CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., March 17, '71

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

THANKS.—Capt. M'Clellan, M. C. has our thanks for favors from Washington.

Representative Meck has our thanks for doc's from Harrisburg.

The radical work of re-construction has been both a failure and a humbug from the start, and the re-construction acts are a disgrace to our staure books. Every attempt of congress, in this matter, since the close of the war has been a miserable failure, and congres has had to do its work over each session, because reconstruction was nothing more than an attempt to force the south into going for radicalism. Where carpet baggers did succeed in getting temporary foothold trouble has inevitably followed. No less than four radical governors are now on trial for crimes and misdemeanors. They are Holden of North Carolina, Clayton of Arkansas, Butler, of Nebrasba, and Reed of Florida. What a commentary this is on the beauties of reconstruction! How it redounds to the credit of the party of "grand moral ideas."

From a list of jurors printed in another column, it will be seen that Samuel Nathan, colored, of Miles, has been drawn a juror, for week commencing Monday April 17th. This is the second instance of a colored juror being drawn in this state since the passage of the 15th amendment—in one of the eastern counties, a few weeks ago, a colored man was also drawn as a juror. We hope this circumstance will not occasion any rivalry and ill feeling among Mr. Nathan's brother jurors of the radical persuasion for the same week, in that each one may be ambitious to be seated aside of Samuel, much less do we hope that any of them who have gone the full length of worship for the African, will turn up his nose if Samuel's chair in the box be next to said radical friend, for we assure such an one that the "coming man" is plenty good enough to sit aside of, eat with and sleep with any Centre county rad., for thus were teachings of radical politico-theologians. We have heard of rads turning up their noses because Samuel Nathan, colored, has been edrawn as a juror, which comes with a very bad grace from the lovers of the "man and brother," and looks a little inconsistent. Come, now, take courage, and swallow a little of your own medicine, prepare your nasals, and don't go back on the negro.

Reports from southern Kansas state that there is likely to be a repetition of the reign of terror that existed there last fall, which culminated in the hanging of six or eight reputed horse theives.

So; we thought that under radical rule Kansas would enjoy the sweets of peace and quiet, and no longer bleed. Horse thieves and fugitive government plunderers find in Kansas a congenial clime.

King William of Prussia and President Grant.

On the 2nd of January 1861, William became king, and on the 18th of October following, was crowned, and placing the "golden round of sovereignty" upon his own head, said, "I wear the crown by the favor of God and nobody else." Our sovereign Ulysses, on approving the 15th amendment the constitution said, "I have given four million negro votes to the radical party." William denies indebtedness to the people for wearing the crown, and Ulysses claims the credit of crushing the "white trash" mud-sills by elevating the negro over them, rejoices in the act, and in 1871 holds his "carnival" preparatory to the establishing imperialism in the United States. He issues his edict, and the white men are routed and discharged from arsenals, forts, custom houses, &c, to make room for his negro wards. We have seen the elective franchise in the cities of New York and Philadelphia controled by the satraps of Grant and his soldiery, and in true royal style he has issued his fiat to enforce in every state the elective franchise of the negro at the point of the bayonet, sending forth his pimps, spies and informers in command of the army to disfranchise the white man at the people's expense, to aid him and his party to consolidate states and establish an elective monarchy. He has his paper mills in operation, grinding out greenbacks, sending them all over the Union, selling them at one hundred dollars for eighty based upon printed bonds whose holders are exempt from all taxes, with interest payable in gold to the bondholder, and frauds, swindling, robbery and defalcations rampant with the fiscal custodions of the people's money. The public lands, from which the government received millions of revenue, given away to pet railroad speculators. San Domingo must be purchased with the people's money to secure thousands of negro votes for the radical party. We have two currencies in circulation—depreciated paper for the people, and GOLD for the federal administration and its official buccaneers. The defeated congressional carpet baggers hover around Washington city, contesting the seats of those elected by the people, and the treasury must be fleeced to pay them—so Mr. Dawes, radical, in his place in congress, informs us that a hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid this session of congress to those contestant pets of the administration, and here we are compelled after six years of peace, to pay oppressive and unjust taxes, and for what? That we may have a great and splendid government, and in order to have it so, immense revenue must be raised from the people, who are bound down under the load of taxes, direct and indirect, so that we find a swarm of federal tax-gatherers covering the land for the enrichment of themselves and their masters; and this in addition to state taxes; thus the people are doubly oppressed, and between the federal marchalls and state sheriffs, are ground to dust, and now we find Grant and Boutwell rejoice at the defeat of the repeal of the income tax, and the command has gone forth that all the unjust taxes must be collected forthwith, to support his embryo imperial court and to assist him in following his admired prototype, king William, who annihilated a republican form of government in France. In like manner Grant is attempting to destroy the federative principles and rights of the states of this Union—and like King William, president Grant has studied one passage of scripture so thoroughly that it is quite at his finger ends, and has given it his approbation:

"There went out a decree in the days of Claudius Ceasar, that the world should be taxed."

Grant is making a big push to have Sumner removed from the senate committee on foreign affairs, and the thing premises to cause a rupture in the party. Frelinghuysen, of N. Jersey, is Grant's choice for the place.

Mr. Fish intends to retire from the the state department and it is rumored that senator Morton will be Grant's secretary of state.

Gran's Humiliation of Sumner.

Grant has revenged himself upon the Massachusetts Senator, for the present, but we think Charles will knock the segar out of Ulysees' mouth one of these days, when he rises in the senate. The President has succeeded in humiliating Sumner, by having him removed from the chairmanship of the senate committee on foreign relations. On the 9th the caucus of republican senators met at eleven o'clock, with a full attendance. The committee consisting of Messrs. Howe, Sherman, Nye, Pool and Morrill, appointed to arrange the standing committees reported that they had performed their duty, and submitted a report.

Senator Cameron was placed at the head of the foreign relations committee, and Mr. Sumner as chairman of a new committee, to be called elections Mr. Sumner immediately arose and declined the proffered chairmanship, and challenged criticism upon his conduct during the twelve years he had served upon the committee of foreign relations. Mr. Sumner spoke for a few minutes and then withdrew from the caucus. It is not known what influenced the caucus committee to change the programme agreed upon last night, to make Mr. Morton chairman in place of Mr. Sumner.

After Mr. Sumner left the caucus, Mr. Howe took the floor and defended the course of his committee in removing Mr. Sumner from his foreign relations chairmanship, and said that Mr. Sumner was a bitter enemy of the present administration, and that it was absolutely necessary that a change should be made in the interest of the republican party. Mr. Sherman followed, taking an opposite view, and claiming that no reason existed for removing Mr Sumner, and that it was an insult to republicans in all sections of the country. Mr. Trumbull followed, taking the same view, and defending Mr. Sumner from the charges made against him. After Mr. Trumbull had concluded, Mr. Schurz took the floor and advocated Mr. Sumner's position.

Mr. Sumner's friends say they will be able to defeat the action of the caucus committee, and have him retained in his present chairmanship. Failing to do this, Messrs. Wilson, Sherman, Morrill, Schurz and other say they will take the matter from the caucus into the open senate, and there, where the proceedings are public.

Some of the President's strongest friends regret deeply that he has been led into recommending the displacement of Mr. Sumner from the position which he has held for ten years, hazarding, as it does, the future success of the republican party.

The excitement this morning was very great, and the most careful observers say that if the caucus ratifies the action of its committee, a split in the republican party is inevitable. It has transpired that the programme for the removal of Mr. Sumner was arranged between the President and several senators on Monday and was carried out by Senator Anthony, who, it is alleged, agreed to appoint a committee to arrange the standing committees named by the President but failed to keep his agreement and named only one senator, Mr. Howe, out of five whom the President desired to constitute the committee.

The motion pending in caucus is to recommit the report of the committee.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The debate in the republican senatorial caucus on the proposal to remove Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations was hot and exciting on both sides for several hours. The debate continued and was finally closed by the caucus sustaining the proposition of the committee contained in their report for displacing Sumner. A vote was taken on the matter and resulted in a majority of four in favor of removal.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Sumner will still have a place on the committee. Up to the very latest the friends of Senator Sumner entertained the hope that the caucus would decide in his favor.

The Great Father-in-law of the Administration.

[Washington Correspondence Cin., Com.]

As I sat to-day in my place in the reporters' gallery or the Senate, the main door to the chamber below swung open with a bang that indicated the approach of royalty, and all eyes were turned to see first the majestic nose and then the graceful body of the High Custodian of the Bootjack and Keeper of the Royal Card Basket, Brig. Gen. Dent, step in. Advancing in a gracious, dignified manner to the first step of the serious leading down to the main floor, the High Custodian assumed a lofty attitude. He placed his left hand in the small of his military back, and pressing the other upon his custodial heart, he gazed at the Vice-President in that top-loftical style peculiar to Edwin Forrest in "Metamora," when he makes some incisive remarks touching his inability to get up a lie at a moment's notice.

Soon as the eagle glance of the majestic Dent caught the eye of the Vice-President, he hinged his *corpus* at that point where the legs end and the body begins, making a motion very like that indulged in by little boys when other little boys give them an unexpected punch in the lower part of the digestive apparatus. He then said something no one could hear, when through the mysterious motion, turned on his military heel, lifted his beaver to his majestic, military head, and then disappeared from our longing gaze through the opened doorway of the Senate chamber.

What is is to live in an age and country where these great historical scenes can be witnessed! I feel thankful, I may say that I feel to assert, as my old friend the Rt. Rev. Maxwell, P. G., was wont to say, that I rejoice at my good luck. D. P.

NEGROES AND CARPETBAGGERS.

Last Hours of the Radical Legislature of Louisiana—A Horrible Drunken Orgie Closed with Burlesque Religious Services—Practical Result of Radicalism in the South.

[From the New Orleans Times, March 3.]

Any one who, in days past, has been an observer of the disgraceful proceedings of the Legislature of Louisiana, who could have been present last night during the closing hours of that body, might have imagined that by some magic influence he had been transported to the scene of some jolly carousal on the boarders of Abyssinia or Dahomey.

RIOTING.

The House proceeded to business, and for a few minutes there was comparative quiet. But soon a discontented cabal, which had been disappointed in certain pet schemes, and wished to stave off all other business, raised another general row, and for a space of ten minutes there was such a howling and wild uproar as only the inmates of Bedlam can ever know. A concert of wolves, or the caterwauling of a troupe of angry mousers, would most aptly typify the scene. One gentlemen becoming more excited than seemed necessary, the Speaker very politely requested him

"NOT TO TEAR HIS BREECHES."

Amid the unparalleled confusion and hubbub that ever and anon prevailed, the Speaker, Mr. Carter, a quiet young man from Cameron parish, stood puffing his fragrant Havana, and beating the devil's tatoo on the table before him. He seemed fully aware of the important provisions of all the bills proposed, and whenever the ayes and noes were called, he invariably decided that the needed provision was carried. Sometimes the noes were louder and more obstreperous than the ayes, but Carter knew a thing or two, and always decided,

"THE AYES HAVE IT."

That was the way to do it, and the only way under the circumstances. The Speaker at one time remarked, "The noise is so great I can't hear," and, with a pleasant *equiroque*, continued "I am partially deaf, and have but one ear, but it would take forty ears to hear all your motions." About 10:30 o'clock many of the members and a goodly crowd of the lobbyites had punished their regular quart of benzine, and the yelling became intensified. Howls, whoops.

SCREECHES, AND CAT-CALLS

swelled upon the agitated air, as if a thousand devils had been let loose and each vied with the other in keeping up the hideous chorus. The prolonged and deafening cries or calls for the yeas and nays were absolutely stunning. The thing ended in a riot—several negroes got into

A SCUFFLE ON THE SPEAKERS STAND.

They grasped one another with that fraternal and awkward hug peculiar to the bear tribe, chairs and tables were overturned, inkstands rolled and rattled across the floor, and tables and paper strewn about the hall in most admired confusion. In the midst of this a shrill, piping voice announced somewhere in the scrimmage that the Senate had adjourned *sine die*, which announcement was received with dirisive yells and cries of

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF,"

"How are poor feet," "Bully boy with a glass eye," &c. The Senate, it was understood in the lobby, had fizzled out like a gorged anaconda surfeited with a hearty meal, and now its members and attaches poured into the House to witness its death throes and add to the confusion, which had taken the shape of a

DAHOMIAN ORGIE,

and only lacking the cooking man to make the semblance complete. It was evident that "fire-water" had gained the supremacy, and now ruled the roast. As early as 9 o'clock the members, white and black, could have been seen dodging out of the hall in search of refreshments; but at this witching hour the

WHISKEY BEGAN TO FLOW

in delicate streamlets. Anon it flowed in rivers, and then swelled in torrents that confused the brain and made the tongue voluble. Members left their seats and crowded the aisles, and the mixture of colors became so promiscuous as to have puzzled the most expert adapter of the hues most appropriate to bouquets of this character. The noise increased with the flow of strong drinks, and as scores of voices rose each above the other, the din became

A HIDEOUS BABEL,

exceeding anything known in the heaven above or the earth beneath. The crowd boiled and seethed like potatoes in a pot, or as the hell broth in the dance of witches, as described in Macbeth:

Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

Not Hecate and her skinny attendants could have brewed a more infernal mixture. Further business was impossible, and the time for adjournment having now clearly arrived, a venerable colored chaplian, amid the din and row, was called upon for

A BENEDICTION

At its conclusion, the throng disintegrated, pouring out into the street, a motley yelling mass, redolent of the fumes of gin, tobacco, and Bouquet d'Afrique. A lame nigger then stumped around the empty halls, putting out the lites. A yellow cur dog, that during the din had quietly slept in the corner, ran yelping down the stairway. A predatory tom cat on the roof set up a dismal caterwaul, and as it died away shuddering on the midnight air, the last faint trace of the Legislature of '71 vanished into foetid oblivion. Pah!

Prof. H. Meyer, formerly of the Centre Co. Normal Institute, will open a Select School at Centre Hall, April 10th, a sufficient number of students having already been obtained to commence with, with still room for young ladies and gentlemen from a distance.

Government Officer Boiled to Death.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says: A chronicle of daily events is seldom called upon to inform the public of a more terrible death than yesterday befell Captain Thomas J. Barry, a worthy government storekeeper, at the distillery of Fleischman & Co., near Sedamsville

How the heart-rending accident occurred is now conjecture; possibly it will always remain so After dinner he was seen sitting by an open window of the distillery reading. Below him, on the outside of this apartment, was an open tub, containing the worm. Frequently the water contained in this vessel became boiling hot from the heated vapor within. It was so yesterday. Later in the afternoon Captain Barry was needed in the line of his duty as storekeeper, and was sought about the premises. Not being found, a messenger was sent to Sedamsville, with no more success. This awakened apprehension, and a more careful search about the distillery was made. At last the hat of the unfortunate man was discovered near the tub, and the terrible thought came flashing into the mind that the storekeeper might be in this vessel. With fears for the worst the contents of the tub were examind.

There the body of the officer was found literally boiled. Whether as he sat he was suddenly seized with a fainting fit, or had fallen asleep and tumbled in, or had fallen in unawares while looking into the vessel, is left entirely to conjecture.

Exit the Two-Thirds.

To day inaugurates a decided change for the better in the political condition of the United States. The two thirds power of the Republicans is broken in the new Congress meeting at noon, and from this happy consequence of the elections last fall it resulted that the people of the United States are no longer at the utter mercy of a political party. The balance of the government is restored. The Republican two-thirds in Congress, now dead and gone, for they dare not unseat enough of the opposition to restore it, is at the bottom of much that blackens our Federal annals in these four years past, and in the face of that vote is seen the popular condemnation of that infamous spawn it begot, The fourteenth amendment, with its sneaking, pot-house laws to enforce it; the fifteenth amendment with its South Carolina Legislatures and its promising crop of bayonet election laws for Northern as well as for Southern polls; that disgraceful farce, impeachment; Howard's African bureau; the hideous drama of reconstruction and re-reconstruction, would never have been possible but for this now nefunct two-thirds. How it was made matched what it did. At first Drake, assuming to represent Missouri, and Cresswell, affecting to be a Senator from Maryland, brought the Senate majority up to the required pitch, the House then having it. Afterwards came Brownlow and the West Virginia tribe; and latterly, that Falstaff's legion which swarmed up from the South heavily reinforced Senate and House. Many of them—more of them by several than ought to be out of the penitentiary, if all tales be true—yet linger, but their worst power is over; the Radical two-thirds is departed.—World

Important Decision Concerning Promisory Notes.

The following is the substance of a legal decision which appeared in the Legal Journal of this week. Our readers will do well to bear in mind as it may save them loss of several dollars which might result from neglect to fill the blank neccessarily left in printed for notes, in case the paper should come into possession of a *bona fide* holder after having passed through the hands of a rascally one: By a decision of Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, it is held that, where a blank had been left in a note, at the time of filling up, singning and delivery, and afterwards had been increased in amount by writing over the blank, the maker, was answerable for the full face of the note as altered, after it had passed to a *bona fide* holder for value, in the usual course of business. The case was that of Garrard vs. Hadden, error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. The maker of the note filled in the words "one hundred," leaving a blank between the words "hundred" and "dollars" in the printed form. The payee afterwards filled the blank, by inserting "and fifty," thus making the note call for "one hundred and fifty dollars." In this condition it was purchased by the plaintiff, and the drawer refusing to pay the face of the note, suit was entered. There was nothing on the face of the note to show the slightest alteration, and the handwriting and the ink were the same, and there was no crowding of the words, the blank giving ample room. The drawer was held to have invited the fraud of his own negligence in delivering a note that admitted tampering with. He could have saved all difficulty by scoring the blank with the pen. As between the maker and the payee, the alteration would have made the note void, but not so as between the drawer and an innocent holder for value. The Chief Justice, after citing the authorities on the point says: "We think this rule is unecessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper, and at the same time increase the care of drawers and acceptors of said paper, and also of bankers, brokers, and others in taking it. This rule will not apply to cases where the alteration is apparent on the face of the paper."

The Tax payers of the state, from whose treasury $25,000 have beep taken to pay for Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg says the Morning Patriot, are notified that their picture is on exhibition at No. 1003, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Admission, 25 cents. Their interest in this announcement will be enhanced when they learn that Professor Lawrence will describe the picture, and read Colonel M'Michael's address at 3 o'clock and 8½ o'clock p. m. daily. Professor Lawrence is said to be a good, sonorous reader, who brings out admirably the strong points in the speech and the picture. No one, we are informed, can comprehend the great events that took place at Gettysburg, in July, 1863, without seeing Rothermel's painting, and hearing the professor's explanations and readings of Colonel M'Michael's speech. It is doubtful whether General Meade, himself, knew anything about the battle until he saw the picture. Admission, 25 cents. Price $25,000.

Washington, February 28.—There was not only an interesting but an exciting time in the House to-day on the coal question. The tariff men were so suddenly stripped up that they utterly failed to recover in time to make even a respectable showing on the record. While Mr Ben Butler had one eye on the Clerk, who was leisurely reading his Ku-Klux bill, and another on the ceiling, and with no ears in the boisterous confusion on the floor, nor eyes to see to the clock which showed that his hour had gone by, Mr. Fernado Wood quietly arose, threw Mr. Butler off his feet, and plumped right before the House a joint resolution to repeal all laws or parts of laws which levied a duty on foreign coal.

Butler looked stolid with astonishment and then blustered for the floor, but the speaker recognized Mr. Wood. Pig-iron Kelly almost grew black in the face, while the Democratic side was filled with merriment at the Republican discomfiture. But there was no room for discussion, for Mr. Wood moved to suspend the rules and put the resolution at once on its passage. The Republicans scattered like a flock of pigeons as the roll call proceeded, and only forty-three of them and two Maryland Democrats were found voting against the resolution The West and some from the East came aroned the Democratic standard and voted in column till the result—142 for free coal to 45 against it. When the vote was announced the Democratic side indulged in applaus, for the fight was handsomely won. The resolution goes to the Senate tomorrow, and there is an excelent prospect of its passage.

The great mogul of the Republican party in newspaperdom at last is Horace Greely. He is now engaged in spying out the land on the Presidential question and has come to the following conclusions:

Firstly, That the next election will be very closely contested,—more closely contested than any election since 1844, when the Democrats were triumphant.

Secondly. That the Republican party are undecided as to the policy of renominating General Grant for their candidate.

A convict in the Indiana penitentiary asks a pardon for the following reason:

"It is true I have only 11 months longer to serve, but it is now thought that our present superintendent will be removed and a Democrat put in 11 place, consequently we fear we will have a hard time under a Democrat superintendent, as the convicts are principally Republicans."

Large Fire at Petroleum Centre.

Pittsburg, March 10.—At an early hour this morning a fire originated in the Buffalo house at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, which place was composed almost entirely of wooden buildings. The fire spread across the street and on both sides as far south as Aiken's hall, and north to the bank of the creek, leaving the American house standing. Fifty-eight buildings, dwellings and stores, besides, barns, etc., were destroyed, the fire sweeping five acres clear.

Election of United States Senator.

Richmond, March 14.—The legislature to-day elected John W. Johnston, conservative, for United States senator, by 108 votes, to 50 votes for John R. Popham, the republican nominee.

New Hampshire Democratic.

Concord, March 14.—The annual election for governor and members of the legislature was held in this state to-day.

The republican majority in the state in 1870 was 1,363. The state committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, proclaimed a probability of an increase upon these figures.

The returns come in slowly. Returns from 108 towns give Weston 16,821, and Pike 19,415—a republican loss of 1,057. This almost positively insures the success of the democrat ticket.

STILL LATER.

Concord, March 15—1 a. m.—The latest returns make the election of Weston certain—by probably 1,000 or 2,000 majority.

The indications point to the election of two democratic congressmen in the Second and Third districts. The house of representatives is uncertain, but the senate is democratic.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Boston, March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad was held at the office of the company in Sear's building to-day, the president, Oliver Ames, in the chair. The report of the president acknowledges that the earning this far have been very unsatisfactory, but takes an encouraging view of the future. He states that many improvements will be made this year, not the least of which will be the completion of the bridge across the Mississippi river at Omaha. Mr. Ames proposes to issue $2'500,000 of twenty-eight per cent. mortgage bonds, to provide means for the completion of the bridge.

The principal sources of income this year are in the mines of Colorado and Utah, the sale of lands and the transportation of tea and silks, from China and Japan.

The report concludes with a recapitulation of the history of the congressional interference with the management of the road, and an assertion that the result is the restoration of the credit of the company, with a great advance in all its securities.

The report was unanimously adopted, after which the following officers were chosen and the meeting adjourned until next year: President, Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania; secretary, E. A. Rolins, of New Hampshire; board of directors, Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; John Duff, of Massachusetts; Elisha Atkins, of Massachusetts; Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; L. P. Morton, of New York; Royal C. Robbins, of Massachusetts; James Brooks, of New York; G. N. Dodge, of Iowa; Siddey Dillon, of New York; C. S. Rushnell, of Connecticut; John Edgar Thomson, of Pennsylvania; Andrew Cornegie, of New York; George M. Pullman, of Illinois, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Massachusetts.

AN ACT.

To provide for the compulsory education of children of sound mental and physical health between the ages of six and eleven years.

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this Commonwealth having the charge, control or care of any child or children of sound mental and physical health between the ages of six and eleven years to cause or allow the habitual absence of such child or children from attendance at the common schools or from schools known as private schools or academies, or from other sources of regular and competent education; and such permission or neglect on the part of the person or persons aforesaid, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, he, she or they so offending, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one dollar for each and every child, and for each and every day so absent from their neglect or permission as aforesaid, or undergo an imprisonment in the county jail or work house for a period not exceeding one day for each and every child, and for each and every day so absent from their neglect or permission, or both at the discretion of the court.

The above is a copy of the first section of a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to compel parents to send their children to school at the tender age of six years, pay a fine or go to jail. Think of a poor widow, who is obliged to wash or sew to maintain her small children, say she has two, who do not go to schools, and may receive instruction at home; the children grabbers demand a dollar a day for each child for the entire time they are absent, which may be three months. She cannot of course pay the fine, and must be torn from her children and suffer imprisonment, six months in the county jail or workhouse! whilst her children are left to starve or be sent to the poor house. This is the work of Republican legislators; this the humanity and tolerance of the radical party. Concerning the spirit of this bill we shall have something further to say in the future, notwithstanding the deserved fate it has met in the Legislature, having been negatived. That a thousand instances like the one we have above noted, are not to immediately happen in this State, is no fault of the Radical leaders.—Pittsburg Post.

During the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, of North Carolina a negro swore that he and four others of his race had dressed as Ku Klux, in February of last year in Alamance county, and had whipped three negroes. This was one of the acts which Governor Holden had pleaded in justification for placing Alamance county under martial law.

Washington reports say that Senator Sumner is about to make a bitter attack on Grant. But Grant's friends say that if bitters had any effect on him he would have died in St. Louis.

The spring term of Prof. H Meyer's high-school, at Centre Hall, will commence April 10th. Students from abroad invited.

We have received the first number of a new candidate for public favor called *Once a Week*, the Young Ladies' Own Journal, published by Frank Leslie, New York. Its original tales, its miscellaneous matter, its admirable illustrations and carefully selected fashion plates, together, form an excellent periodical, and especially adapted to the fireside.

A NEW HEALTH JOURNAL.—*Health and Home* is the title of a new Health Magazine, of 44 pages royal octavo, just issued in very neat form by W. R. DE PUY & BROTHER, 806 Broadway, New York. In their prospectus the publishers promise a high-toned, practical heath journal, edited not in the interest of any medical party or clique, but one which shall "gleen from all fields, hold under contribution *all schools of medicine*, and seek aid from all intelligent accessible teachers." The first number now before us has a varied and inviting table of contents, which needs only to be seen in order to awaken attention. It furnishes not only a number of elaborately prepared papers, but also a great variety of miscellaneous "facts, hints, remedies, etc.," for the family circle. The publishers offer it to subscribers at $1.50 a year, and call for canvassers in all parts of the country, to whom they will pay large cash commissions.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—Devoted to Music and matters appertaining thereto. Each No. contains about 25 sheets of music for instruments and voice. J L Peters, 559 Broadway, N. Y. $3 a year; single copies, 30cts each.

Contents.—God Bless the Little Church around the Corner; Katy Mac Neal. Song and Chorus; *My* Dear Old Sunny Home; Mignone. Song and Chorus; Heaven claims her as an Angel. Trio and Chorus; Jesus, I my Cross have Taken. Quartet; I will arise and go to my Father. Sacred, &c.

GOOD HEALTH.—A Journal of Physical and Mental-Culture. Alex. Moore, 21 Farnklin St., Boston, Monthly 20 cts.; yearly $2; six copies, $10.

Contents.—The Water we Drink—War Surgery—On Poisons—Public Murder and Suicide—What to Eat—Condiments—Consumption—The Alchemists, &c. &c.

8 O'CLOCK.

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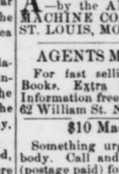

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NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Condo, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby called upon to come forward and make settlement without delay, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated.

DANIEL RUNKLE,
CYRUS CONDO,
Administrators.

mar16.6t

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—The undersigned has a large quantity of the Early Rose Potatoes for sale. These potatoes are earlier and yield more largely than any other kind. To be had at reasonable rates.

J. C. KAMP
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ATTENTION FARMERS.—The undersigned offers a large quantity of Norway Oats for sale. This oats yields twice as much as any other oats. RATES—Single Bushel $2,00 or three Bushels $5,00. Orders may be left at the Old Fort and accompanied by the cash, or by calling upon the undersigned near Farmers Mills.

feb25.2m. JAS A. M'CLINTICK

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given, that an election of the stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg & Youngmanstown Turnpike Company, will be held at the public house of Geo. Miller, at Woodward, on the second Tuesday, of March, 14th, 1871, between the hours of 10 oclock, a. m., and 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

ROBT FOSTER
feb24.3t. President.

J. H. Reifsnyder

Justice of the Peace, Surveyor, and Conveyancer.

Attends to collections, surveying and dividing of lands. Particular attention given to those having land, or property for sale, or desiring to buy. Deeds Mortgages &c., &c; drawn and acknowledged upon short notice, and reasonable terms.

Office over Snook's Store Millheim, Pa. feb10.3m

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'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

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