CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., January, 27, 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.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate.

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

Mr. Wayne M'Veagh, resident United States Minister at Constantinople, is reported to have been ordered home by his physicians.

This *Vain* M'Veagh is a son-in-law of Simon Cameron whose influence secured him the above place for which he is about as competent as a blacksmith's apprentice would be in the manufacture of watches. This fellow only went to Constantinople to secure the outfit, having received that, he now plays sick like radical bummers did in the army. Simon himself did the same thing—when kicked out of Lincoln's cabinet for his corruption, the "late lamented" in order to let the Winnebago down easy, appointed him minister to St. Petersburg, with an outfit of $25,000, which he drew, and being in Russia a short time, he resigned. Much more did Simon deserve 25 months in states prison.

Revenue Reform.

The President confesses in his message that he does not know anything about revenue reform. So candid a confession of ignorance on this subject wins respect, and we hasten to enlighten him, and others who may know no more than he.

The President asks, "What do these reformers want?"

First. They want to see as few articles as possible taxed; because every tax is necessarily an interference with industry.

Second. They want to see all taxes and duties reduced to the lowest revenue point; because thus smuggling is discouraged, and the honest trader has a fair chance.

Third. In regard to customs duties, they want only those articles to pay duty which are not produced here, because thus the government will get all that the people pay, except the mere cost of collection.

Forth. They want to see the government, when it lays taxes, do so for the single purpose of raising revenue; and assert that if the people wish to foster any particular branch of industry, this can be more cheaply done by a direct bounty.

Customs duties are now levied upon nearly two thousand articles. It is certain that we can raise all the revenue we need from this source by duties on less than a hundred articles. Now, the revenue reformers think it more simple, more business like, more beneficial to the country, to get the revenue from the smallest number of articles. They would, in fact, apply to the customs revenue precisely the reform which, on the people's demand, has already been applied to the internal revenue.

As between iron or salt, and tea or coffee, the revenue roformers would lay duties on the latter and make the former free, because all the people pay as duty on tea or coffee or sugar the government receives; whereas, when a duty is laid on foreign iron, for every dollar the people pay to the government they must pay twenty to a few already wealthy iron-masters, who take the duty to raise the price of home-made iron.

In 1841, Great Britain raised £21,898,845 by duties on 1163 articles, In 1862, she raised £24,063,000 by lower duties on only 44 articles. The revenue reformers ask why we should not profit by this lesson? For by this exemption of over eleven hundred articles from duty the working people were enabled to live much more comfortably, and many branches of industry flourished which were before failing.

In like manner the experience of Great Britain has shown that from a low duty more revenue is raised than from a high one; and as a low duty makes the people more comfortable, the revenue reformers wish to substitute moderate duties for the present high ones.

Poultry has brought down the price of beef in New York. The World, of a few days ago, says:

On Monday last the price of beef in this city was lower then it has been at any previous time during the last seven years. From 1863 to 1868 there was an unusual scarcity of beef in our markets—a scarcity due partly to the extraordinary demand caused by the armies in the field and partly to the fact that the great grazing grounds of the Middle States were rendered practically useless by the presence or near vicinity of either Union or Confederate troops. Latterly, however, the supply has more nearly equalled the demand, and hence the prices have slowly but steadily declined. Just at present there is a glut of poultry and game in the market, as is usually the case when the weather is sufficiently cold to permit its transportation in a frozen state. The butchers have therefore been forced to lower the price of beef in order to meet the competition of the poultry dealers, and it is understood that they are contemplating a still further reduction of prices.

Sprague, radical senator from Rhode Island—loyal Rhody—is charged with having traded with the rebels during the late war and an investigation is now going on at Washington. The copperheads have nothing to do with this, it is all a radical tea-party. How "loyalty" paid these rads during the war.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has an article favoring Wm. P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, as the next radical candidate for Surveyor General. We go for Wilson as the rad nominee for Surveyor General, as we went for him for Senator.

The Tyrone Herald comes out for Gen. Beaver for Auditor General, and but three weeks ago went for Pruner, of Tyrone, for the same office.

A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that could be redressed.

A railroad meeting was held at Millheim, on last Saturday, of the citizens of, Penn, Haines and Miles, to confer what action should be taken to insure the construction of the L. C. & S. C. railroad from the forks of Penns creek to Millheim, thence to Spring Mills, instead of following Penns creek to the latter place as now proposed. The meeting, we are informed was largely attended and it was resolved to raise $40,000 to be offered to the company, upon condition that the road be brought to a point at or near Millheim, and thus secure the greatest possible railroad accommodation for the people of Brush valley and Haines and Penn townships. Committees were appointed in the lower townships to raise the above sum. The people of the lower end should—and we trust will—receive every advantage which the topography of that country shows they can have. They have raised their share of the stock for the grading of the road, and that section represents some $60,000 already subscribed, which is a big item in the stock subscriptions along the route. If it is possible to make Millheim a point, we hope it will be made such; they have a right to present their claimes, and offer extra inducements for having the road take that direction—and should it be necessary to go to a little diversion on the line, they should be favored without an additional cent, unless the obstacles to be over-come in so doing would outweigh any inducement they may offer, in which event—they being satisfied that such is the case—we know they will be content, let the road go where it may. We feel satisfied that it is the intention of the company to do its utmost to favor where the interests of the road allow it—we know that any section presenting its claims—as it has a right to do—will receive a hearing and if the people of the lower end can present a favorable route from Millheim to Spring Mills, let them take immediate action, and lay the fact before the proper officers; we are sure they will get the support and sympathy of every stock holder west of Millheim.

The Nebraska legislature has elected P. W. Hitchcock U. L. Senator. Mr. Hitchcock received the votes of all the democrats and republicans elected on the independent and bolting tickets, which in another snubing of Grant, as the rads, if united, could have elected their man.

Constitutional Convention.

From the house committee on constitutional reform, a bill was reported on last Friday, 20th, by Mr. Mann.

The bill provides that the question of calling a convention, and delegates thereto, shall be voted upon at a special election on the first Tuesday in June; if a majority shall favor it, the convention shall meet on the first Tuesday in September, and the delegates shall receive twelve dollars per day for 200 days, and five dollars per day for any longer time. The convention shall present either a new constitution or amendments to the old one, which shall be voted upon at an election, and if adopted, shall be the constitution of the state. The convention is to consist of 143 delegates—forty to the state at large, each person voting for twenty; four to each senatorial district in Philadelphia, three to be voted for; three to every other single senatorial district, two to be voted for; and six to each double district, four to be voted for. The convention to meet at Harrisburg with power to adjourn to any other place.

An act to repeal the first section of an act entitled "A suppliment to the act providing for the taking of game, approved the first day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," said supplement being approved on the fifth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

The bill extends the time for the killing of deer from the 20th of December to the 1st of January.

This bill passed the senate on the 18th.

Effrontery of the Land Grab Lobbyists.

It appears that no matter what project is started in Washington to be put through congress in aid of any interest, industrial, experimental or charitable, somewhere in the bill or resolution will be found a clause authorizing a land grant. In most cases the land grant is the only distinct feature of the bill, leaving other matters, such as the object of the land donation, indefinitely stated. A correspondent says:

"The speaker's table is now remarkably clear of bills, there being only forty-two upon it that have passed the senate. But of that number thirty-five bills and resolutions contain each only one distinct feature for legislation, viz., a land grant for a railroad, college, harbor or levee. Thirty-one of these ask land grants for railroads. In addition to this there are more than a hundred bills and resolutions in the two land committees, a large number in the Pacific railroad committees, and several in the commerce committees which ask land grants in aid of steamship and other schemes, and about a dozen asking land grants in aid of ocean cable schemes. The only ones that are dangerous are those now on the speaker's table, which may be passed at any time under suspension of the rules.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

All the Collieries in the Shamokin Coal Basin Suspended, Except Three or Four Collisions between the Strikers and Non-Society Men—Bloodshed Expected.

Ashland, Pa., Jan. 20.—It is now reported that all the collieries in the Shamokin basin have suspended with the exception of three or four, and great efforts are being made by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to get the miners at those collieries to stop. In the extreme western end of the Schuylkill region there were three collieries in operation yesterday. The men employed there do not belong to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Some of the striking members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have made proposals to work there, but it is doubtful whether they will procure situations, as the men engaged are sufficient to operate the mines.

As was anticipated, the suspension has resulted in acts of violence, the strikers tampering and fighting with the non-association men. Several attacks have been made in the Shamokin district which have resulted seriously for both parties. Further and more aggravated disturbances are expected, as the non-association men will not quiet, and the strikers are determind to compel them. Preparations have been made by the operators who own these collieries to protect their property and men; and as they are warelike, it is not difficult to imagine the result. Men and women engage in these assaults, and say that nothing will intimidate them from their purpose of compelling a general suspension.

From the present indications there will be more bloodshed than ever before. Notwithstanding all these contentions, reports still continue to the effect that the difficulty will soon be settled, and a basis arranged between the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the Anthracite Board of Trade, but they are conflicting, and hardly worth credence. There is no doubt, however, that the respectable and industrious class of miners would much prefer to be at work, as money is scarce with them, and there is no subsistence for their families.

United States Senators.

St. Louis, January 18.—The Missouri legislature this morning elected a United States senator to succeed Charles D. Drake, who has resigned. Frank P. Blair was elected.

Detroit, January 18.—In the election of a successor to the Hon. J. M. Howard in the United Senate to-day at Lansing, the republicans cast their votes for the Hon. T. W. Ferry, and the democrats for the Hon. N. Walker, editor of the Detroit [Free Press.

St. Paul, January 18.—The Minnesota legislature yesterday elected the Hon. William Windom to the United States senate for the long term and Hon. O. P. Stearns for the short term. Both senators are republicans.

Omaha, January 18.—P. W. Hitchcock has been elected Unitid States senator from Nebraska.

Trouble Among the Miners.

The reports of trouble between the striking and working miners in the Shamokin region are increasing. Yesterday a party of armed men and women stopped the Langdon colliery, near Shamokin, where they broke the tools of the operatives and fired into the office of the superintendent.

City Mexico via Havana, January 18.—An eruption of the Cebonucco volcano destroyed several plantations, and the villages of Ahuacation, Orlow and Jaba. An eruption of Mount Pizava is imminent.

Parisian Determination.

London, January 18.—Advices have been received here stating that the Parisions are determined to resist the Prussians *en masse*, should General Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding is repulsed with indignation. All accounts agree that resistance to the enemy will be shown that will not have been equalled in the annals of war.

The horrors of bombardment have so enraged the population that they are furious, and will go out to meet and fight the enemy despite all the military caution and all the interference of the government. If this is presisted in no horrors of civilization yet heard of will be able to find a parallel.

Progress of the Bombardment.

A dispatch from Versailles states that on Monday the Prussian fire slackened and the bombardment was much duller than on previous days. This was rendered necessary by the dense fog which prevailed at the time, causing the gunners to lose the sights and ranges which they had previously taken, and rendering their fire ineffectual.

Acsembling of the European Conference.

The conference of the European powers assembled in this city this afternoon at half past one o'clock. No representative was present on behalf of France and the matters for discussion will thus be determined without the voice of the French republican government. As before agreed upon, however, and as previously intimated to the French government the proceeding will be submitted to any delegation they appoint, who may, if so empowered, signify their approval of the same by affixing their signature.

Bourbaki, after two days' fighting, crossed the Lissanne, six miles below Belfort. Von Werder receiving reinforcements, a great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in

A DECISIVE REPULSE OF THE FRENCH,

who are now retreating. The German loss in the three battles is 4,200, while the loss of the French is 7,800. No guns were captured by the Germans, and but few prisoners.

London, January 10.—Bourbaki has retreated to Montebaleard and Clamon. There is no pursuit.

IN FULL RETREAT.

Versailles, January 18.—Evening.—The army of General Bourbaki is in full retreat, and the attempt of the French to relieve Belfort has been completely frustrated.

The latest news from the seat of war, comes with the following heading:

Panic and Defeat—Terrific Onslaught—The French Left Breaks and the day is lost—Trochu Counsels Surrender—He Resigns but again Assumes Command—The Battle of St. Quentin—The Mobilized National Guard Panic-Stricken—Terrible rout and Disaster—Faidherbe Retreats on Valenciennes and Douai—Gambetta in the North—He Calls for an Eternal War Rather than Surrender.

EVERY MAN UNDER ARMS.

London, January 9.—The government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and *the entire able bodied male population* with the regular army for the defence of the city. A commissioner is appointed to carry out decree consisting of the Governor of Paris, president, and the commanders of the forts, artillery, and engineer corps.

The latest advices indicate that Paris cannot hold out much longer and its surrender is looked for.

Sad Termination of a Love Affair.

Baltimore, January 20.—A terrible murder and suicide tragedy occurred here this morning in South Carolina street. A man named Nyberg, who had for a long time courted a widow named Anderson, living on that street, shot the woman dead and with the same revolver blew out his own brains. Nyberg, it seems, had several times proposed marriages to the widow and being each time rejected finally resolved upon this terrible course. The woman leaves two children.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is conducted by Dr. J. G. Holland, and is Putman's Hours at Home, and the River combined. It is a new candidate for public favor—the January number being the third issued. Several of the articles in each number are illustrated—and among the most noticeable in the pesent number are "Strausburg after the Surrender." The "Goblim of the Ice," by Dr. J. H. Hayes. The "Flight of the Birds," &c. For the young folks is "Lucky Peer." by Hans Christian Anderson, with a portrait of the author. How we escaped "War with Spain," gives an interesting account of the hitherto unpublished details of a recent affair of national importance. Terms $3 a year.

M'DONALD'S ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL for 1871, has been received. It is of large quarto size, each page illustrated with elegant engravings, and contains original and selected articles of great merit. Among the contributors are Grace Greenwood, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Frederick W. Cozzens, Henry Wardsworth Longfellow, John B. Gough, etc. A beautiful song, "Come Home, Father," words and music by Henry Work. New York: R. H. McDonald, 32 and 34 Commerce Street. For sale by all News Agents. Price, Ten Cents.

The February number of BALLOU'S MAGAZINE is issued, and has a most timely and instructive illustrated article on Pussia, treating that great nation in a most comprehensive manner, showing its manners and customs, strength and weakness, all of which is very important just at this time, when Russia is showing its teeth and uttering ominous growls. Then we have a most brilliant table of contents, such as no other magazine in this country can produce.

Ladies, do not fail to see the Fubruary number of DEMORIST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY—the Model parlor Magazine, with splended novelties, popular music, reliable fashions, and many other attractive features. Yearly $3. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, $1,50 A YEAR.—A brilliant and useful juvenile monthly, that surpasses all others in its attractiveness. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

Letter from Illinois.

LENA, ILL., JAN. 17th 1871.

Friend Kurtz.—Thinking that a few items from this place would interest at least a portion of your readers, I shall endeavor to give you a short history of the doings and sayings of this place. To begin with, this has been a remarkable winter thus far. We here had generally two or three days as fine weather as we often experience during the month of May, then for four or five days in succession cold as Greenland blowing hard enough to lift a person completely off their feet, but a person gets used to such things. One of the scarcest articles just now is water, nearly all the wells in this place have given out and water is hauled one half mile from town, and retailed by the pail. The prospects now are that the supply of water will be short until we get plenty of rain.

You deserve great credit for enlarging and improving your paper, hope you will be amply repaid for the labor and expense, by an increase in the circulation of the paper. No one who has ever lived in old Centre, and now lives in the far west, can afford to be without it, coming as it does every week bringing with it all the home news telling of every event of importance transpiring in the county. Events, that to a great many would be entirely unknown, were they without the Reporter. I have seen from time to time in the columns of the Reporter notices of large hogs, weighing from four to six hundred pounds, here it is almost a daily occurence to see droves of hogs weighing from three to five hundred pounds. We shipped one last week that weighed nine hundred and twenty pounds. There have been heavier ones than that shipped from this station. The shipment of live hogs from this station to Chicago during the month of December 1870, amounted to twenty eight hundred and forty one head, and if the shipments for this month continue as they have, thus far, it will be nearly double. Pork is bringing from $4,75 to $5,50 per 100 lb, dressed Pork $5,75 to $6,25. Business is dull here at present, a great many people are out of employment.

There was a wedding here a few days ago, Mr. Daniel Alexander, was married to Miss Heckman, both parties have friends and relatives in Penns valley, to whom this item will be news,—the gentleman was a pupil of the writer in the old Rock Forge school, many years ago.

I have not seen very many Centre county folks this winter. A number of the people in this neighborhood are at present in the East visiting friends, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Musser of Lena left two weeks ago to pay a visit to their friends in Centre county, and I presume are by this time feasting on the fat of the land somewhere in the Loop, they expect to make a call with all their friends ere they return.

What has become of all the Buffalo Run news? Has that poetry machine frozen up, or run out of steam, or is it getting ready for a spring campaign. I expect if the owner of the machine sees the Reporter in its new dress, he will be for grinding out a poem on its stylish appearance. Emigration westward is again the cry here, all say let us sell and go west where we can get homes for nothing, some of those homes for nothing are good, others are good for nothing, let me say, where a man has a good comfortable home all paid for and is doing reasonably well, let him stick to it. I have lately received letters from different parties in the east requesting me to get them situations, to all such I would say, if you can get any kind of employment at home during the winter stick, to it (although you make but fifty cents per day,) until spring then if you still have the western fever, come on, there will then be room and work for all. The election in this county last fall went Democratic, an unlooked for event to nearly all. To-day it is snowing very fast, has been snowing since midnight, and still there is not two inches of snow lying on the level, but plenty of snow banks along fences and houses. This is one of the greatest counties for wind storms, I ever saw. There is no such thing as getting along as I sit here writing, the wind is howling fiercely and the snow is drifting in at every crevice. Stern winter is upon us in all its fierceness. I presume you had a mild winter thus far as well as we, last week the people talked of digging garden, now they are housing up and preparing to wait until spring does come. One thing I would like to know, are deer and bears plenty in and around the Bear Meadows this winter, who will let me know? I often think of the days and nights I spent in the Seven Mountains in search of game and feel sometimes as though I would like to spend a short time there now, to see what could be done but I think it is about time for me to close, hoping that the circulation of your excellent paper may be doubled and that it may prove a success.

COLORADO.

THE MAMMOTH TREE.

Thirty feet in Circumference, and 1300 Years Old.

Mr. Jas. Love, one of our subcribers, in Troy, O., sends us the following, which he clipped from an Ohio paper:

Editor Times: There is standing at present on the farm of Mr. Jacob Furrow in Lost Creek Township, Miami county, Ohio, a sycamore tree, which has for years been considered by the old settlers of this county the giant of the forest of the Miami Valley. Thinking a brief description of this tree may be of interest to many of your numerous readers, we send you a chronological, historical and descriptive account of the same. It stands on the left bank of Honey Creek, 40 ft from the eastern line of Miami county and about 80 rods from the town of Addison, Campaign county, Ohio.

Its age cannot be put down at less than 1300 years which would place its primitive days coeval with the time when Charlemagne was proclaimed emperor of Rome and the West. During the periods of ignorance and the decay of learning in the east, it was youthful. At the time of the conquest of Jerusalem by the Turks, which took place at or about the close of the tenth century, it had attained a stature that enabled it to look up with importance among its neighbors. When the Holy Year was instituted, or Rome was decaying, which was long before such a land as America was thought of, it was ranked among the greats. Perhaps often did the Indian hunter sit among its branches to watch and shoot the deer as they were want to come to a lick not far distant.

It hight is 100 feet with a base or stump which measures 10 feet across or more than 30 feet around. The first 12 feet of the body contains 12 cords of wood. The branches, not limbs, of which there are four, each diverges from the main body at an angle of about 35 degrees, and each branch bearing off in a different direction, reaches respectively towards an interm diate point of the compass.—Each branch measures, at the base, more that 3 yards, and contains each 10 cords of wood which would make at a moderate estimate, 50 cords of wood in the tree. Were the branches a continuous body the tree would be 460 feet high, with a diameter of six feet average. Were it in some of the best of our wood markets enough of money could be realized from its sale to purchase a half section of land, or it would furnish sufficient fuel for eight families of a moderate size during one year.—It contains lumber enough to build a church and school house sufficiently large to accommodate all the people of a common country neighborhood.—Were it sawed off smoothly near the ground a class of 50 scholars could stand upon the stump or upon the same a mechanic could have his work shop, a farmer could stand a team of four horses, graze 20 head of sheep, or winter a herd of 40 swine with no very great inconvenience unless the animals become great very suddenly.

Two Brothers Drowned--The Father Bereft of Reason in Consequence.

The following we copy from the Lancaster Express of Monday:

"Yesterday about noon a sad drowning accident occurred on the Conestoga, near Federal Springs, in Lancaster township, two and a half miles southwest of this city, by which two very interesting children lost their lives. The children were brothers, aged about eight and ten years, named Harman and Jesse Seilaman, sons of Mr. Charles Seilaman. It seems that the children asked permission of their father to go on the ice on the creek a short distance from their home, which was denied several times. Their appeals were so urgent, however, that he finally consented and went with them to the creek. The ice was soft and dangerous, a fact not known to the father. As soon as the three reached the creek both boys got on the ice, and were walking upon it, when a German man, residing in the neighborhood, knowing the treacherous nature of the ice, and seeing it quiver, motioned to them to go back. The warning was given too late, for almost immediately the ice gave way, and both boys were precipitated into the water. One of them sunk at once, but the other clung to a cake of ice. The father, who witnessed the catastrophe, speedily secured a rope and managed to get it within reach of his still surviving son. But just at that moment the ice tilted, and he also disappeared beneath and was drowned. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards. Another sad feature of the accident is the fact that the father has become bereft of his reason by the terrible calamity. Mr. Seilaman was a soldier in the late war, and this morning he appeared dressed in his uniform. He carried a cane and constantly pointed it in the direction of the creek, while he uttered incoherent exclamations."

New York, January 7.—An important decision was made this afternoon by Justice Brandy in the Supreme Court, relating to the right of stockholders to examine books of railroad companies. Mr. Churchill according to recitals in the writ, was the owner of seventy shares of Erie Railway common stock. He applied within thirty days before the election to Mr. Gould, President, and Mr. Otis, Secretary, for inspection of the books, and was denied such inspection. The case was argued before Justice Brady at the December term, and in the opioion delivered to-day, he decided that the relator was entitled to peremtory mandamus, and awarded him cost, inasmuch as he had not been permitted to examine the books of the company, so Mr. Gould was proceeded against as President of the company, and the company, by its demurrer admits what Mr. Gould denies. He refused costs to Mr. Gould.

Hon. John Covode had nine children. The deceased left property estimated to be worth between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the "Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County.
CENTRE HALL, Jan. 9th, 1871.

ASSETTS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurances made the past year	$21,826 78	
Of which amount there has been called in	654 80	
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		$21,171 98
To this add receipts into the Treasury and in the hands of Collectors, from assessment No. 6		2,761 77
Making the total available assetts of the Company, the past year		$23,933 77

EXPENSES.

Compensation to Directors	$36 35	
Salary of Secretary	100 00	
do Treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	119 29	
U. S. revenue tax and stamps	95 22	
Fire-proof safe $481,25—less am't paid by Secretary, $100	331 25	
Agents for collecting assessments No. 6,	135 08	
Election board, last year	5 00	
		$2,889 74

LOSSES.

Paid the past year:		
To Jno. H. Cooly,	$939 00	
" Eliza Mitchell	980 00	
" Wm Keller,	25 00	
" Rev. Fisher,	945 14	
		$2,889 74
Henry Witmer, note,		725 38
		$4,465 31
Total accruing assetts and funds of the Company the past year		19,468 46
To which add funds, heretofore reported for previous years	139,730 49	
Less, amount of notes expired, and cancelled by consent of parties	21,526 15	
		$118,204 34
Making the total available assetts of the Company, this day		$137,672 80
Risks and insurances taken the past year	280,060 91	
Same heretofore reported for previous years	3,320,399 75	
Grand total of risks and insurances taken since organization		$3,600,460 66
From which deduct policies expired and cancelled by consent of parties		172,544 83
Grand total of risks and insurances in force this day		3,427,915 83

Debts, Liabilities:—
Due Henry Witmer, $1,60.

GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.

Attest: ALEX. SHANNON, Sec'y.

At an election held the same day, the following members were elected Directors, for the ensuing year: Geo. Buchanan, Saml F Foster, Henry Keller, Amos Alexander, John Wolf, Joshua Potter, Jac. Hosterman, John Krumrine, J W Campbell, S G Herring, Jno Shannon, Sam. Gramley,

Whereupon the new board organized, and appointed the following officers:

President—Geo Buchanan.
Vice President—Joshua Potter.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—Alx. Shannon. 13 jn. 3t

Appalling Accident.

London, January 12.—An appalling accident has just accurred at Sheffield, England. The explosion took place in a colliery in the vicinity of that town, in which a number of men were engaged at work. So far as has been ascertained thirty-seven men have been killed. It is probable that the calamity may prove still greater on investigation than it now appears.

During the year 1870, there was a total of 255,506 emigrants reached our shores, or some three thousaud less than during the year 1869. Germany and Ireland furnish us the largest proportion of our foreign population, in fact nearly as much as all the other nations of the earth combined. While Ireland has increased slightly over the emigration of 1869, Germany has fallen off nearly thirty thousand.

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ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the following described real Estate, situate in Potter township, property 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, Penn'a, one thereof beginning at a stone at the corner of Wm. Armagast's land, thence by mountain land south 69½ degrees, west 4 9-100 perches to a stone, thence by land of Adam Stein north 38 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 69½ degrees, east 4 9-100 perches, thence by land of Wm. Armagast south 38 degrees, east 68 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.

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News! See Here!
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