CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 8, '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.

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Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

For Assembly,
P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte.

For Associate Judges,
W. W. Love, of Potter,
Henry Dopp, of Howard.

For Treasurer,
James F. Weaver, of Milesburg.

For Commissioner,
Samuel F. Foster, of Potter.

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

For Auditor,
Rob't. F. Holmes, of Marion.

For County Surveyor,
W. P. Mitchell, of Howard.

J. N. M'Clure, Esq., is the deputy attorney general of this state, under Brewster. Mr. M'Clure, of course, is a radical; but to him the people are indebted for bringing to day light the Evans embezzlement, by which the state is defrauded out of $321,500. Whilst all honest men will give the deputy thanks and praise for making the expose, and sounding the alarm in the perpetration of the great robbery, which should send the guilty parties to the penitentiary, what reward does he receive at the hands of Geary's administration? A cool notification that his resignation would be acceptable! If this is not adding insult to injury, then we can not imagin how such can be done. This notice served upon Mr. M'Clure by Geary's administration, is an insult to the people of this commonwealth, and is evidence that Geary and his friends are sharers with Evans in the great robbery. What other conclusion is it possible to arrive at? A man who makes an expose of so gigantic a steal, we would naturally suppose, would receive promotion at the hands of an honest executive, but the pimps of the state administration are punishing him with removal for having been faitful. If any thing should damn the administration of Geary in the eyes of all upright men, it is its persecution of Mr. M'Clure, for letting the people know how they are being defrauded.

The Memory of Vallandigham.

Geo. W. Pendleton, recently made a speech, at a democratic meeting, at Loveland, Ohio, upon the political questions at issue. Before entering upon a discussion of political topics, he very fitingly paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the great Vallandigham, which we cannot refrain from copying into the colums of the Reporter. Mr. Pendleton said:

"Who can commence the discussion of political questions without being carried involuntarily to that scene of anguish and death which so lately clothed our party, our State, and our country in mourning?—

"The silver cord is loosened; the golden bowl is broke"—

the voice that spoke so eloquently and well is stilled. The intellect which thought so truly exerts its powers on other subjects; in other spheres. The strong brave heart beats not to the conflicts of time.

When I think of this I feel that we might imitate the captives of Judea, who, "by the waters of Babylon, hung their harps on the willows and sat down and wept when they remember Zion.,' I did not know Mr. Vallandigham so long, perhaps, as many of you, but I knew him very well. During his whole service in Congress I was his colleague. During the eventful sessions of 1861-2-3 I was his daily associate and intimate friend. During the days of his arrest and trial and imprisonment I saw him at every hour that it was possible, and did what I could to mitigate the pains which an infamous tyranny inflicted. In all those times of anxiety, and care, and suffering, I never heard from his lips one word inconsistent with the loftiest patriotism, the most unfaltering hope, and the most unblenching courage. You know he was able, and eloquent, and self-reliant and studious; that he had great strength of will and force of character, and that magnetism which attracted and attached men closely to him. He was also cool, and deliberate, and patient. Beyond most men whom I have known, he was sensitive to attacks upon the purity and motives of his character. I have seen him wounded to the quick—his heart lacerated until it seemed sore to the touch, and bleeding his life away—by the vindictive, savage abuse so unsparingly heaped upon him during the war. Never were attacks more unjust and infamous. No man loved his country more intensely, and sought for the wisest policy more conscientiously, or would have sacrificed more readily or more abundantly health, and strength; and fortune, and even prejudices and preconceived opinions, to secure its welfare. He would have been a war man if he could have believed that war would restore the Union. He would have been a devoted supportor of the Republican party, if he could have believed its policy would have maintained the guarantees of liberty afforded by our Constitution. As he could not believe this, he would not swerve from the convictions of the "faith that was in him," even though his heart should bleed and break at the blind misconstruction of his character, and the wilful perversion of his words and aspersion of his motives. I thank God he lived long enough to see that time the Avenger, in whom he had such unwavering faith—had commenced his work; and that many who had maligned him most were beginning to see their error and to do him justice.

I thank God that at the last the sun penetrated the darkness of the night, and that his eye saw, even though only for a moment, the mists of the morning dissolving before its radiant beams. And if it be given to men who have gone hence to care for, or to know, the estimation in which they are held on earth, I know his spirit will be gladdened by the fact that all his countrymen, without dissent, will believe that he was as pure as he was able, as honest as he was brave, and as faithful as he was persistent.

Mr. M'Clure's Successor.

Bah! shame! The Morning Patriot says:

Col. James Starr, a Philadelphia lawyer has been appointed as the successor to J. M. M'Clure, deputy attorney general, who was removed from his position yesterday because of his exposure of the gigantic war claims fraud.

What say the honest republicans to that? Is it not an insult to every honest man in the commonwealth and besides and outrage greater than the Evans' embezzlement itself?

Looking at the material out of which the radical county ticket is composed, it seems to us, these fellows tried their best to nominate an unpopular ticket—and we must say that they were perfectly successful in the attempt. They set it up to be knocked down, and knocked down it will be. That the cause of radicalism is hopeless in Centre county, is proven by their ticket, as they nominated just such men as they would not place upon a ticket if there were any chance for that party carrying the county. If these radical candidates were one whit sharp they could see this with half an eye, and would decline at once, and thus preserve some degree of their manhood. We have the first radical to see yet, who expressed any particular admiration for the ticket nominated by his party.

The Chorpenning fraud, by which Chorpenning, Cessna & Co., radical leaders, attempted to swindle the national government out of $450,000 dollars and

The Evans embezzlement by which a radical ring with Geo. O. Evans at its head, swindles the state out of a quarter million of dollars, are morsels which we set before honest repuplicans to think over.

Millions upon millions of the people's monies are thus stolen every year, and yet not one of the rogues is punished.

We think a change in administration should be tried, and the democrats be placed in power.

GOOD.—Gen. Grant, one day, while out on a stroll, in company with his son, by chance passed a statute with an extended hand. The little fellow seeing that his sire passed on without noticing the extended paw; at once called out, "Hold on, papa, it wants to give you something." The Grant family evidently have got to believe that every hand, not excepting those of statutes, ought to contain a present, they are getting so used to the thing.

Bill Brown's paper is now devoted to publishing a biography of Tom, Dick, Harry, Sambo and Cuffy, and every body else in Centre county. Persons sending their photographs to the Republican can have it printed along with their biography. Any decent person, however, would prefer seeing his face in a looking-glass to having it appear in that sheet.

Although Col. Weaver, our candidate for county Treasurer, was a gallant soldier and carries a good record, yet we expect soon to hear the *Republican* make him out disloyal and unfit and undeserving the office, simply because the Colonel is a democrat. Colonel Weaver will make a model officer, and every cent of the people's monies will be safe in his hands.

If the Bellefonte *Republican* wishes a financial bone to gnaw at, suppose it try its teeth upon the radical $321,500 embezzlement, of Evans & Co., and quit trying to humbug Centre county people about our county finances.

The Lewistown *True Democrat* reached us last week in an enlarged and improved form. Grow, again, brother, Frysinger, and you'll be as large as the REPORTER.

Among the excellent resolutions passed by the recent democratic meeting at Bellefonte, are two to which we call the especial attention of our readers, as being called for by the times, and to which the masses of all parties must assent:

Resolved, That the farming out of the government of cities, and of the control of their revenues and expenditures by commissioners or otherwise, is totally subversive of the true principles of republican governments.

Farming out the government of cities by such acts as creates the Philadelphia Building Committe and other acts which of late years have been passed, both for the cities of New York and Philadelphia.—Important duties that should be performed by the regularly constituted authorities of those cities, who are elected by and responsible to the people, are farmed out to irresponsible and corrupt rings. Besides the Philadelphia building committe, which is nothing more than a licensed ring to plunder the tax payers, the Evan's embezzlement is also a sample of similar legislation placing responsible duties into the hands of a favorite when the regularly constituted state authorities were empowered to act, without extra pay, as servants of the people. We are glad that the democracy of old Centre thus unanimously repudiate and condemn such legislation.

Another evil in legislation is hit at by this resolution:

Resolved, That we utterly condemn as anti-democratic and as the fruitful source of legislative corruption the granting of corporative, monopolies by private and special legislation.

This resolve is plain and to point, and strikes at once of the epedemic curses of latter day legislation. Special legislation is ruining us, and encroaching upon the liberties and privileges of the people; men go to Harrisburg and by corrupt means obtain special privileges by which the community are wronged and fleeced by monopolies thus legalized. The Big Sandy Run improvement company, is an instance in our own county. It is time such legislation be stopped, and the constitution should be so amended as to prevent all such legislation. The democracy of Centre condemns it, and the people of all parrties, are pretty much of the same mind.

Misrepresentation.

Brown's paper has been making a great hue and cry about the county finances, trying to make people believe that they were being grossly mismanaged, when the contrary is a fact. We never had a more faithful and honest set of county officers than those now in office, and the *Republican* well knows it and dare not attack any of those gentlemen hence makes loose, unfounded and random shots at what it calls a mismanagement of affairs. The object of the *Republican* is simply to defeat our candidates for treasurer and commissioner, Col. Weaver and S. F. Forster, two good men, of undoubted integrity and the requisite qualifications to discharge the duties of the offices for which they have been put in nomination by the democrats. Brown cannot say ought either against Col. Weaver or Mr. Forster, but attempts by falsehood such as above referred too, to injure the democratic ticket. We can tell the *Republican* that all his nonsensical blather about the county finances will not take one vote from either Weaver or Forster.

Radical Co. Ticket.

The following is the ticket put in nomination by the radicals of this county:

Assembly—Robert M'Farland.
Treasurer—Geo. A. Bayard.
Associate Judges—David M. Wagner and B. F. Liggett.
Commissioner—Andrew Swartz.
District Attorney—Isaac Lytle.

Capt. Lytle, the radical nominee for district attorney has declined. It is supposed he died of the Lytle-Chambers disease. Whether this disease will carry off any more victims, is not known, but it is hoped the disease will end with its victims. It is singular that the radical house was the first to be in mourning by its ravages. But there is no telling it may act like the National Hotel disease, that had its birth with Buchanan's inauguration, yet its seeds struck down its victims in the long future, while with some its fatal effects were as immediate as the kicking of the bucket by Capt. Lytle.

Capt. Lytle having got himself ridiculously mixed up in the Lytle-Chambers affair, Brown swore he would not hoist the captain's name to the mast-head of the *Republican* until Isaac cleared himself of the taint. Lytle has spared Brown that unpleasantness by committing hari-kari. It is a little singular that every tipsy fellow who tries to talk about this matter, always staters out *Lie*-Lytle.

For the Reporter

Party Organization.

Let us see what definite Rules for the government of our county organization are in force, and then inquire what additional ones are necessary to insure a full, fair, and honest expression of the will of the people in making nominations. The rules adopted in 1866 provide in substance that the County Convention shall consist of delegates apportioned among the different election districts on the basis of one delegate for every fifty democratic votes polled in the district at the last preceding election for governor; that the convention shall meet on the second Tuesday of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the courtroom, and sit with open doors; that the delegate elections shall be held the Saturday previous at the usual place for holding elections in each district. By an immemorial custom it requires a *majority* and not a mere *plurality* of votes to nominate in convention. These rules as far as they go we consider excellent. The additional rules needed are:

1. *To fix the hours between which the delegate elections are to be held.* This is not uniform throughout the county now. In some districts they meet early in the afternoon, in others late, and still in others not till evening. This flexibility can be made very convenient, and be adapted to the wants of the people of each district, but the uncertainty necessarily incident to it, can be turned to fearful account whenever the *few* in the district desire to defraud the *many*. Every democrat in the county should know in advance between what hours he is entitled to vote and then he can regulate his affairs accordingly. If the hours for opening and closing the polls are fixed by general rules and any democratic voter absents himself during the intervening time he cannot complain if he fails to have a part in the election. In the absence of all rules upon the subject, the right of an individual democrat to vote to a great extent depends upon the whim or caprice of those holding the election. It occurred in some townships the last delegate election that enough democrats were denied the right to vote ten miles to plea that the election was over, to have changed the result on the contested candidates. It does not require a very brilliant imagination for one to conceive to what extent the want of a fixed rule on this subject can be used by dishonest persons who desire to carry the delegates of a district by trick or fraud and against the will of a majority of the people. It may be argued in reply, that democrats are *proverbially honest and fair*, and that no such inflexible rule as to *time* is necessary; that the democrats of each district will get together whenever it suits their own convenience, without regard to the time their brethren meet in other districts. The argument carries us too far. If we had none but honest, intelligent and liberal minded men in our party *no rules*, would be necessary. It would be very flattering to our party pride if we could only believe that none but the most worthy citizens belonged to our organization. Recent experiences however demonstrate that we have *professed* democrats at least, who seem to believe that a nomination obtained by tricks and frauds is just as honorable as though it were the free-will offering of the people. It is to protect the party against schemes and adventurers of this class that fixed rules are necessary. Between what hours then should the delegate elections be held? Time ample sufficient should be given to enable all to vote who desire to, even in the largest townships; and yet it should not be so long as to make the holding of the election a burden upon those connected with it. This time should be fixed to suit the general convenience if possible, after a full consultation on the part of delegates from the whole county. We would merely suggest the hours of *two* and *five* p. m., as the hours of opening and closing the polls.

2. A rule should exist designating *who* should hold the delegate elections. If honorable men act as election officers there will be general confidence in the fairness of the election. If partizan tricksters have control of the elections suspicions will inevitably arise. It should not be left to *chance* which kind of men are placed on the board. Whenever fraudulent votes are to be received or honest votes rejected, the ballot-box to be stuffed or the votes miscounted, unscrupulous men will be foisted upon the election board, unless the appointment of election officers is by rule given to some responsible power in the party. We suggest as a practical and fair mode of making the election officers, the appointment by the County Committee of a vigilance committee of three for each election district, of which vigilance committees the member of the county committee for each district should be chairman. The vigilance committees should be appointed every campaign and hold the delegate election for their district the *next* year.

A DEMOCRAT.

Origin of the Butler-Hawley Feud.

New York, August 25.—Intelligence from Hartford reports that when the offensive allusion to Governor Hawley was made in Butler's speech, the reporter of Hawley's paper, the *Courant*, who was at the meeting, telegraphed the fact to Hawley, and that when Hawley's dispatch was handed to Butler at the close of the meeting, he said: "The man who will denounce me as a liar and a blackguard, is not a fit associate for gentlemen. I want nothing more to do with him."

Hawley is represented as saying: "The words liar and blackguard have an appropriate place in the English language. Though I may not be an impartial judge, this is one of the times when they may be properly used."

It is also represented that the difficulty between Butler and Hawley has its foundation in the fact of the election of Hawley as President of the Army of the James Association, for which Butler was an aspirant.

The fight between the two factions of the Republican party in Louisiana gains additional interest from the fact that the meanest things either party can say of the other are true, and even then the subject is by no means exhausted.

GOLDEN RULE.

Her wreck on RoncadOr Reef.

$1,000,000 STOLEN.

& Charges of Detective Wood.

High Officials in the Secret.

The Administration Protecting Thieves

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.

New York, August 23.—The Sun publishes an account of the wrecking of the steamship Golden Rule, May 30, 1865, on Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. It was believed at the time the Golden Rule was

PURPOSELY WRECKED,

in order that the sum of one million dollars on board belonging to the United States might be stolen in the confusion consequent upon such a catastrophe, and the government employed various detectives to hunt down the perpetrators of the supposed crime. The detectives worked upon the case nearly two years and gathered a mass of testimony, understood to be sufficient to convict the suspected parties of the crimes alleged against them, but for some reason the government never did anything to bring the accused parties to justice, nor recover the stolen treasure.

COLONEL WOOD,

the detective, says: "There is no doubt in my mind that the Golden Rule was wrecked on purpose and the government treasure stolen by Montgomery Gibbs and Captian Dennes. Gibbs put up the job and led Dennes into it. Among other things I had a chart of the vessel's course made and it is on file now, from the time she left New York till she struck on the reef, and it is plain that she was sterred plumb ashore. Gibbs went on board under an assumed name, I think Gibson. The passenger list shows what it was. Before buying his ticket he inquired repeatedly at the office if the government money had went on board, and as soon as he learned it took passage. It was evident that he did not intend to go unless the money was on board. He was playing the captain and others from time the vessel sailed till she struck. There is plenty of evidence on that point. It is also clear that after the vessel struck the reef Gibbs virtually took command. He and the captian set a guard over the baggage hold where the treasure safe was, and would not let anybody get anything out. They had two women abcard to help them. One was named Livingston, the name of the other I do not remember. She had since married respectably. Tommy Girvan was put on Dennis, and the first thing I heard was that Tommy, who never had been worth a dollar, had bought a farm near Dennis', at Ellicott's mills, and was importing bulls, sheep and rams. Jim downs and Deputy Marshal Grover were then put on Girvan, and they pulled him and took him to Barnum's hotel, in Baltimore, where they all got drunk together, and Girvan bought them off for twenty dollars. That was all the money he had, and they took it. Girvan has played out at farming and gone off. Captain Dennis is still at Ellicott's mills. I would have arrested him had it not been for the desire of the administration to protect Gibbs. He has won over

WASHBURNE, MRS. GRANT AND BLAINE,

and others, and so there is no use of pursuing him further. If the government would have him and Dennis indicted I could convict them if the prosecution were pushed in good faith. The chain of evidence is couplete as it stands there on file. There never was a completer chain of circumstantial evidence. I don't want to talk any more about it just now, and in fact can't recollect names and dates without giving my mind to the subject. But I'll give you a letter to a lady, who, if she will, can talk to you about it better than anybody else."

THE TREASURE

was in an iron safe. The safe was encased in a wooden box made of pine boards an inch a half thick. The reason the safe was encased in wood was to hide the real character and lessen the chances of its being robbed. The safe was entrusted to the charge of Rufus Leighton and Victor Smith, special agents of the treasury department, to be by them delivered to the assistant treasurer in San Francisco. They were specially instructed by the department in a letter, of which a copy is now lying before us, not to leave the safe alone until they delivered it to the assistant treasurer in San Francisco; and in case of attack from pirates, or of any accident whereby the treasure might be lost to the government to destroy it.

RUN ON A REEF.

Upon the arrival of the vessel in the Carribbean sea she was run on a reef by the captain. As soon as word ran through the ship that she had struck on a reef a scene of indescribable terror, confusion and distress ensued. The crying, screeching and praying, the rush for life preservers, the overwhelming terror of the women and children, the wrath and curses of the rough portion of the steerage passengers, the wild, aimless running to and fro of affrighted men and women, composed a scene which beggars description.

THE ROBBERY.

It was owing to this confusion that the safe was robbed. The passengers and crew were placed on a small island in safety. When the passengers were placed on a gunboat for Aspinwall. Victor Smith refused to leave, but determined to remain alone and try to recover the treasure which had been placed in charge, and which he supposed to be yet in the iron safe. After remaining two weeks, wreckers arrived to help him look up the treasure. On June 26 he found a bundle of 7-30 notes.

FATE OF THE SAFE.

The safe was finally found, broken open and empty. When it was broken open, or by whom, it was of course impossible to say. The secretary of the treasury ordered it to be sent on to Washington, and it was shipped by the schooner Virginia. The safe never reached Baltimore. The story told by the captain of the schooner was that the safe stood on deck, and was thrown overboard during a storm on Chesapeake bay to lighten the vessel. So that piece of evidence was effectually disposed of.

It is a co-incidence worthy remark, that both the democratic nominees for associate judges, hail from the same neighborhood as the assocates who are about to retire; Col. Love, of Potter, supercedes Judge Hosterman of same township, and Capt. Dopp, of Howard takes the place of Judge Allison, and both our nominees, like the retiring officers, are good men, and have the confidence of the people.

The Butler Campaign in Massachusetts.

Springfield, Massachusetts, August 24.—In a speech delivered to-night, General Butler claimed that the Republican party, having accomplished its work, emancipation of the slaves, should go forward, to adjust, and settle and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill-paid, or overworked laborer from the exactions of averice, as well as from its own greed, as from the greed of the employer. He condemned strikes as illogical and indefensible.

He also spoke at length on State finances, and in the course of his remarks, took occasion to allude to the editor of the Springfield *Republican* as his vindictive and mendacious opponent for the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, and asserts that while he (Butler) was fighting in the field for the union, that gentleman remained at home villifying better men than himself.

Mr. Butler condemned the extravagance of the system govering the State by-boards and commissions, and said it must be reformed. This could be done inside of the Republican party, but if it is not so done, it will be by the people of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party. One set of men have ruled in these matters in your State-house substantially for more than twelve years, ever increasing in their demands for place and pay. If you do not change them, they will change your fellow-Republicans, and all the people shall say, Amen.

Springfield, Massachusetts, August 24.—The following dispatch received from General Hawley after General Butler had closed, but before the audience dispersed, the Chairman refused to allow to be read:

Hartford, August 24, 1871.—If Butler said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who utters it is a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct, was a copy sent me of his recommendation for promotion. J. R. HAWLEY.

In the course of Butler's speech here to-night, the following personal passages occurred: General Butler, defending himself from the attacks of persons who would read him out of the Republican party, alluded to "that fellow who ran away when he got John Brown into trouble, and would not even testify before the Senate in his favor."

General Butler was here interrupted by F. B.

Sanborn, who asked if Butler referred to him.

Butler, "I did."

Sanborn replied, amidst great confusion, "then the statement is false."

Butler here yelled, "Why did you run out of the back door, and leave your sister to face the man?"

Sanborn attempted to reply, amid yells of "put him out." The audience being wild with excitement, Sanborn was finally refused a hearing, and after quiet had been restored, Butler reiterated his assertion at length.

He reaffirmed his opinion that the bondholders should not be paid in gold until the soldiers' pensions were so paid, and announced that he had concluded to run for the nomination of Governor.

Butler attributed the opposition of the *Springfield Republican* and *Boston Journal* to personal reasons, and said the *Hartford Courant* fought him because he had displaced General Hawley from his command in the army.

THE NORTH POLE.

News From Captain Hall and the Polaris.

St. Sohn, N. F., August 28.—The U. S. ship Congress has returned from Greenland, having made a splendid voyage of 2,500 miles to Disco, latitude 70, in less than thirteen running days. The Congress left St. Sohn on August 3, and anchored at Disco on the 10th. On the trip she passed hundreds of immense icebergs, but encountered no pack ice. The season is very open, not unlike May in New York. As we advanced daylight became perpetual, the sun sank below the horizon but a short time, and twilight was sufficient to read by all night. The displays of aurora borealis were extremely grand. We found the Polaris at Disco, about six days in advance. Captain Hall, with eight Esquimaux, boarded us a mile from the harbor. Some trouble had arisen between Captain Hall and his scientific associates, as to the special object of the expedition, which threatened to be serious, but by the judicious and firm interposition of Captain Davenport, who laid down naval law, and stated that the paramount object was getting to the North Pole, harmony was restored. The Polaris sailed on August 17, in the afternoon, amid three cheers from the Congress. Captain Hall, instead of going via Jones' Sound, will keep to the West side of Smith's Sound, as there are ice drifts Southwesterly which embayed Kane's advance. As the season is open, he hopes to get through this year. The Congress remained eight days at Disco, and found regular summer weather in Greenland. Captain Davenport was received with a salute of fifteen guns when he presented Secretary Robeson's letter stating the object of his visit, and soliciting the co-operation of the Danish authorities with Captain Hall's expedition, which was cheerfully accorded. The stores the Polaris could not take, were left in Inspector General Smith's care at Disco. The Congress is the largest ship ever in Disco bay.

A Frightful Hurricane.

In Zarate, a city of the Argentine Republic, there happened on the 8th of June last a frightful hurricane with stones. The Cordova Prensa describes it as follows;

"It was about 4:30 a. m., the atmosphere without the slightest breeze and suffocating. The clouds went on slowly accumulating in great masses in the west, 5 a. m., struck, when a dull yet frightful sound was heard far off to the westward. A minute afterwards the storm broke in an awful form. It began with a sound like the discharge of heavy artillery, with lightning. The pampero wind swept over with unusual violence and fury, bringing with it a cloud of stones, such as never had been seen before. These stones, some as large as goose-eggs, fell everywhere. Houses, huts and roofs of all sorts suffered terribly; some were knocked over, others unroofed, and all injured. Not a pane of glass or a public lamp survived unbroken, and many were carried to a great distance by the force of the wind. Buildings exposed to the fury of the blast looked as if a rifle corps had been doing their best against them. Many animals were reported killed, and one woman and a child."

An Irishman one day found a light guinea which he was obliged to sell for eighteen shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying a the street. "No, no!" said he, "I'll have nothing to do with you. I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday."

Hurricane and Earthquake.

Six Thousand Left Houseless.—150 Killed and Mangled.

St. Thomas, W. I., August 22, via Halifax, N. S., August 3.—Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate Island over-turning every house and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday at about one o'clock in the morning a gale broke from the East, shortly afterwards shifting to the Northeast from which point it blew more fiercely until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to the north and fell upon the Island in

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

It then shifted to the Northwest and blew with great violence until 5 p. m. when there came a lull which lasted until 6 p. m. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the Island from the south, but its duration was not so long as on its previous visit, nor its violence so great. Its term of greatest fury lasted only two hours. There closely followed in the wake of the hurricane an awful gale from the south and southeast, which

RAGED FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

During the hurricane in the afternoon several shocks of earthquake rendered more dreadful the situation of the people, who were hearing over-head the crash of roofs torn by the hurricane, and obliged to feel at the same time under foot the foundations of their shelters shaken by an earthquake.

Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away and not a house has been left standing undamaged on this distressed island. Some

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE BEEN LEFT HOUSELESS

and destitute and nearly a hundred and fifty persons have been

KILLED OUTRIGHT

or disabled by the houses blown down or the bricks and tiles flying thickly all around during the hurricane. Already some thirty corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which in the shape of trees, fences, shattered house and heaps of bricks and tiles strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation.

Talking Sense.

The N. Y. (Evening Post,) a dyed-in-the-wool Republican journal, unlike the Gazette of this city which champions Radical Internal Revenue thieves and declares that "the supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all" puts the case of the Harrisburg plunderers in its true light when it says:

Mr. Evans still holds the enormous sum of two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars as his commission on collections for the state of a little more than seven hundred thousand dollars. But there is an evident desire on the part of his friends, Governor Geary among them, to shield him, and to divert attention from the facts.

Do these gentlemen imagine that concealment in such case will help their party in the political canvass now in progress? This would be a grievous mistake. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania insist that the State Government shall make public the whole truth of the matter, remove from office every suspected person, and go before the people with clean hands.

A correspondent of the Central Baptist, after visiting President Grant's farm, a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri, says he "was received by "Mr. Eldroe, a relative of the President, who is intrusted by "him with the superintendence of property valued at no less than $300,000. The "farm includes, with recent purchases 858 "acres, mostly rolling land." Referring to this statement of the Central Baptist, the Brooklyn Eagle says:

"President Grant went into the army not worth a cent, and has lived quite freely ever since. His horses, equipages, etc, are the theme of admiring descriptions from correspondents not only at Washington, but at Long Branch, and wherever he takes up his temporary abode. It is, therefore, quite consolatory to find that out of his not excessive salary, first as general and now as President, he is able to keep $300,000 of blooded stock and such like property idle on a Missouri farm. * * * * * * *

These boss politicians, whether called supervisors or Presidents, contrive to live at the highest point of luxury, and on moderate salaries, and yet to roll up riches."

The murderer of the Viceroy Ma was executed at Shanghai sometime since by being cut into ten thousand different pieces, the work being done slowly until the wretched man was dead. He bore his sufferings as calmly as he had borne the terrible tortures to which he had been subjected during the judical examination, in the progress of which he told several different stories of why he killed the Viceroy, one of which was that he did so because he believed the man to be in treasonable communication with the Mohammedan rebels in Kansah. His confession was extracted from him by keeping him kneeling on hot chains through twenty days until he was so weak that it was feared he would die, and not "a suitable death." What is the Chinese notion of a suitable death for a murderer is painfully evident from the above.

Wood's Household Magazine.

Were we out of our chair editorial, as a 'private citizen' cut off from our exchange list and all that, one of the first magazines to which we should become a subscriber, would be Wood's Household. This is a publication wholly out of the usual line, and beyond the common order of Magazine literature—with point and meaning, when it is gay or sportive, and eminently instructive when serious and reflecting. Much of this work is devoted to the discussion of just such subjects as will greatly benefit, while it deeply interests the general seeker after knowledge, desirous of really useful information. Should anything we might say induce any one to subscribe for it, we believe they will thank us from their hearts as benefactors, so far, at least.

$6.00 Worth for only $2.00.

"OUR HOPE" AND "OUR JOY."

We have recently added to our list of premiums "Our Hope" and "Our Joy," companion pictures, executed in Crayon style, on tinted ground; printed on heavy plate paper, size 20x24 inches.

They represent two lovely heads, a boy and girl, and "Our Hope" and "Our Joy" are just the names for the dear, bright happy, little faces. They are just the pictures to glance at when one is perplexed, annoyed, discouraged or tempted. One couldn't feel vexed long at anything, with little Joe's face in sight; one couldn't do wrong with her pure little face looking down upon him, and it were impossible for one to remain despondent any length of time with the trustful, confident face of little Hope before him.

The faces are not merely childish and pretty, but there is in addition, a strength about them, and it is seldom one sees so much goodness, truth and affection expressed in a picture.

Would you have "Our Joy" and "Our Hope" in your Household? Would you like the dear, cheerful sunny countenances ever before you? Would you place these pure, little faces before your children that they may see the Joy and Hope that come from being good and true?

Both these beautiful pictures were recently published by L. Kramp & Co., and sold at two dollars each. Happening one day to see them, we "fell in love at first sight," and proceeded to Boston, bought the engravings and copyrights, and are now issuing them in such immense quantities, as will enable us to mail both "Our Joy" and "Our Hope" free to any part of the United States, or Canada, as a premium for two subscribers to Wood's Household Magazine—price one dollar a year; or we will give them as a premium for a subscription two years in advance—thus furnishing two dollars worth of magazine, and four dollars worth of pictures for only two dollars.

Specimen copies of the magazine free for raising clubs. Address S. S. WOOD & CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

Two more of the Grant family have been brought out. Wm. Grant, the President's own cousin, clerk in the Custom-house, New York. Dr. Ed. Grant, clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, New York The latter is the President's grandfather's great grandson.

The Festival of Juggernaut.

Before closing my letter I should like to give you a few notes of a critical visit which I paid this week to the great god Juggernaut, on the occasion of the drawing of his car to the temple of his good friend and annual gossip, Rachabullbub. These festivities are often so unfairly represented, with so much articles were for sale, and wonderfully cheap to the man or woman who knew how to buy. Children had their merry-go-rounds, grown-up people their "cheap jacks" Intanized; little groups of friends squatted together after the manner in Hyde Park after a review, or at Epson before the event of the day, only here the food was merely parched rice, with a few sweetmeats, and the drink water. If I had to gauge Hindoo morality by the festival of Juggernaut I would have rated it very much higher than many of our missionaries do. Of course, there is the god, always ugly, an utter absence of worship, and an abundance of amusement; only—will you believe it?—with readings from the great poem of Valiniki nearly always forming one of the chief features of the fun. Fancy Milton read as a part of the fan of an English fair! I scarcely ever saw a Hindoo turn round in the street to look after a woman, native or fictitious coloring, that I think I may give you this little sketch as an illustration of a real fact in connection with one of the oldest of Hindoo institutions, and with the morality of the Hindoos. I went as a critic purely, prepared, if anything, to be disgusted. I saw almost the exact counterpart of an English fair, with the exception of an entire absence of drinking-booths and "people in drink." The drawing of the car is a mere matter of half an hour when the roads are hard; the Mela, or fair, will last all the week, at the end of which the god will return to his habitation, &c. Well, I did not see a semblance of immorality. The road was lined with huts for two miles (I referred to a preliminary proceeding of a festival a week ago,) and it was crowded with people. All manner of otherwise. You could not say that of London after dusk. The great curse of the nation is caste; if that were broken, and woman placed on a right footing as the equal of men, I should not be surprised if the Hindoos sent over missionaries to England to convince us that they are more moral than ourselves.

TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with an act of Assembly, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Potter, from whom taxes for school purposes for the present year are due, that on all such taxes paid to the undersigned Treasurer, at his residence on or before 15th of November next there will be a deduction of five per centum. On all taxes paid within one month after said date no deduction will be made, and that upon all school taxes remaining unpaid after December 15th next there will be an addition of five per centum By order of the Board.

FRED. KURTZ,
aug25.3m Treasurer.

Carriage MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FARCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a five assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

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 Appliance 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.

CARD.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

No. 902 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Desire to invite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

NEW JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES

OF MOST RELIABLE MAKERS.

GOLD CHAINS.

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE

FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS.

TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS

OF FINEST QUALITY.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

Received DIRECT FROM PARIS during the present season.

Courteous and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful store,

902 CHESTNUT ST.

jul14.6m

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 $8,50 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 AN