

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 5, '71

TERMS.—The Centre Hall Reporter is published weekly at \$2 per year in advance, or \$3 when sent by mail.

Advertisements.—Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate. Business cards at five lines, \$3 per year.

Communications.—Communications for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of private nature, including notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line.

Business notices.—Business notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge.

Our terms of sale are cash in advance. The country 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 description is paid up to such an amount as appears on a receipt.

Persons receiving notices by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received.

Spittoons for Sambo.

Under radical reconstruction, as is well known to the readers of the REPORTER, the government of South Carolina has fallen into the hands of the negroes, who have spent more money, during one session of the legislature than was spent in any previous five years.

Their extravagance was so great that the taxrate, to meet their squandings, is now higher upon real estate than the market value of the lands.

Their squandings, during the late session of the legislature, ordered the purchase of \$5 spittoons for each legislative Sambo, which is one of the many items of darkey extravagance that now bankrupt the state.

Pinckney and Calhoun, and other great statesmen of South Carolina, in by-gone days, were content with one dollar spittoon, and under them the state knew no extravagance and taxation, but now Sambo and Cuffy fill the seats of the once renowned and great in the legislative halls, and they must have \$5 spittoons to receive their odious saliva.

However, this is genuine reconstruction and radicalism may say it is all right—cheap spittoons for white statesmen, and fine and gilded and costly boxes for the darkey to spit into.

Robbery under Form of Law.

One of the most odious measures of the radical congress, was the enactment of the income tax law. It was distasteful to every citizen, democrat and republican, and none upheld it but the army of assessors and tax-gatherers called into existence thereby.

The people have for several years loudly clamored for a repeal of this loathsome measure, but a radical congress only hooted at the cry. The N. Y. Sun, edited by Dana, Lincoln's assistant secretary of war, talks in plain and truthful language of the responsibility of his party in the matter. The Sun says:

Will the income tax be continued? Most assuredly it will, if the Republican managers in Congress think the people will submit to it. Their course in respect to it has from the beginning been that of a gang of robbers.

In 1862, when the tax was first imposed, they voted that it should continue till June 30, 1866, and no longer. Next, two years later, they voted that it should continue till 1870, and they voted that in 1870 they would repeal it.

They repealed it, and they re-imposed it. They re-imposed it, and they re-repealed it. They re-repealed it, and they re-re-imposed it. They re-re-imposed it, and they re-re-repealed it. They re-re-repealed it, and they re-re-re-repealed it.

It is said that the editor of the Beliefonte Republican saw more of Warner's circus than any other man in our country. It followed him around Beliefonte, was the first to go in and the last one to come out of the show. We think he did this because he expected Deast Butler was in a cage with the menagerie. The beast was offered to Warner, and refused on account of his stealing propensities.

We see it intimated that Minister Curtin—our Andrus—is expected to return home from the Russian mission. It is his mission, in some significance in it. Either Cameron, who carries Grant in his pocket, leaving his recall or making the place so unpleasant for Mr. Curtin, as to make him prefer heading in his resignation, rather than the subsequent return of Cameron, the power behind the throne, or he may wish to return in order to look after his chances for the next vacancy in the United States Senate, from this date, in which Cameron will either resign, or be elected, or attempt to have one of his legitimate friends and tools elected, and defeat "our Andrus," or any of the Curtin wing, for the place.

Minister non holds his seat by the vote of men, who were elected to the legislature as Curtin men, and when nine-tenths of the radical party of Pennsylvania preferred Curtin but Simon's gold was all powerful and a round hundred thousand did the thing.

The PAPER which expired at Pittsburgh last night, was for four men in a sheriff's sale the other day, among the printers of that city. Most of the material was cut, and the paper was in use only 3 months. The paper was started with a view to crowd out the Post, the old democratic paper—where the stanchest of western Penna. But the western democracy could not be made to see it. It was an evidence that it has that depression, confidence and support at all times, and is richly deserving of the west which it so richly deserves. Long may the Post live!

There are rumors again from Washington that Secretary Fish intends resigning from Grant's cabinet, about June 1st, and that his successor will come from New York.

The official statement of the losses of the communists in Paris, to Thursday sum up 9,000 killed and wounded besides 3,000 prisoners.

The manufacturers of East Pennsylvania, held a meeting in Philadelphia, a few days ago, and agreed to advance the price of nails ten per cent, per keg.

Our legislative fathers at Harrisburg want more pay—we think they get enough, and if they do not think so, let them go home. They are asking seven dollars per extra for every day since 7th of April. Let the year and ways be filled.

The Border Damage Bill.

The following is a bill as it passed the senate on 27th ult.

An act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the claims of the citizens of the counties of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Perry for extraordinary losses sustained during the rebellion as adjudicated by the several acts of assembly, approved April 16, 1862, April 22, 1863, February 15, 1866, and April 9, 1868, be subjected to a careful revision by two commissioners in the county of York, two in the county of Franklin, two in the county of Adams, two in the county of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the courts of common pleas of said several counties, and the governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the government in the revision of the same.

SECTION 2. That the amount of the claims of the citizens of the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Perry, and two in the counties of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Adams and Bedford, to be appointed by the courts of common pleas of said several counties, and the governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the government in the revision of the same.

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Negroes are hard-headed in Brazil.

A South American correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes:

The negro "niggers," everything on his head, from a small paper hat to a grand plane, and on "the head," a lady spending the hot months in Tjucra ordered her piano sent out from the city, distance about twelve miles, appointing eight negroes to carry it.

That on the day appointed eight negroes made their appearance at White's hotel in Tjucra with the said piano riding on their woolly heads—having brought it the entire distance, including the mountainous route, without stopping for rest upon the way. Before setting it down these jolly negroes paraded it about the yard with a singing march, to show that they were not in the least done up by their performance.

These negroes must surely have hard heads, for they are the only support of the radical party.

THE CANNON CITY COLONISTS.—To-night says the Look Haven Republican, upwards of forty of our citizens leave this country for the purpose of visiting the shoddy in Cannon City, Mitchell county, Kansas. This new city, situated in the Central part of that State, at the Fork of Solomon River, and at present contains about four hundred inhabitants. The city contains a number of grand hotels, a first class hotel, U. S. Land office, five stores, one of which is said to be the largest west of Topeka—several law offices, smith shops, and the nearest railroad station.

The place is said to be a grand one, and is the seat of the great iron and steel industry of the West. The city is situated on the banks of the Solomon River, and is the seat of the great iron and steel industry of the West.

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The Revolution a War Against the Peasants.

(From the London Spectator, April 1.)

It appears to be certain that the group of men who direct the movement of which the House of Commons is the Speaker's gavel adjourning the House, though there may be a chief behind him, have decided to strive for a completely new organization of France.

Weary of the yoke of the peasants, which for twenty years has been pressed upon the necks of the great cities, they are determined to make a revolution, but not in subordination to her. In their own language, the ten great cities are in the American sense, states in federal alliance with her. But their own language, the ten great cities are in the American sense, states in federal alliance with her.

In all their proclamations the idea reappears, now in a demand that the autonomy of the cities shall be recognized by the Assembly, again in a suggestion that it shall be inserted in the charter, and again in a demand for a new proposal more or less wild for a treaty of peace with France.

The idea, as yet vague and distinct, like a shadow rather than a figure, is reported to be due to Assi, who has had a long conversation with the great cities. The House seemed pre-disposed to have a little fun, and the rules were almost unanimously suspended.

Butler squared himself and sailed into Senator Davis, denouncing him in the most unparliamentary terms. The scene in the Senate in which he and Senator Davis figured so conspicuously, he appealed to the House to know which was the greatest blackguard.

The House seemed very unamused by the opinion that they were to compare in the case, giving Butler the palm for blackguardism over all comers, including carpet-baggers, seal-wags and what not.

Having disposed of Mr. Davis in this manner, he turned to the question of silver ware and bank robberies in New Orleans, protesting to High Heaven that he had fairly accounted for all the money and spoons and things that came into the city.

It is a goodly list of those who have given them *pièces de terre* in which their principles may triumph, by the communists because they think socialism more manageable within limited areas—just the idea of the American Federals and of the radical republicans because it would emancipate city-life from the control of the peasants' nominees. Whether they intend that each city should govern the province round it, as Florence governed Tuscan, or that each city should govern its own territory, as Florence governed Tuscan, or that each city should govern its own territory, as Florence governed Tuscan.

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