CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
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Centre Hall, Pa., Aug., 11, '71.

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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.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

The following are the names of the candidates placed in nomination by the Democratic County Convention, which assembled at Bellefonte, the 8th.

For Assembly, P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte.

For Associate Judges, Capt. Henry Dopp, of Howard, and Col. Wm. Love of Potter.

For Treasurer, Jas. F. Weaver, of Milesburg.

For Commissioner, Samuel F. Foster, of Potter.

For District Attorney, John F. Potter, of Bellefonte.

For Auditor, Robert F. of Holmes Marion town ship.

Our Co. Ticket.

From the proceedings of the democratic county convention, as found in to-day's REPORTER, will be seen the full ticket placed in nomination for county officers. The democratic ticket for the October election—for state and county officers—is now completed, and the campaign fairly opened. There was considerable feeling before the nominations, the friends or some of the candidates were very decided in their preferences and the canvass just closed was one of the liveliest we have had in this county for a long time. But it is impossible that we can always have the men nominated whom we prefer—very often a number of good men are brought forward for the same office, and as a matter of course some must be disappointed, but when the party has spoken in the matter, through its representatives in convention, that should be final, and every good democrat will rally to the support of the nominees and for the triumph of our cause.

Some of the unsuccessful ones on Tuesday—and there are many worthy ones—may be the fortunate ones one or two years hence. Let not the feelings previous to the convention be carried on one moment beyond the hour when the party decides who shall be the nominees. Let all bickerings be laid aside, and the defeat of our wily political enemy be our aim. Let us all join in to increase the majority in old Centre on the 2nd Tuesday of next October, and let us at once show a spirit that will dispel the radical wish and idea that dissension in our ranks opens to them the door to victory. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg being now so nearly balanced—a small majority against us—we cannot afford to loose a member, and all previous differences and preferences must be forgotten in the endeavor to clean out the Augean stables at Harrisburg, and bring about a reform in the state government and substituting economy for extravagance.

The Hon. James B. Beck is stumping Kentucky. He declares that when the books of the Navy, the Post Office, the Interior, and other Departments pass into the hands of the Democracy, such an exhibit of rottenness will be made as will astound the world. He says the heads of these Departments would sooner see Grant emperor to-day, with the right of succession to his son, than see the evidence of their guilt pass into the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Beck adds that he expects to hear of a big fire or some other casualty in the Department buildings, if concealment can be maintained in no other way.

The Clinton *Republican* asks: "Who is Gen. M'Candless? Has he any special merits?" Well, yes, according to ancient *radical logic*, Gen. M'Candless has all the special merit that the *Republican* could wish for, for he was a gallant soldier in the Union army, fought bravely and was promoted for gallant service. We know when this kind of "special merit" was the entire radical stock in trade, but as M'Candless happens to be a democrat, "love for the soldier" does not come in for him. But he has another special merit, and if the *Republican* will take up his record in the Senate, it will find that he is a clear headed statesman, and possessed of abilties which made him more than a match for any radical member of the senate.

The chances of the several candidates for the throne of France are discussed by a correspondent of the Manchester, England, Guardian. The Bonapartists, he says, cannot get over the difficulties offered by the personal disqualifications of both their candidates, a man of sixty-four, with broken down health and fortunes, and a boy of fifteen, with nothing on his behalf but the name of Napoleon. As for the Count Chambord, despite his recent singular manifesto, he is set down as having no chance. The legitimistes are numerous in the national assembly, because there are throughout the country many greatlanded proprietors of this political persuasion, because many amongst them behaved well and bravely during the war, and because in the state into which the country was thrown at the time of the last elections it was natural that the rural populations should give their votes to old families and great landlords. But it would be a mistake to conclude from this accidental success of the party that it has any root in this country, or at least that the popularity of a few noblemen has anything to do with a desire for a return of the Bourbons. On the centrary, the mere mention of the ancient regime is to this a bugbear with the peasantry; they cannot hear her legitimacy mentioned without calling to mind everything that they fear and hate—priestly power, aristocratical distinctions, a change in the tenure of land and the division of property. This correspondent judges that Thiers will be named president of the republic for two years.

Democratic County Convention.

The democratic county convention assembled at Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon, 8th, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county offices.

The convention organized by electing the following officers:

President—Hon. J G Meyer, of Haines.
Secretaries—Jno Hoffer. Bellefonte, and T N Wolf, Miles.

The delegates presented their credentials and were admitted as follows:

—Gregg—S. R. Gettig, J B Fisher, Sam. Herring, Isaac Strunk, Sam'l Harter, H. Krumreine.
Haines—Hon J. G. Meyer, Wm Mingle, A. Jno. Blair, Sam'l Burrell.
Miles—Dr. Hillbish, T. N. Wolf, Dan. Roush, Sam'l Foust, Joseph Weaver.
Penn—Chas. Held. Wm. Alexander, Ellis Kramer, Jno. Smith, Jac. Karstetter.
Potter—John Emerick Laf. Neff, Geo. Stover, George Goodhart, J. K. Runkle, A. Lukenbach, P. Hoffer.
Bellefonte—C. D. Keller, John Hoffer, S. M'Quiston.
Howard Boro'—J. W. Gardner.
Milesburg—A Moore.
Philipsburg—Ed. Perks, L. Munson.
Unionville—D. M. Rumbarger.
Benner—Sam'l Ishler, Ad. Wagner, Wm. Grove.
Boggs—A Witherite, R. Poorman.
Burnside—B. Vedeffer.
Curtin—H. Tiel.
Ferguson—G. Y. Meek, R. Craig, Fred. Bottorf, ——Colderwood.
Halfmoon—Jno A Hunter.
Harris—Dr. Van Vanzah, Wm Forster, Geo Swab.
Howard—G W Stevenson, Geo. D. Johnson.
Huston—Jno Campbell.
Liberty—D Bitner.
Marion—P Orr, G S Hoy.
Patton—Jonas Stine.
Rush—Geo M'Gaffy, J H Post, J C Nason.
Snowshoe—A Campbell, A Doyle.
Spring—E D Noll, S Lyon, H Sampsell.
Taylor—S Womer.
Union—Joseph Alexander.
Walker—B Shafer, Jno Divens, G Biddle.
Worth—E P Jones.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Assembly with the following result.

Meek	36
Orvis	27
Fisher	3
Hoops	3

On account of some inaccuracies, this ballot, on motion was reconsidered, and another had, which resulted.

Meek	39
Orvis	29
Fisher	3
Hoops	1

Mr. Meek was then declared the nominee for Assembly. Whereupon the convention proceeded to ballot for Teasurer with the following result:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Barnhart	10	10	7	8	6
Weaver	19	18	18	20	20
Yerick	26	28	26	28	28
Dobbins	13	15	19	16	18
Kerlin	1				
Derr	1	1	1		
Tibbens	2				

	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Weaver	22	26	24	23	27	36
Yerick	28	26	20	19	27	30
Dobbins	22	19	19	20	15	35

Col. Weaver having received a majority of votes cast on 11th ballot, was declared duly nominated for Treasurer.

Associate Judge being next in order, the ballotings resulted as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Conly	17	17	20	7
Love	25	35		
Dopp	27	23	25	37
Allison	2	2		
Rishel	22	22	9	14
Cross	10	11	10	11
Kramer	9	2		
Jordan	3	6		
Kline	13	8	6	1
Hosterman	15	9		

Col. Love having on 2nd ballot, and Capt Dopp on the 4th ballot, received a majority of votes cast, they were declared duly nominated for Associate Judges.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Co. Commisser, with the following result:

	1st	2nd	3rd
Bing	14	12	7
Dunkle	3	4	
Foster	23	28	40
Riddle	5	6	
Moyer	14	25	19

Mr. Foster having received a majority of all the votes polled on 1st ballot, he was declared duly nominated for Co. Commissioner.

For District Attorney the ballotings were:

	1st	2nd
M'Manus	1	
Potter	34	37
Kealsh	5	
Williams	1	1
Fortney	23	20

Mr. Potter having received a majority of the votes polled on 2nd ballot was declared the nominee for District Attorney.

For County Surveyor, Wm. P. Mitchell was nominated by acclamation.

For County Auditor, Robert Holmes was nominated by acclamation.

D. F. Fortney, esq., was unanimously chosen as chairman of the democratic county committee. Adjourned.

Party Rules.

We copy from last week's Clinton Democrat a list of rules which are likely to be adopted by the democracy of Clinton, and which would be very suitable for Centre. We omit 1, 2, and 3, as they are in practice here, and call especial attention to those we copy:

The following rules will be submitted to the Democratic Convention of Clinton county, as its session to be held at the Court House on the 8th day of August, 1871, and, if adopted, will govern all future conventions and nominations in said county;

4 Delegates must obey the written instruction given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the president of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in said county for a period of two years.

5. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

6. The voting in convention shall be public, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

7. The proceedings of the convention shall be annually recorded by the secretaries, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

8. All County nominations, appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Convention shall be made in County Convention.

9. The Standing Committee shall consist of thirteen persons, who shall be chosen by the convention to serve for one year, and at the same time and place one person shall be selected as chairman of the said committee.

10. In convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the sixth ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

11. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election, but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

12. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering a vote at any delegate elections that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or refuses to support the candidates regularly nominated, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

13. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in the future, as any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

14. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and not be received as a delegate to any future convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

15. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present. W. W. RANKIN,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

RADICAL ROMANCE.

The Exaggerations of John Scott, the Huntingdon Munchausen Exposed.

A Villainous Trick to Influence Public Opinion by Deliberate Falsehood Completely Spoiled.

The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Stevenson and Van Trump, appionted to investigate the alleged outrages in South Carolina, returned to this city on Saturday afternoon, and immediately after a statement was published, on the authority of the radical members, though without their signatures, which was subsequently telegraphed over the country by the associated press.

THE RADICAL STATEMENT FALSE.

We are authorized by Judge Van Trump to pronounce that publication untrue in many essential particulars, and a perversion of facts in others, evidently colored, with the purpose of producing a partisan and false impression. The testimony shows that there are four counties, viz: Laurans, Chester, York and Spartanburg, where acts of violence have been committed on both sides. The whites and blacks are nearly equally divided in population, and the carpet-bag rule by which the negro is forcibly put over the white man has produced a bad and even a dangerous state of feeling.

ATTEMPT TO DEGRADE THE WHITE LABOR.

The poor whites are most aggrieved at an oppression which is intended to make them the inferior of recent slaves, steeped in ignorance and vice. Everything has been done to aggravate the laboring whites and to outrage the social condition of their families. On the very eve of the last election, Governor Scott organized fourteen negro regiments, and armed them with 7,400 Winchester rifles and 100,000 rounds of fixed ammunition.

These regiments were distributed in different parts of the state, and especially where their presence would be most likely to excite bad blood. This proceeding was rendered more offensive by the fact that the whites, who had became alarmed, were refused the same privilige to protect themselves. A company, which had been in existence long before this time, was disarmed and disbanded by the governor. It is in proof before this committee that negroes disguised as ku klux committed many outrages. The testimony given by the negroes was of the lowest kind, and utterly unworthy of belief.

NEGROES PAID AND DRILLED TO TESTIFY.

They were attracted by the fee of $2 per diem, and, in many cases, were evidently drilled for the occasion. At Spartanburg numbers of them were congregated in the postoffice while waiting to be called as witnesses, and doubtless learned the lesson which was afterwards rehearsed substantially in the same words. Of the various negroes who pretended to have been punished but one was stripped and one white man at Columbia, who, while claiming to be a refuge from terror, was holding an office there at the expense of the state.

His fictitious wound had been healed with that plaster. In the radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from the jail in Chester and murdered by an armed band, but the facts connected with this transaction are all intentionally suppressed for effect. They were as follows: A company of some twenty-five armed negroes appeared in that neighborhood and openly announced their intention to shoot the first white man they should meet.

A WHITE MAN BRUTALLY MURDERED BY NEGROES.

Soon after a poor drayman named Stevens, with one arm, who was universally regarded as a worthy and amiable man, was driving along the road with a barrel of whisky in his cart. He was stopped by this band of ruffians and the whisky demanded. He told them that it was not his property, but gave them a flask of his own and started.

After going a short distance the negroes fired at his cart and struck it in several places. A man who had joined Stevens on the road fled for his life, and he himself seeing the armed negroes in pursuit, abandoned the cart and took refuge in a neighboring cabin. He was followed by the wretches, and against the efforts of the colored woman, whose humble shelter he had sought, and his own he was taken out.

After drawing lots five of the gang took him into the woods and riddled his body with balls. The perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and put in the Chester jail, but before being secured they killed the deputy sheriff, Smith, who served the process. Suddenly a negro came from Columbia with what purported to be a writ of *habeas corpus* from the radical judge, Thomas, at Columbia, but attested in no proper form.

The sheriff called into council the leading lawyers, in order to determine what course he should pursue in regard to this informal and irregular requisition, which bore no evidence of genuineness, and came in an envelope of the Adams express company. Meantime the news spread and a vigilance committee roused into indignation, knowing how Governor Scott had pardoned the worst criminals by hundreds, determined to administer stern justice themselves by making an example, to check this outlawry. They took the prisoners out of jail by force and executed them summarily. One of them was released by the declaration of a white man, that he was believed to be innocent of the atrocious crime of which the others were guilty. While this act of vengeance is deprecated, the extraordinary provocation, and the alarm created by the armed blacks, as well as their violence, must be considered in connection with it.

A THIEF AS A WITNESS.

The other statements might be exposed with equal effect, but this illustration is sufficient for the present purpose. One of the principal witnesses, named Owen, on cross-examination, admitted himself to be a thief.

THE SCALAWAG BALLOT-BOX STUFFER AND PROTAGE OF CHORPENNING CESSNA.

Congressman Wallace, who was elected first by the house of representatives and then by stuffed ballots, in a district with 5,000 democratic majority, followed the committee everywhere, and was one of the active managers in getting up testimony. The affair in which he figured at Spartanburg, and which was telegraphed all over the country as a gross outrage, exhibits the purpose to magnify and exaggerate for political effect. He was seated next to Mr. Stevenson, of the committee, at the hotel table, when a man named Berry, who formerly had a feud with Wallace, entered in a state of intoxication.

Discovering his old enemy, he seized a pitcher of milk and threw it at him, whereupon Wallace drew a revolver and would have fired but for the intervention of those present. This was the extent of that outrage, and Berry, when sobered, sought to make every atonement, as the citizens did we were injured by his reckless conduct.

NOT POLITICS, BUT CORRUPTION AND ROBBERY THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

There is no political feeling of any kind in the unfortunate disturbances which have occurred in these few counties of South Carolina.

They result from mal-administration corruption, robbery, carpet-bagging and especially among the poor laboring white men, from a wicked purpose on the part of the authorities and the legislature to assert black supremacy and degrade them with negro rule. That is with them perhaps the real and most serious difficulty. It is a question of race, and which, as the government of South Carolina is now administered, and as sustained by federal power, threatens the gravest consequences. The white mechanic and laborer, when he finds the worst criminal protected and pardoned, the law an engine of persecution, political power abused, in order to oppress him with negro domination and to outrage his wife and children, will resist, be the sacrifice what it may. He may be uneducated and plain, but he is still American and proud of his race.—*Washington Patriot.*

It used to be a favorite pastime with Republicans during the war to proclaim the Democratic party dead, beyond the power of resurrection. These sages of Radicalism have "changed their tune" most emphatically within a year or two. In proof whereof read the following specimen brick "confessions" from high Radical authorities:

The Democratic party to-day is stronger than it ever was in history. It means now to win, and I do not say that it cannot win.—[Horace Greeley in Vicksburg.

You make light of the Democracy, but to-day, in the State of New York, there is a clean Democratic majority of ninety thousand. We never did have the Irish, and now we are losing all the Germans.—[New York *Times*, Radical.

Grant with his Ku-Klux bill thinks he can kill the Democracy. It will take more men by a million than he had at Appomatox.—[New York *Sun*, Radical.

A great deal has been said about the dead Democracy. Those who think it is dead surely never read the story of the resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and in the earth in 1872 when this Democratic party gets its soldiers in the field.—[Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Radical.

He is a fool or a traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the Democratic party in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.—[New York Evening *Post*, Radical.

They may say what they please, but those who are the most confident do not know these Democrats. They are the most dangerous when they seem the most whipped. Do not put any faith in them and do not trust them. In retreat they are treacherous and often fatal.—[Louisville *Commercial*, Radical.

The Next Great War.

Are war clouds again gathering in the East? The note of warning is sounded in the Edinburgh Review. "A struggle is impending between Russia and Austria; it is inevitable sooner or later; it can-not divert attention from France and Germany to the movements of those two Eastern powers. Both have been actively engaged in the reorganization of their armies; and though Russia has had the advantage of time, the declaration made by the Austrian War Minister this week as to the colossal army which, under the new military system, he could place in the field, was not without significance and purpose. Austria, clearly meditates no aggression, not even upon her late assailants, Germany and Italy, still less on Russia. Whence then the danger? "Russia makes no secret of her desire to encroach on her neighbor and expand her inflence abroad by force of arms, to make use of a propaganda for this purpose founded on a theory of race, to array the Sclave against the Magyar and the Austrian." Russia, according to the same authority, has resolved upon a campaign wholly different from that which culminated in the Crimean disaster. The opening of the Black Sea to her fleet is a feint, or at most a strategic operation, to divert attention from the grand fortified quadrilaterals in Poland, whence, on the completion of the Russian scheme of military reoganization, Russian generals are "to advance on Central Europe without risk to the internal peace of the country," thus bringing into practical realization the assertion that "the Eastern question can alone be solved at Vienna in a Russian sense." Are Russian intentions here gelled? Too many facts combine in support of these conclusions to remove all distrust. The Porte, for the moment, is in favor at St. Petersburg, because Turkey is not first to be assailed, and a Turco-Austrian alliance—alliances being the great dread of the Czar—might interpose an impassable barrier to the Russian advance. Germany is soothed by the presence of the Czar at Ems. England is ignored. Yet Russian generals are unostentatiously manoeuvring their 650,000 men on the western border, whilst Russian statesmen are exerting their utmost to avert a combination of powers against their designs, and to extinguish in the western states the embers of an Eastern policy which was doomed by the crowning humiliation of the Black Sea Conference.

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, a republican in whom there is no guile, thus defined his position in a speech at Omaha the other day;

"I am unalterably opposed to the ruinous and corrupting course of the present administration, and I here pledge myself to make that opposition both open and uncompromising."

When the ablest and most distinguished men in the so-called republican party, men like Trumbull, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and Tipton, openly denounce the present administration as corrupt, and declare that it has forfeited all claim to the support of honest people, the attempts of its parasites, the Mortons, the Camerons and the Conklings, and of its paid tools, the Forneys, the John Russell Youngs and the George Joneses, to whitewash its blackened record, will be taken at their true value.

Cincinnati, July 28.—A meeting of German Protestant clergymen representing fifteen different German congregations, was held this morning to take action against the repeal of the Sunday law. The meeting embraced some influential German ministers and substantial citizens. They are determined to inaugurate German opposition to the repeal movement, claiming that the leaders in the anti-Sabbath organization do not represent as much of the German sentiment by any means as is urged. They will have a German meeting next Thursday. The feeling here concerning the movement is waxing warm.

The national debts of the different counties of the world amount to twenty-two thousand millions of dollars. Of this sum forty-four hundred millions are due by France; four thousand millions by Great Britain; three thousand millions by the United States, including individual States, counties and towns; sixteen hundred millions by Austria; fifteen hundred millions by Russia; one thousand millions by Prussia and the German States; four hundred millions by Holland; twenty-one hundred millions by the other European States, and four thousand millions by Asia, Africa, South America, and the other countries of the world.

Women are to vote the same as men in Utah next fall. This is according to an act of the Territorial Legislature, giving them the right of suffrage. In Nebraska the amendment of the State Constitution permitting women to vote is to be submitted to the people, and women as well as men are to have a voice in its adoption. The ballots of the men are to be deposited in one ballot-box, and those of the women in another. Here are two fields in which the advocates of women's suffrage may put their theories in practice.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., a son of Eliel McVey, Oliver township, Mifflin county, aged about 15 years, had an adventure which resulted in his death. He had noticed that a squirrel had a nest in the trunk of a tree near his father's house, made his way up, and when at the height of twenty feet, he stirred into a hole with a stick, when a blacksnake stuck its head toward his face. The boy it seems either attempted to jump to the ground, or lost his hold and fell. He went to the house, and did not at first seem much hurt; but subsequently it was found that he had sustained internal injuries, from which he died on the 27th.—*Gazette.*

Simon Cameron's journeyman "wiggle-wagger," who heads the Radical Committee of this state, in his late spumy address, claims that the Radical party have reduced the State debt from $40,000,000 in 1860, to $29,000,000 in 1871. The Harrisburg Patriot properly remarks, that "no credit attaches to that party for this reduction, inasmuch as the policy under which it has been accomplished was originated by the Democratic administration of Governor William E. Packer. The act establishing the Sinking Fund was a Democratic measure, and was adopted by a Democratic Legislature. Had the Radical party administered that law honestly and faithfully, indeed, had it not deliberately violated its provisions, the State debt, instead of being $29,000,000, would to-day be less than half that sum. During the last eleven years, from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars have been taken from the Sinking Fund, contrary to law, and applied, not to the reduction of the State debt, but to the payment of the current expenses of the State government." These facts puncture the wind-bag of Mr. Errett, and it falls to the ground to be trodden under foot by all honest, fair men. Whenever a statement is put forth showing that the Radicals have reduced debt or taxation, it is either a clear fraud or an artfully-manufactured piece of account keeping.

The Crowning Power and Oppressions of Monopolies.

The oppressions of monoplies are daily growing more marked, and, of course, more repugnant to popular sentiment.—There was a time when opposition to monopolies—or, what amounts to the same thing nowadays, corporations—was a cardinal principle with the Democratic party. But those good old days have passed, and now grand corporations literally rule the land, control legislation, regulate the prices of provisions and fuel, fix the rates of clothing, and, in point of fact, exercise unlimited sway in almost every department of trade and business. Here, in the city of Philadelphia, the Board of Presidents rule matters with a high hand, and have become so potent that any attempt to resist their oppressions upon popular rights or violations of statute laws and ordinances is laughed to scorn and certain to end in dismal failure.

The people of the whole country are to day paying a heavy tribute to railroad companies and mining operators leagued with them in the shape of exorbitant prices for fuel. The masses of the population are crushed beneath the heal of these despotisms. The grinding process grows more and more severe with each passing year, and it would seem as though the spirit of the masses was utterly crushed out or sterner and stouter resistance than has been would be made. Such thraldom as this is unworthy a free people. It would be resisted by the serfs of Europe. How much more bitterly should it be opposed by the people of a Republic like ours! The tyranny of these monopolies is absolutely insatiate. It is controlled by no principle but a greed of gain. Its appetite knows no limits, and is restrained by no opposition. Link after link is added to the chain with which the people are being fettered, and which, to their shame be it spoken—the people are servilely assisting to forge.

Where will this end, and how? This is a question for the solemn consideration of every man and woman in the land.—Gold "corners" that threaten the very stability of the government are formed by them, wheat "corners" that impose a heavy tribute upon every household spring up as by magic, beef "corners" that put the price of meat almost beyond the reach of the poor man, and coal "corners" that cause universal distress, are established by these monopolists at will, and yet the people, with folded arms and silent tongues, passively behold these innovations, and wonder how they can be.

We tell the people of these United States that the day has come when they must choose between liberty and slavery—the liberty of our fathers, or a slavery worse than that which plunged this country into the late fearful war of the rebellion.—They must assert their rights, or they will be wrested from them. The people must break down these giant monopolies, or these giant monopolies will crush the people. Such language may to some seem very rediculous, but no man who sits down and carefully and calmly ponders this subject can arrive at any other conclusion than that instead of being governed by the representatives of the people the country ruled by despotic monoplies whose power is continually increasing and whose sordid grasp knows no limit. We have said these aggressions are growing more and more repugnant to the people, but they have not yet learned enough of their real designs to take in the full scope of their danger. Let us hope that they will awake to their danger before it is too late.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Negroes Bribed by Radicals to Fabricate Ku Klux Outrages.

Judge Van Trump, of the Ku Klux sub Committee, authorizes that the recently published reports of the committee of investigation in South Carolina are untrue in many essential particulars, and a perversion of facts in others, evidently colored for the purpose of producing a partisan and false impression. The testimony shows there are four counties, Laurens, Chester, York and Spartansburg, where there have been acts of violence, and the Ku Kulx committed many outrages. The testimony given by negroes was of the lowest kind and utterly unworthy of belief. They were attracted by the two dollars a day, and in many cases were evidently drilled for the occasion.

At Spartansburg numbers of them were congregated in the postoffice while waiting to be called as witnesses, and doubtless learned there the lesson which was afterwards rehearsed substantially in the same words, favoring the negroes who pretended to have been punished. One white man at Columbia, while claiming refuge on account of terror, was holding office there at the expense of the State. His fictitious wounds had been healed with that plaster.

In the Radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from jail in Chester, and murdered by an armed band. But the facts connected with this transaction are all intentionally suppressed for effect. These were as follows:

A company of twenty-five armed negroes appeared in that neighborhood, and openly announced their intention to shoot the first white man they should see. Soon after a drayman named Stevens, with one arm, who was universally regarded as a worthy and amiable man, was driving along the road with a barrel of whisky in his cart. He was stopped by the mob and the whisky demanded. He told them it was not his property, but gave them a flask of his own and started again. After going a short distance the negroes fired at his cart and struck it in several places. A man who had joined Stevens on the road, fled for his life, and he himself, seeing armed negroes in pursuit, abandoned the cart and sought refuge in a neighboring cabin. He was followed by the wretches, and against the efforts of the negro woman, whose humble shelter he had sought, and his own, he was taken out. After drawing lots, five of the gang took him into the woods and riddled his body with balls.

The perpetrators of this outrage were arrested and put in Chester jail, but before being secured they killed the deputy sheriff, Smith, who served the process. Suddenly a negro came from Columbia with what purported to be a writ of habeas corpus from the Radical Judge Thomas at Columbia, but was attested in no proper form.

The Sheriff called in counsel the leading lawyers in order to determine what course to pursue in regard to the informal and irregular requisition, which bore no evidence of genuineness and came in an envelope of the Adams Express Company. Meantime the news spread, and a Vigilance Committee roused into indignation, and knowing how Governor Scott had pardoned the worst criminals, by hundreds, and believing it to be a trick to carry off the murderers, determined to administer stern justice themselves, by making an example, to check outlawry. They therefore took the prisoners out of jail by force, and executed them One of the number was released by the declaration of a white man that he was believed to be innocent of the atrocious crime of which others were guilty. While this act of vengance is deprecated, the extraordinary provocation and alarm by the armed blacks as well as their violence, must be considered in connection with it.

Other statements might be exposed with equal effect, but this illustration is sufficient for present purposes.

One of the principal witnesses, named Owen, on cross-examination admitted himself a thief.

Congressman Wallace, who was elected first by the House of Representatives, and then stuffed ballots in the District with five thousand Democratic majority, followed the Commisson everywhere and was one of the active managers in getting up the testimony.

A Radical Campaign Document—Report of the Ku-Klux Committee's.

Washington, July 30.

A special to the New York *World*, dated yesterday, says: "The costly programme to fabricate partisan material for the Radical side in the Presidential campaign, is more fully developing itself. The Ku Klux Committee, in session here, are about ready to adjourn till the fall. The subcommittee who have been taking testimony in South Carolina, came to hand to-day with a voluminous amount of evidence wherein every petty scrimmage is tortured into a horrible Ku Klux outrage. Singularly enough, in violation of the rules of the Committee, they had prepared on their arrival a one sided statement of the condition of affairs in some of the counties in South Carolina, which has gone broadcast over the land through the general news agency. This will be supplemented, it is intimated, by a recommendation to the Executive by the Radical members of the Committee for a decleration of martial law, in accordance with that section of the Ku-Klux act for such cases made and provided. The greater bulk of the evidence is from half frightened negroes and ignorant colored officials, who admitted in many instances that they could neither read nor write. On behalf of the Conservatives it was shown that they had no knowledge of any secret Ku Klux organization, but that a somewhat disordered condition of society had originated from the oppressive taxes which confiscated property; from the utter ignorance and corruption of local State officials; and in the main from the wholesale pardons of convicted felons by the Governor, thus rendering the civil law quite void and of no effect. If the Committee succeeded in influencing the President, as they hope, the police of martial law will be inaugurated in portions of the two Carolinas."

From statements published in the *Star*, it appears that they first visited Columbia S. C., where they examined a number of persons claiming to be refuges. They then went to Spartansburg. They remained there a number of days examining negroes and whites who claimed to have been ill-treated by the Ku Klux. In Limestone Springs township, one hundred and eighty cases were investigated. At Unionville, the killing of ten negroes, taken from the jail by several hundred Ku Klux, acting under military organization, was investigated. A prominent lawyer of the place, Mr. Shand, a lieutenant, on cross-examination startled the Committee by stating that he believed almost every respectable unmarried young man in the community belongs to the Ku Klux.

Among the cases investigated was that of a negro preacher, murdered at Goshen Hill Church, in Union county; by a party of disguised men. Two more days were spent in examining witnesses in Columbia. On returning from Spartansburg, one day was occupied in hearing the statements and general views of General Wade Hampton and General Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor last fall. The Committee then visited York county, where they remained nearly a week. They discovered at Yorkville a bitter spirit among the white citizens. At supper at the hotel, on the evening of their arrival, Major James Berry threw a pitcher of milk over the Hon. S. A. Wallace a representative of the district, and Hon. J. E. Stevenson of the Committee. Mr. Wallace jerked out a revolver and raised it to shoot Berry. Half a dozen friends gathered round Berry and he went out. For the course of an hour, several prominent citizens called to apologize in the amplest manner on behalf of Berry.

The colored band serenaded the Committee later in the evening. In a disturbance which followed, a negro who resisted arrest was wounded by a policeman, Col. Merrill commanding a small force in York county reported a number of cases of alleged outrage.

The usual course pursued on arriving at a place was to divide the time they expected to remain between the majority and minority of the Committee. Judge Van Trump usually called two or three of his most prominent lawyers who gave their opinions on the relations of the two races, the inefficiency and corruption of the State government, and the feeling of the white people towards the general government. The Ku Klux Committee yesterday, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub committee of three members to hear the testimony of a few witnesses now on their way to Washington, when an adjournment will take place until September 20.

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 30th day of August A. D. 1871.

1. The account of M[illegible]lame Reese administrator of &c., of Margret Reese late of the township of Gregg, dec'd.
2. The account of Jacob D. Valentine Guardian of Richard, Tamozine, Clifford & Mary, minor children of Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.
3. The Guardianship account of W. L. Gorden Guardian of Sarah and Hannah Daughenbach, minor children of Jacob Daughenbach, late of Harris twp., dec'd.
4. Adam Weaver Guardian of John and Nicodemus Lose, two of the children and heirs of Catharine Lose late of Harris twp., of account with the estate of the said John and Nicodemus Lose.
5. The account of Peter Solt Guardian of Conrad, Jacob and Ellen Long, minor children of Martin Long jr., late of Burnside twp., dec'd.
6. The account of James and Joseph Mauck and Emony Brumgart administrators of &c., of Jesse Mauck late of Penn township dec'd as filed by William Mauck acting administrator.
7. Partial acount of Peter Neese and Jas. D. Gentzell administrator of &c., of Elizabeth Neese late of Gregg twp., dec.
8. The account of M. T. Milliken Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin jr., trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd late of Bellefonte Pa.
9. The account of Samuel Musser, and John Musser, Jr., administrators of &c., of William Musser late of Ferguson township, dec'd.
10. The account of Thomas Dale and Evan Williams executors of the last will and testament of William Williams dec'd late of Harris twp., Centre co., Pa.
11. The account of Geo. Jack executor of the last will and testament of William Wagner late of Boalsburg in the twp., of Harris, dec'd.
12. The estate of Thos. Morrow late of the borough of Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa. dec'd., in account with Owen Hancock administrator of said estate.
13. The account of Samuel Frank Guardian of Lucinda Scholl minor child of Philip Scholl late of Gregg twp., Centre co., Pa.
14. Suplementary and 2nd administration account of H. N. McAllister who survived James Potter administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, late of William W. Potter, dec'd.
15. The second account of Jacob Sankey, one of the executors of John Sankey late of Penn twp., in the county of Centre and state of Penn'a. dec'd.
16. The final account of Jacob and Philip Bottorf executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Bottorf late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.
17. The account of Martin Baumgart administrator of &c., of Daniel Gingrich late of Walker twp., dec'd.
18. The account of J. P. Gephart trustee appointed by the Orphans Court to make sale of the real estate of Geo. Garbrick dec'd., late of Benner twp., Centre co., Pa.
19. The account of Henry Brockerhoff administrator of Patrick Brew dec'd., late of Milesburg Centre co., Pa.
20. The account of Michael Grove Guardian of Anna Maria Rockey (now deceased) a minor child of Jacob Rockey late of Walker twp., dec'd.
21. The account of Michael Grove Guardain of Anna Garbrick (now Anna Noll) minor child of George Garbrick late of Benner twp., dec'd.
22. The account of Michael Grove Guardian of Geo. W. Garbrick (now deceased) a minor child of George Garbrick dec'd, late of Benner twp.
23. The administration account of James Sommerville administrator of &c., of Patrick White lat of Snow Shoe twp., dec'd.

JOHN H. MORRISON, Reg.
Bellefonte, July 25th 1871.

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. Mf'g. Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

ZELLER & JARRETT
dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.
A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods, Soaps, &c. &c.
The best quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, Scissors and RAZORS.
WALL PAPER, GREAT VARIETY.
PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.
Night customers pull night bell
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON
LINN & WILSON.
DRUGGISTS,
Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Have secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.
A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night.
Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliances of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.
july14.3m LINN & WILSON.

COAL, LIME, and POWDER!

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

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

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

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

STERNBERG
Has been to the extreme end of the market For BOOTS & SHOES to Boston.
For DRY GOODS to New York.
For CLOTHING to Philadelphia.
Each article bought directly from the Manufacturer, with a desire to suit this market.
FINE ALPACAS from 40c to 75c the finest—equal to $1,25 alpacas.
SUITS—from $10 to $18, best all wool Cassimeres.
HE THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.
Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, for the best.
DRY GOODS, NO ADVANCE,
And selling from 12½ to 16 cents, the best calicoes, and muslins in proportion, at rates.
Women's Shoes, common good, to wear all summer, at $1 per pair
Fine Boots from $5,50 to $7,50 for best.
CLOTHING
at the lowest rates, and sold at 1857 price
SUITS,
from $10,00 to $18 for the best.
CALL AND SEE,
and if it aint true, Sternberg will treat.
They only ask people to come and see even if they do not wish to buy.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at
apl6'68. IRWIN & WILSON

GROCERIES! GROCERIES
OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,
On Allegheny Street.
RUHL & GAULT.
Having purchased the entire stock of Goods from Levi A Miller, and
ADDED LARGELY THERETO,
are now prepared to accommodate all the old friends of the establishment, and hosts of new ones; we keep constantly on hand Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams. Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour,
and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store
mar3.6m RUHL & GAULT.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at IRWIN & WILSONS.

PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS—the very best quality just received at Wolf's old stand

Ladies Trusses.
This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Herlacher's store, and no other place in Centre county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep11'68.1y

CENTRE HALL
Tan Yard.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.
HIDES AND BARK WANTED.
The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
dec3,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.
Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. jul15.1y

J. P. ODENKIRK,
WITH
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY
No. 47, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A
between Market and Arch, formerly 101.
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. dec9-1y

R. C. CHEESMAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND MILITARY AGENT, and Conveyancer. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and all instruments of writing faithfully attended to. Special attention given to the collection of Bounty and Pension claims. Office nearly opposite the Court House, two doors above Messrs. Bush & Yocum's Law Office Bellefonte, Pa. 10jun1y

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use at IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10'68.

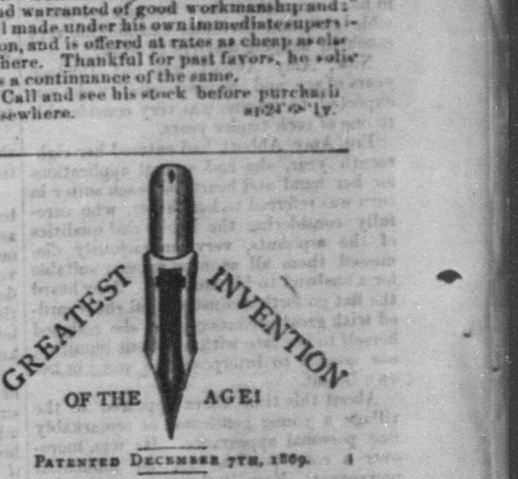
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks spoons, &c, at
ap10,68 IRWIN & WILSON,

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known old Stand.

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap by IRWIN & WILSON.

The Railroad
has just arrived at
The Old Stand
of WM. WOLF
at Centre Hall,
with the finest and best stock of
GOODS
in Pennsvalley.
LADIES AND GENTS
DRESS GOODS.
DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.
ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
AND
SHAWLS,
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
NOTIONS,
SYRUPS, COFFEES.
also a large stock of,
FISH, the best, all kinds,
MACKEREL and HERRING
the best and cheapest in the market.
apr71 WM. WOLF.

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND
His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship: and all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
sep24'69 1y



PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.
OUR CELEBRATED
GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.
AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.
Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen ever made in this country! Will not corrode. [illegible]
WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. [illegible]
2jan1y

WM. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER.
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

JACOB RHONE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office with J. F. Potter, near the Court House. Consultations in German or English. 16sep70y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J D SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons,
apl6'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5,t

Science on the Advance.
C. H. Guteling,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 23 years in the active practice of medicine and surgery. ap10'6

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mr26,69

NO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law, Office in Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa.
J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court.
7jan'70tf

SYRUP, the finest ever made received, cheap at Wolf's old stand, just received—and—try it.

PARLOR COOK STOVES
Parlor Stoves, and four sizes of Gas Burners constantly on hand and for sale at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'S.

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at IRWIN & WILSON'

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all sizes and kinds at
ap10' IRWIN & WILSONS