CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., January, 20, 1871.

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

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Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

The nine million railroad bill, which was vetoed by Gov. Geary last winter, will be presented again before many days. The passage of this act will cause the death of as many legislators as did the repeal of the tonnage tax.

Impudence.

Notwithstanding Col. Dechert was recently elected to the state senate by 1300 majority, some of the radicals of the 1st district have the impudence to present petitions contesting his seat. Before the election Forneys Press, and all the radical sheets of Philadelphia, spoke of Col. Dechert as an honorable man, eminently fit for the senate; and after the election the Press said that he had been fairly elected, yet in the face of 1300 majority, radicals now have the brazen faced impudence to offer petitions to contest the seat to which he was fairly chosen. Could impudence go farther! We are glad to notice that the democrats of the senate very cooly voted to postpone the matter. Such men, down in pandemonium, will prove very troublesome customers, and be continually contesting the right of Satan to the mastery of his pool.

We invite the attention of our readers in general, and those of Miles Penn and Haines in particular, to an article in another column, upon the subject of Narrow Guage Railroads. The article will repay perusal, as it proves the complete practicability of these novel roads for certain localities, affording every facility for local traffic in trade, passengers and speed, which are obtained by the ordinary and vastly more expensive guage.

Such a road is now in successful operation in Wales. Its comparative cheapness of construction puts it within the reach of localities which may be unable to furnish the means to grade the guage now in use, which is as much as the whole cost of construction of the narrow guage. A rough estimate by a practical engineer gives the cost of the road at about $5000 per mile.

A road of this kind might be constructed from some point in Brush valley, say Rabersburg, and intersect with the L. C. & S. C. at Millheim, or at the forks, should it prove impracticable for the latter to strike Millheim, so desirable on account of its favorable location for the trade of Brush valley and the lower end of Penns valley. The entire cost of a narrow guage road from Rabersburg to Millheim, distance 5 miles, would be $25,000. And should no favorable route be found from the forks to Spring Mills, via Millheim, it would require an additional extension of about 2½ miles, at a cost of $12,500—making 7½ miles of narrow guage road from Rabersburg to the forks, with the easiest immaginable grade, at a cost of $37,500. The simple grading of the L. C. & S. C. RR. per mile, will cost more than 1 mile complete of the narrow guage road. We think a road of this kind could be put down between the above points, at even a less figure, as the above estimate includes cost of right of way, and we think we are safe in saying the right of way from Rabersburg to the forks would not cost a cent, as the streams could be followed nearly the whole distance, and these are the natural railroad courses.

These suggestions we present for the consideration of other localities besides the above, and invite their attention to the article upon this subject, in another column.

How It was Did.

In last week's REPORTER we expressed the opinion that although Robert Mackey would be the caucus nominee of the rads for state treasurer, yet there was prospect of bolting, and his being defeated as was his lot last year. In this we find ourselves mistaken, as Mackey was elected on last Wednesday, receiving every radical vote, notwithstanding there was a bitter opposition to him, and radical members threatened to assist in his defeat. This trouble was all healed up in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, by the application of a sticking plaster costing $50,000. The triumph was a Cameron triumph, and a defeat of the Curtin wing of the republican party, and the agreement is that Mackey quietly allows the surplus funds to be used in Cameron's railroad speculations down in Georgia.

$50,000 did it.

And that's the way it was *did*.

And that's *why* it was *did*.

Grant and Motley.

And now Grant has a bitter quarrel with Mr. Motley, his late minister to England, whom he removed and appointed Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, in his place. The correspondence between Motley and Mr. Fish, Grant's secretary of state, was made public last week, and is too lengthy for our columns. Motley complains of unfairness, injustice, and gross want of decent and courteous treatment on the part of the administration; says that he all along tried to do his duty in London, and endeavored to carry out his instructions from Washington. Mr. Fish replies sharply, and in a style which shows that the administration blood is hot; he draws the gad over Motley's back with a vehemence that make every cut leave its smarting welt. Motley protests and says, he was a good boy: Fish says he was naughty, and must be punished. Motley received an invitation to resign, in the summer but said he did not like to do that, as it looked too much as if he resigned to escape being called to an account, and that he held on, and was resolved to make the President remove him. He further charges the president for removing him, because he (Motley) was a friend of Sumner, who was not just now in great love with Grant.

This fight, and the correspondence that it has thrown before the public, is a disgace to our country, as it shows the lowest passions on the part of men whose high stations leave us to look for a more dignified bearing, and the bitterness displayed will have a tendency to belittle American statesman—at least those now at the helm—in the eyes of other nations.

Mr. Fish lets the rod fall severely upon Motley and we think the ex-minister gets the worst of the affair.

At the annual meeting of the Reading R. R. Co., held in Philadelphia, last week, a healthy exhibit was made of the affairs of that company. The report submitted shows:

Gross receipts for the year	$11,208,381
Gross expenses for the year	6,876,273

The rolling stock consists of 309 locomotives, 101 passenger-cars, and 15,684 roal and freight cars. The company new own six steam colliers.

We present this for the benefit of the friends of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. Our road will be a paying one, beyond a question—that it will be able to show as gratifiying an exhibit as the Reading railroad we will not say, but if only to one forth the extent, it will be a good paying investment. But even should the expenditures of our road eat up the income—which we do not at all apprehend—the advantages, facilities, and enhancement in the value of all kinds of property along the line, will bring an indirect return, worth more to the people of Penn's valley, than the dividends of any railroad in the United States—and it is this which we must keep in view.

The new Constitution of the State of Illinois provides against the evil of special legislation, from which that State used to suffer so much, and from which many States still suffer. It forbids the enactment of any but general laws for such objects as granting divorces, changing names of persons and places, incorporating cities, towns, and villages, granting the right of laying down railroad tracks, or giving any special or exclusive privileges, immunity, or franchise whatever. If this provision is loyally observed by the Illinois Legislature, it will cut off a fruitful source of corruption of its members.

These are wholesome provisions, and as the present session of our state legislature will in all probability authorize the holding of a convention to revise our state constitution, we hope that the curse of special legislation will be attended to, and private jobs, log-rolling and schemes will be prohibited by constitutional enactment.

Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 11.—Mr. Connell presented the petition of certain citizens of Philadelphia contesting the seat of Colonel Robert P. Dechert, returned from the first senatorial district.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution that the senate proceed to draw a committee to try the case to-morrow at twelve o'clock, m.

On motion of Mr. Davis the resolution was postponed for the present by a vote of 16 yeas to 15 nays.

Two petitions were introduced, contesting the seats of Mr. John Lamon and Mr. Samuel M. Hager, sitting members from the twelfth and eleventh districts of Philadelphia respectively. Both petitions allege fraudulent voting, and the latter also charges fraudulent alteration of returns.

By Mr. Dill, an act relating to costs on appeals to the supreme court; also, an act to repeal the third provision in the tenth section of an act regulating railroad companies, approved February 19, 1849, so far as relates to the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce creek railroad company.

Death of Hon. John Covode.

Harrisburg, Jan. 11.—Hon. John Covode died at the United States Hotel, this morning, at four o'clock, of heart disease, Premonitory attacks accurred at one o'clock. His wife and John Cessna were with him.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Hon. John Coaode, then a guest at the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, was in his usual health. One hour later he was prostrated by an attack of heart disease, and in a few minutes was dead.

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL.

Hon. Joseph A. Campbell, Democratic member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Frankford District, Philadelphia, died in in Philadelphia at five o'clock this morning.

Marble in Clinton Co.

The Lock Haven Republican says: Some time during last summer, whilst Mr. J. F. Peeling was making some examinations as to the quality of an extensive quarry of building stone, on the farm of Mr. Wallace W. Brown, of Lamar township, a short distance from Salona, his attention was attracted by a peculiar rock which crops out along the banks of Fishing creek, and knocking off a few pieces he brought them home for a further examination, believing them to be a good quantity of variegated marble. The specimens polished up beautifully, and upon being sent to Philadelphia, Williamsport, and other places, came back pronounced marble of a very fine quality. The quarry has been leased for a period of thirty years by Messrs. J. F. Peeling, Col. J. W. Smith and Wm. Blesh, whose intention it is to open the quarries as soon as their arrangements can be completed and the Spring season shall favor operations.

We see by the Auditor General's report, page 182, that Gov. Geary's mansion has been supplied with a $1,500 piano, at the expense of the state. As Geary's legs are sticking so full of bullets that he cannot dance, he can now amuse himself in playing a jig for others upon this costly instrument.

The Moral Degradation of the Government in the Hands of Gen Grant.

Grant's administration is a failure. It is not even than that—it has lowered us in the estimation of other peoples, and brought the blush of shame upon the cheek of every American citizen. This is not alone the testimony of the democratic press, but almost every prominent leader of the radical party, and many of the leading radical journals, upon the moral degradation the country has suffered under imbecility of the Grant regime. Grant has now got into bitter quarrel with Motley, American minister to England, and double-dyed radical. Sumner, Schurz, and other radical leaders, are denouncing his imbecility, as we have already shown in the REPORTER, to all of which we may add another sample, from the N. Y. Sun, edited by Chas. A. Dana, asstant secratary of war under Lincoln, and never anything but a stern opponent of the democratic party. In his issue of the 11th inst., he says:

It is surprising how little indignation is excited in the country by the degraded moral tone which Gen. Grant has introduced into the conduct of the national Government. He has appointed men to the highest places for the sole reason that they have given him presents; he has conferred upon his own and his wife's relations every post of power and emolument into which they could be crowded—all without any regard to their fitness or unfitness; and he has kept Bancroft Davis, the bribe taker, in one of the most important offices of his Administration for nearly a year after the Legislature of Massachusetts had proved and published the fact that he had taken a bribe of sixty thousand dollars to betray his constituents and defraud his clients. This is not disputed; it cannot be; the evidence is irresistible; and it stands among the authentic public documents of Massachusetts. Davis has not attempted to deny it or to palliate it any manner. The fact is confessed; the iniquity is brazen; and Gen. Grant gives it his approval and makes it his own by keeping in high station the man of whom such things are known to be true. And such is the tyranny of the party that even men like Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, and George W. Curtis, who especially represent the conscience of the Republican body, view this fact with silent acquiescence.

This is a state of official morals never before witnessed in our country. There never before was a President who would have thought for a moment of retaining in a place of honor a man who had been proved capable of betraying the most solemn trust for a bribe. There is not to-day in all Christendom a public man who will stand up in the face of the world and openly attempt to defend the retention of such a person in office. It was reserved for Gen Grant thus to bid defiance at once to the public conscience and to political expediency. Poor, infatuated, foolish man! preferring to heap useless favors upon one proved to be a bribe-taker, rather than to gain for himself the respect and confidence of those who esteem honesty and fidelity as indispensable requisites for the exercise of authority in a republican government.

Beecher earns for his church over fifty thousand dollars per year, and receives twenty thousand dollars salary. He has recently taken up a new department in theology, which may astonish some of his Calvinistic brethren, but will not alarm any of his congregation. They will follow him wherever he goes. The following is the latest utterance:

To teach that we are so completely dependent upon God that we cannot employ our reason or control our own actions, and yet that we are damnable for not doing what no power was given to man to do, this, I say, conflicts with our every idea of a governor, be he omnipresent or be he finite. No ruler has the right to require of men more than he has given them power to perform. And the power must be inherent in the individual. If man is so dependent upon God that he cannot do anything, then he is responsible for nothing. There can be no responsibility except upon the supposition that man has freedom of action and has inherent power to control himself and his actions. There have been times when men felt themselves tied up with this doctrine that they could do nothing without God; that their every action was dependent upon Him, and that yet they were responsible for what they did, as well as for much they did not do. When reduced to this poiht the doctrine is simply a net of abomination, which violates every utterance of our Lord, and is an antagonism to every tendency of the Scriptures.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Valley Spirit says;

The organization was not entirely unattended with excitement. Considerable confusion was manifested on the Republican side by Capt. Skinner moving, when the subordinate officers were about to be chosen, that the name of Wm. J. Ovens, the Radical nominee for Sergeant at Arms, be stricken out and the name of Capt. James H. Cooper be inserted. He argued in support of his motion that Capt. Cooper had been a brave and gallant soldier and was deserving of the position; while Ovens, instead of having been a soldier, stood charged with being the murderer of a soldier. Bad, however, as is the character of Ovens, he was sustained for the position by the votes of every Republican member. Many of your renders will recollect Ovens as the man who killed Col. Riddle some two years ago in Philadelphia. He was tried for murder, and the jury after having been out two days failed to agree. Subsequently he managed to be released, through the connivance of Wm. B. Mann, the then District Attorney. He is the keeper of a low rum shop in one of the vilest parts of the city, and has never been known to make an honest penny. Such is the character of the man the Republican majority of the House have chosen for its chief executive officer.

Burning of an Italian Ship.

425 Coolies Perish in the Flames.

Boston, January 10.—A letter dated Batavia, November 16, received in this city states that the Italian ship Ancona, from Macao, for Callio, with coolies was set on fire when near Neptune island, and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve of the coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Pore. The remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Lock Haven, January 9.—Quite an extensive robbery was committed here on Saturday morning. About two o'clock the jewelry store of Mr. H. F. Harb was entered by some expert cracksmen who knocked the knob of the door off the safe and inserted nitro glycerine, than covered it with a wet Buffalo robe, and caused an explosion that blew the lock off, after which they took the entire contents, amounting to about $7,000, rendering Mr. Harb almost penniless.

Narrow Guage Railroads.

"The new method of constructing local railways which has been adopted and is now in successful operation between Port Madoc and Festiniog, in Wales, seems to be well worthy the attention of small communities living in the interior of the country who desire to have cheap branch rail roads to connect with main lines. All the elements that enter into the economy of transportation are combined in the Welsh railroad. It has a narrow track, a two-foot gauge and light engines and cars. The road in question runs through a difficult country, and was originally built for the purpose of transporting slate and stone from the hills of Merimethshire to the sea shore. The perfect adaption to this use, and the excellent manner in which the road and machinery withstood the enormous strain that was put upon them, suggested the transformation of what was, at first, a simple tramway into a railroad for passengers and traffic. Since then the success of the road has been remarkable. Whilst other roads, running for long distances and constructed at great cost, have been paying with difficulty annual dividends not exceeding five per cent., and frequently less, this little Welsh road has yielded a net revenue of thirty per cent.

The London Colliery Guardian explains quite lucidly the reason of this difference.

"It is," says that journal, "because the dead weight and the paying weight is so much less than upon other railways. The engine and tender upon this line weigh only ten tons, against forty tons upon the wider gauge of other lines. Instead of a first class carriage, weighing seven and a half tons, to carry thirty-two passengers and representing nearly five hundred pounds of dead weight for each passenger, the carriages on the Festiniog Railroad weigh only a ton and a half for twelve passengers, or but two hundred and fifty pounds dead weight for each passenger carried."

It will thus be observed that the saving in dead weight alone is immense. But this is among the least of the advantages presented by a narrow road of wider gauge, and with rolling stock so heavy that by its mere weight and friction and jar it is breaking the road to pieces.

The whole cost of grading and bridging a narrow track road would be, under favorable circumstances, only a few thousand dollars a mile, while the expenses of engines and cars and the working charges would be on an equally moderate scale. "We do not go so far," says the London Railway News, "that a two-foot gauge will furnish the railway of the future, but we are confident that its economy and efficiency will cause it to be extensively adopted."

The perfect success of the Festiniog Road, its cheapness and the large dividends it has declared, open up to our country friends an example by which they can not only obtain facilities for reaching the nearest market at a cheap rate, but can make at the same time the enterprise profitable to the stockholders.

By adopting the Welsh plan they can have a railroad which will answer all their purposes, at one-sixth the cost of ordinary railways, save one-half the expenses of dead weight, be far less taxed for wear and tear, whilst the working expenses would be reduced to the smallest amount that is compatible with safety and efficiency.

The gauge of the Festiniog Railroad is but two feet, or, to speak with extreme accuracy, only one foot eleven and a half inches. The locomotives used on the road weigh about ten tons, coaled and watered, and the tenders a little over a ton. The passenger carriages are, for the most part, seated longitudinally, the passengers sitting back to back. This arrangement, of course brings the centre of gravity immediately over the rails, and renders the wide projection of the carriagss over the line on each side of comparatively little consequence. The carriages are about six feet wide and six feet six inches high in the centre, and each seated for fourteen passengers. Diminutive though these vehicles are, they afford as ample and comfortable accommodation as the enormous carriages upon ordinary lines, and are in strong contrast with them in the much higher proportion they afford of "paying" to dead weight—the dead weight hauled on the Festiniog Railway is, indeed reduced to the utmost minimum. * * * * * The carriage wheels are 18 inches in diameter, and the floors of the vehicle only about 7 inches above the roadway. The trains have a truly comical appearance; from the lowness of the floors and the invisibility of the wheels, they are much more like boxes upon short rollers than ordinary railway or other wheeled carriages."

So much for the road and its carriages. It might, however, be suppposed that such a road, so equipped, would not be capable of carrying on a heavy traffic, and that it must be looked upon rather as a curious toy than as adapted to really useful practice-everyday purpose. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is a road which has been for some years past in active operation. It carries daily a considerable number of passengers to and from Port Madoc, and a large amount of heavy freight—the latter consisting principally of valuable slate and building stone from the Festiniog quarries. The cheapness with which this road was built, the peculiar lightness of its equipment and the handsome profits it has paid to its stockholders—not less than fifty per cent. annually—have led to the construction of similar roads in other parts of Wales. The attention of a large number of capitalists and civil engineers has also been strongly attracted to the subject. About three weeks ago a party of distinguished professional gentlemen left London for Port Madoc to be present at a series of experiments which was instituted for the purpose of testing the relative power of the engines in use on the Festiniog Road with a new locomotive which had been built for the same road by Mr. Fairlie. The competition was to be between the "Welsh Pony"—that being the name of the best locomotive at work on the road—and Mr Fairlie's "Little Wonder." The latter is described as "a double bogie," being composed of two engines on one frame, both exercising tractive power. The little ten ton locomotive "Welsh Pony" was first put to work, and after various tests it was found, of the minimum of its power, to be capable of drawing easily thirty-one slate trucks, weighing seventy-seven tons, up a grade of one foot in eighty-five. The "Little Wonder," weighing nineteen and a-half tons, was next tried. It was yoked to a train of one hundred and twenty-five trucks, seven passenger carriages and a boat carriage. The weight of the train was one hundred and fourteen tons fourteen hundred weight. Its length was three hundred and eighty yards. "It might have been feared," says a correspondent of the London Telegraph, "that such a dimunitive affair as the 'Little Wonder' would have been beaten by such a load and such a road, but it was not." It glided with perfect smoothness round the constantly recurring sharp curves of the mountain, overcame the gradients with perfect ease, and made the entire journey from Port Madoc to Festiniog—fourteen miles—within less than one hour. Among those who witnessed this remarkable feat were English officers connected with the Public Works Department of India, Royal Engineers from Bombay, Civil Engineers representing the Madras and the Northern Panjaub Railways, and other Civil Engineers from Brazil and Canada. The final test was the relative consumption of coal. In this respect also, the Fairlie engine demonstrated its superiority by showing a saving over all other engines of fifty per cent. on the weight hauled.

Grant has found another relative. His name is *Sam* Domingo, and Charley Sumner is anxious to blacken his eyes.

John Mishler, an old hunter and trapper of Somerset county, says he has killed 410 deer, 52 bears, and 26 wolves, beside an infinite variety of small game, in his day. He is 82 years of age.

Letter from the Loop.

LOOP, JAN. 6th 1871.

Dear Fred.—In my last I promised you a sketch of the sermon delivered at Rock Grove, by Rev. Hurst. Text Revelation, 26th Chapter, 16th verse: "And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

"Friends, I would rather speak to you in my native tongue but, by request, I will speak English, although you cannot expect me to speak as plainly as I would otherwise. There is a diversity of opinion at present, concerning the signs of the times, and the signification of the scripture. I am aware of the fact that my opinion does not meet the approbation of the majority of the people, but, I claim the right, as a laborer in the vineyard of my divine master, to hold my opinions sacred and give you the liberty to think as you please. If you and I differ, that does not make us better nor worse." The above were his introductory remarks, and in order to condense the matter as much as possible, I must omit many things which he said. The human family is divided into three general classes, viz: Christian, Mohammedan and Catholic; to the Christian church belongs the duty of enlightening the Mohammedan, and the Catholic church, in her power sways the scepter of sectionalism and wields her influence in the Old World to the detriment of the true principles of christianity and the effects thereof are even manifest in our own country. The religion of Jesus Christ is the only true religion and to it we owe all we have, life, liberty and all the blessings we enjoy. The term Armageddon signifies a place of great slaughter. The natives of the earth, Gog and Magog, shall be engaged in terrible conflict, all of them riding upon horses, a great company, a mighty army as a cloud to cover the land it shall be in the latter days, every man's sword shall be against his brother. That the signs of the times indicate a speedy dissolution of things mundane, is evident from the fact that prophecy is being fulfilled, that nation is turned against nation, the kings of the earth are at variance with each other, and every man's hand is turned against his brother, and the whole world is likely to be involved in a general war. Earthquakes, wars and rumors of wars have come to pass and I believe the sixth seal is about being opened, that the heavens will depart as a scroll that is rolled together, and the kings of the earth and all the mighty men of valor, every bond man and every free man will hide himself in the dens, and in the rocks of the mountains, and say to them, Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne and from the wrath of the land; you may think I do not know what I say and people will tell you not to believe me, but before six months have elapsed you may behold these things for yourselves, and realize that God, in his wrath will, insist on the fulfillment of prophecy . . . That this battle will take place is evident from the fact that God revealed it to the revelator, the exact locality of Amageddon is not known, eminent men are of the opinion that it is the valley of the Mississippi, but I believe the great battle will be before the city of Jeruselem, and it seems that all the contending armies are tending in that direction.

"That the struggle will take place soon is evident from the fact that men despite the labors of the ministry and the influence of the Christian church, are growing worse, and the world has become one vast sink-hole of iniquity. It is a hard matter to find a true child of God, men worship false gods and unite themselves with the church from motives of self-interest. Professors of religion are not all Christians and pretend to serve God from selfish motives. Pride, too, has taken a seat in the church. Thirty years ago I could tell a Methodist minister by his clothes. Distinguish a Methodist now, if you please, from a member of any other denomination by his apparel. They all love fine clothes and live up to the customs of the day whether right or wrong. They, too, instead of preaching Christ, preached war and destruction to the rebles by which our country was divided and many lives lost, and they told the people God would bless them for it. Other denominations have a stiff system of formality by which they pretend to worship, their doctrines. 'Once in grace always in grace,' not being in accordance with the letter of the gospel, can not have any good influence.

"Most preachers preach for money exclusively now. Their immense salaries are but incentives to preach for money and not for the good of souls. I have preached for nine years at a salary of about thirty-five dollars per year and I live comfortably. People will tell you I come to preach for money, but I beg leave to be excused of any such motives. I do not preach for money, but as winter is near I need money too and would be thankful if you gave me some." A collection was held and the sum of forty cents was received which was given him and he went on his way rejoicing. These are the principal points of his sermon and I now proceed to comment upon them. From the interest manifested in the cause which he has espoused, I believe the man is honest and expresses his true sentiments. The Revelation is fraught with much mystery to man and columns of commentaries upon this subject have been written by eminent ministers and no two exactly agree. Many useful inventions ware reserved for men whose lives were enveloped in obscurity, and may it not have been reserved for this man, who now rises, as it were from some remote region, to explain the mysteries of at least some portion of divine writ?

But we find one objection to his sermon. It was not reserved for any man to judge of the spiritual condition of sister denominations. "By the fruit ye shall know the tree." A man's clothes are no index to the condition of his heart, and fine dress is no evidence of pride. True, a tattered garment may cover the region of an honest, Christian heart but God has put it into the heart of man to enjoy himself and if the wearing of costly garments be an enjoyment to him, without engrossing his attention, it is evident that the mere quality of dress does not defile the heart. The cut of the coat does not make the man, and I do not believe it is the preacher's province to criticise dress; convince and convert the soul, and in due time fashion will regulate itself. "Let all things be done decently and in order.' Tidiness and system are closely allied to order, and order is Heaven's first law. Order should begin at home, and the body is the house we live in. Temporally, we love fine, ornamental houses and there is nothing wrong in this. God has given us a body for the spirit to dwell in, and none but sluggards will allow their tenements and appurtenances thereto to become dilapidated; hundreds derive their support from the articles we wear, the finer the clothes the more costly they are,—hence we but perform a benevolent act when we wear that which gives the most revenue to the producer. I am acquainted with men, who, in youth, displayed more pride of heart when clothed in pants of "Blue drill," stogo shoes, a chip hat and a vest made of half a yard of six cent calico, than they do now while sporting a suit worth ten times as much.

Preach about fashion and dress, preach about Grecian bends, and twenty-four inch chignons and waterfalls which look so much like ducks trying to stand with heads downward in deep water, and you touch a tender cord which will not fail to vibrate in the human heart.

With regard to his remarks concerning money preachers, I have no criticism to offer. You can hardly go to church once without having a subscription list or a corban thrust in close proximity to the nasal organ. So frequent has this custom become that men are almost obliged to have on the wrong vest."

Our worthy preacher in question wears good clothes, perfect fit, and combs his hair to please himself, in accordance with the style of his own people, a custom to which he adheres most rigidly, and which is "as ancient as the hills" so that when he condemns the customs of other churches it is but "diamond cut diamond.

I will conclude this subject in future. The gentleman's deportment is good and should he return, we will extend to him the hand of friendship and that hospitality for which the people of Penn's valley are noted.

TUSSEY MOUNTAIN BOY.

Frank P. Blair, democrat, will be elec- U. S. Senator from Missouri, in place of radical Drake.

APPLICATINS FOR LICENSE TO JANUARY TERM 1871.

George Ronian,	Restaurant,	Bellefonte.
Robert Haworth,	Tavern,	Phillipsburg
Jeffray Hayes,	do	Rush Twp.,
Pearsol Lytle,	do	Ferguson
James J. Kunes,	do	Liberty
Joseph Fish,	Restaurant,	Bellefonte.
Jer. Butts,	Tavern	Bellefonte.
Henry Reichart,	do	Rush twp.
Thomas Haywood,	do	Rush twp.
Benjamin Snyder,	do	Boggs twp.

JNO. MORAN, Proth'y

REGISTERS NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county, to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday the 25th day of January A. D. 1871.

1. The account of Isaac Buck and Christian Buck executors in the last will and Testament of John Buck late of Haltmoon twp., dec'd.,

2. The account of John M. M'Coy and Abraham Harshbarger executors of &c., of Alexander M'Coy late of the twp., of Potter in the county of Centre, Penn'a dec'd.

3. Partail executorship account of John A. Hunter and Rebecca B. Stephens executors in the last will and Testament of Abednago Stephens late of Halfmoon twp., dec'd.

4. The account of John Sweetwood guardian of Eliza C. Foltz now dec'd minor child of Samuel Foltz late of Centre county.

5. The administration account of Jane H. Strawhecker one of the administrators on the estate of Hon. Samuel Strawhecker late of Miles twp., Centre county dec'd.

6 The gardianship account of R. H. Duncan guardian of Henry Walters minor child of Daniel P. Walters dec'd.

7. Second partial account of John G. Sankey and J. A Sankey executors of the last Testament of Thomas Sankey late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

8. The guardianship account of John Rishel guardian of Alexander W. Neese minor child of William Neese late of Potter twp., dec'd.

9. The Partial account of Polly Fisher and Jared B. Fisher executors of the last Will and Testament of Adam Fisher of Gregg twp., in the county of Centre., dec'd.

10. The trustee account of Joseph Baker and J. G Houser executors of Martin Houser dec'd.

11. The administration account of Matilda Richards administratrix of Thomas Richards late of Philipsburg, dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON.

Bellefonte, Dec. 24., 1870 Register.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

The 2nd Session of the 35 school year will begin January 9th. Those desiring boarding, furnished room, washing and tuition in a first-class Boarding School for a term of nearly six months, $125. Please send for a circular to Academia, Pa. jan6.4w

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ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of Phoebe S. Keen, dec'd, will be offered at public sale, on the premises at 1 o'clock

On Saturday, January 28th, 1871,

All those two several tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna, one thereof beginning at a stone at the corner of Wm. Armagast's land, thence by mountain land south 69½ degrees, west 49-100 perches to a stone, thence by land of Adam Stein north 88 degrees, west 68 8-100 perches to the middle of the creek, thence by land of Wm. Mulberger down the middle of Sinking creek, north 0¾ degrees, east 80 perches, thence by land of Wm. Armagast south 28 degrees, east 98 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres, being part of the same tract of land which was surveyed to John Reed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 3rd day of March, A. D., 1796. The other thereof begining at a stone, adjoining land of Peter Walter, thence by land of Adam K. Stamm, south 38 degrees, east 27 1-100 perches to a stone; thence by land of Lewis Katz, north 51½ degrees, east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of Jonas From north 39 degrees, west 23 perches to a stone; thence by land of Peter Walters, south 65 degrees, west 16 5-10 perches to place of beginning, containing two acres and seventy nine perches and allowance, being part of the same tract of land which was granted by warrant dated March 3d, 1796 to a certain John Reed, and to whom a patent was issued for the same dated March 16th, A. D., 1802.

Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgages on the premises.

ROBERT LEE,
Executor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the accounts of Jeremiah Hainer, Committee of Jacob Weaver, (Lunatic), also the account of Jno. Bing, Committee of Jno. F. Peters (a lunatic) have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to January Term A. D. 1871 and unless exceptions are filed on or before the first day of said Term, they will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court.

dec23.4t JNO. MORAN, Pronth'y.

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&
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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

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No. 1 A Sugar, 15c.
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Everything else in Proportion.

Persons purchasing Goods of this firm will please bear in mind that goods must be paid for before taken away.

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FOR CASH ONLY.
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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

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

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