR PRICES.
FRONK'S
nov11.3m Lewistown.

STOVES! STOVES!
Mr. Andrew Reesman, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre Hall, that he now has on hand all sizes of Coal stoves—Gas Burners—which he offers as low as elsewhere. Give him a call and go and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov18.tf

Look! Look!

Not for the Locomotive! But for the fall in goods.
If you want to buy your Dry Goods cheap
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy
If you want to buy your Groceries cheap,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy.
If you want to buy your Hardware & Queensware cheap,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy.
If you want to buy your Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, cheap,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy.
If you want to buy your Clothing and under ware cheap,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy.
If you want to buy your Fine Dress goods, Shawls and Ladies Furs,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy.
If you want to buy your Fish and salt cheap,
Go to Graff & Thompson's, Milroy
If you want to buy anything at the lowest market prices,
Go to Graff & Thompson's Milroy.
N. B.—Ready-made Clothing, and Ladies Furs, sold at wholesale prices, at
GRAFF & THOMPSON'S, Milroy, Pa.
nov25.2m

Dressmaking
AND STITCHING,
BY BELLE HUMMEL,
Living at Mrs. Samuel Harpster's,
oct21tf

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN,
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
Price six cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Ppysical incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.
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Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
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Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office Box 4,586. sep2.1y

WHITE FISH, Herring, Mackeral, &c., a
ap17'68. BURNSIDE & THOMAS

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For a New and Elegantly Illustrated Work
"OUR SISTER REPUBLC."
BY COL. ALBETT S. EVANS. JUST PUBLISHED
Sight-Seeing and adventure in the Land of the Axtecs; with charming Pen and Pencil Pictures
of Mexican Life, Character and Scenery, and startling and romantic Historical Reminiscences of this Land of Romance, Wonder and Mystery.
"It is a bright and racy work, written in a brilliant and attractive style, without a dull page in it, and cannot fail to be popular with all classes."—Boston Post.
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