CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 13, '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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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

Ben Butler was defeated for Governor in the Massachusetts radical state convention, last week.

In the radical state convention of New York, last week there was a big fight between the Grant and Greeley men. The Grant men had things their own way, and the Greeleyites bolted.

The New York Democracy.

The New York democracy, in their state Convention, at Rochester, last week, did a noble thing, one which will strengthen the party, and secure for it—as it already receives—the praise of upright men of all parties and creeds, for denouncing corruption in its own ranks, and excluding the Tammany delegattion of New York city, until it shall have purged itself of the charges of assisting in the plunderings which have come to light in the city government. This was right, and it is an example which other parties should follow, when corrupt men and rings are found to be stealing the public monies, and such an example should be made of these characters, in state and county conventions everywhere.

For some weeks it has been kown that there was dishonesty in the city government of New York, which is in the hands of the democrats, although radicalism has a share in the blame, but the democrats instead of trying to smother the thing, and letting the plunderers go unpunished, at once set about to have an investigation, and to bring the guilty to punishment, though they be democrats. This is the right step, and the entire democratic press of the state is out in denunciatson of these men, and demands that they be tried, and dealt with in accordance with law. The democracy in state convention spoke in denunciation of the frauds that have been committed and even excluded the Tammany delegation from the city from seats in the convention until they should purge themselves. Here is an example of what we call pure democracy, and if such a course is persisted in, we shall soon bring back the conntry to the old, honest days of yore, and speculating and plunderings will have to cease.

The democracy of New York, by this action, has become stronger than ever before, and honest people will know that our party means to be true to its professions, an example and a lesson which we hope the democracy of old Centre will follow and profit by whenever occasion demands.

Bravo! the gallant democrcy of New York! next November will perch victory upon your banners.

The World says:

The Democratic State Convention has met, deliberated, excluded the Tammany frauds, pledged the party to a new charter, adopted a liberal platform on national questions, nominated an honest ticket. adjourned, and committed the success of the canvass to the patriotic Democratic electors of the noble Empire State. We believe it will be the general verdict of the Democracy that the work done at Rochester has been well done. Certain it is, that it was not done in the interest of any corrupt political clique, or to feed any morbid personal ambition, or in submission to the dictates of any single domineering will, but in that truly Democratic spirit which swears in the words of no master, but consults and counsels for the common good.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO

One Third of the City in Ashes.

Her Inhabitants Homeless.—Hungry, Naked and Panic-Stricken.—Hundreds of Thousands Fleeing the Flames.—Hundreds of Millions of Wealth Consumed.—The Fire Still Surginging Onward.—Sister Cities Arowed to Action.—Fire-Engines' Food, Clothing and Tents. Sent Forwnrd on Wings of Speed.

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871.—11 o'clock A. M.—The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. All the banks express and telegraph offices, all the newspaper offices except the Tribune, six elevators and the water works are gone.

THERE IS NO WATER IN THE CITY.

Not less than ten thousand buildings have already been destroyed.

It has burned a distance of five miles, and is still raging.

The wind is blowing a gale.

The wind is driving the fire towards Wabash avenue, and there is no water. We expect Wabash avenue to go before night. The following message, signed by the Mayor of Chicago, has been sent to the Maynr of St Lous: "send us food for the suffering; our city is in ashes! Our water works wre burned!"

NO ONE CAN TELL WHAT THE END WILL BE.

Noon—Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the south-west. with a sky of qrass.

No one can as yet tell what the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping its present direction.

The Western Union Telegraph has succeeded in getting up a few wires from the hastily improvished office in the southern part of the city, establishing communication in nearly all directions. Manificent offers of assistance are coming fom every quarter.

Thousands of people are homeless, and most of them in a destitute condition.

The unborned streets are for miles lined with household goods.

No one dare to even think what the loss of life may be. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fife. Many must have perished.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ASHES.

New York, Oct. 9.—The afficers of the Western Union Telegraph Company report that the Sherman House, Postoffice, Custom House, Rock Island Depot, Briggs House, Tremont House, Illinois Central Depot, Board of Trade, all the Railroad Depots, and the Western Union Telegraph buildings at Chicago are all in ashes.

THE FIEND STRIKES WABASH AVENUE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—The following is from J. J. Wilson, Chicago: No water. The fire is now coming south on Wabash avenue, and will probably reach us here before night. The fire is still raging, and a southeasterly wind is blowing.

The loss, so far, is estimated at fifty milions of dollars. Tho water works is destroyed.

A dispatch says: We are telegraphing to all the cities for food and clothes.

Chicoga. Oct. 9:—7 P. M.—The awful work of destruction goes on with relentless fury from Harrison street south to Division street north, and from the River to the Lakes an area of four miles long by one wide.

THE FLAMES HAVE SWEPT EAERYTHING

Before them. It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people are homeless and in a suffering condition. The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction. The most generous offers of assistance in money, food ir anything wrntep, wrd coming from every city and town passible by telegraph. The Mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be forwarded as soon as posible. Firemem are on the way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The Water Works are entirely destroyed. They are now

BLOWING UP THE BUILDINGS ON THE LINE OF THE FIRE,

to attempt to arrest the progress of the flames.

Latter—It is now believed that the spread of the fire southward has beeu stayed at Harrison street, but on the North Side there is no diminution of its fury, and that entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction, and theae are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of North Branch River. The inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places of supposed greater safety.

THE LOSSES.

It is impossible now to give even an approoimately statement of the losses; but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the except two small savings institutions one on 25th street, in the South division, and one on Randolphstreet, in the West dtvision, are destroyed; all the wholesale stores, and all the large retail establishments, the Postoffice, Court House, Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in South division, except the Michigan Avenue Hatel, on the extreme southern limets. which escaped the fire though badly scorched; every newspaper office, even the Tridnne building supposed to be fire proof having gnally succumbed; evey theatre, six of the long stret elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan, Southern and Illinois Central Railroad both passenger and freight depots of the lster; more than a score of churches and much of the shipping in the river.

TWO HUMAN FIENDS HUNG TO A LAMP POST.

Fifteen hundred citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War authorized General Sheridan to employ all available troops for guarding and to issue one hundred thousand rations. Five hundred soldiers are now on duty; this precaution was necessary, for remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men were caught in the act of firing houses on the West Side. They were seized and immediately hung to a lamp post, one on Twelfth street, near the river, and the other three miles away, on Cleborne avenue, on the North Side. This summary action has checked the thieves and murderers.

Chicago, October 10, 1871.—The whole city is nnder guard of militia Citizens are warned to stay in the houses, and meu are shot if caught in by-ways in a twinkling. The ruins are smouldering yet, but the fire is subdued. The city is without water.

Several men have been shot and several hung, who were atterwards found innocent to all appearances; but were caught in alley-ways.

GOD BE PRAISED!

Chicago, Oct. 10., 9 a m.—There was a very heavy rain last night. The fire is all out. There is nothing remaining of that side from the river north to Lincoln Park, on the north, and from the north branch of the river in the west to the lake on the east.

It is feared that 500 persons have been burned to death.

Mayor Hall in Court.

Mayor Hall appeared this morning at Yorkville police court to answer charges of malfeasance in office. The accusation was brought by ex-Judge Barrett, of counsel for the citizens constituted of seventy, on the affidavit of W. F. Copeland, formerly book-keeper in Comptroller Connolly's office, charging Hall with converting the funds, or permitting them to be converted from their lawful use by the agency of warrants for the payment of millions of dollars for work not performed, said warrants having been presented to Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, George S. Miller, S. J. Smith and others. There was an unusally large police force in court. Mayor Hall waived an examination and offered bail in any amount. Judge Barrett, the counsel for the prosecution, said there was no necessity for the mayor's giving bail, as it was not contemplated to hold him in durance.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Hall, addressing the court, said: I am here to disappoint the malice of my partisan enemies by refusing, as I shall by action to day, to aid in initiating any political campaign by contributing personally anything to the sensations of the campaign; and I am here to relieve your honor and the distrct attorney of any responsibility in the matter. I am here, in accordance with the statutes, to waive an examination and offer bail, knowing that if this charge ever acquires gravity enough to come before a jury—that tribunal where it can be investigated to the satisfaction of the people and myself, and before I enter into the formalities necessary I desire in this most public manner to thank the hundreds of friends who yesterday, from the millionaire to the laborer. tendered me their services as bail, the hundreds of professional gentlemen, some of them in this room now who freely volunteered and enthusiastically tendered me their support. I shall do as every gentleman should do, for the purpose of bail, select his most intimate personal friends out of the profession. Mr. Isaacs will become my bail. In compliance with the statute, I tender him as bail and waive an examination, and my bail is ready. (Great applause in the court)

District Attorney Garvin said: The gentleman who addressed you has undoubtedly the right to do as he has done, and that leaves nothing further to do on the part of the prosecution I therefore submit the matter to your honor to take such action as, under the circumstances, you may deem proper. Mr. Barrett, of counsel for the committee of seventy said that they were there under a sense of duty, without malice; therefore he would disappoint the mayor by suggesting to the publia prosecutor that he should not ask any bail except the mayor's own personal recognizance.

Attorney Garvin said he would be satisfied with any decision of the court. Judge Bixby said he would not take bail. The mayor explaind that his remarks were of a general nature; did not relate to counsel, partiularly disclaimed any reference to Mr. Barrett. At the conclusion of the mayor's remarks the audience rose simultaneouly, cheered and yelled frantically for several minutes while the mayor was passing from the court.

John Quincy Adams Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Quincy, September 27, 1871.

Hon. Edward Avery, Chairman Democratic State Convention.

Dear Sir: I have received your official announcement that the convention over which you recently presided at Springfield, selected me as their candidate for Govenor. I feel very sensibly such a token of confidence of a large number of fellow-citizens, and I gratefully accept the honor. It is unnecessary for me at this day to rehearse to my friends in Massachusets my opinion upon public affairs, especialy as they were substantially epitomized in the resolves adopted by the convention. They have undergone no recent change. Now, as formerly, I think it wise to use calm and moderate methods in dealng with quesiions of state, to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms in enforcing the will of the people, and to make haste slowly with revolutionary reforms. But I may be pardoned if, in view of a hesitation which lingers here and there, I declare my especial satisfactsion at the position adopted by the convention in respect to the latter amendments to the Constitution of the United States. I am heartily glad to see good citizens who have disputed the plan of adjustment required by the party in power so long as it was debatable, acquiesce cheerfully when once it has become irrevocable. It seems to me to be the part of patriotism now to accept honestly and without mental reservation those amendments as the final settlement and pacification of the civil war, and then to turn resolutely away from the irritating and painfull memories of the past to the pressing duties of the future. The future, if we wisely improve it, may be made to redeem, and more than redeem, all the sufferings and all the errors of the past. It may warn us to guard jealously the invaluable habit of local self-government, while we yield to the irresistible instincts of national unity. It ma teach us to alleviate oppressive taxation by economy and skill in fiscal management, so thnt a tariff may no longer strangle trade. Universal amness and equal rights may once again demonstrate to the world that the people at their homes may be trusted to preserve the peace and maintain the principles of liberty without soldiers to make them afraid. And above all, a kindly and considerate policy towards vanquished citizens may make us again a prosperous and happy people, cordially united in a friendship based upon mutual esteem and cemented by identical interests.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q ADAMS.

Mormons Malcontent.

Salt Lake. Oct. 5.—A special Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ (Latter Day Saints), was held to-day, in the new Tabernacle. About eight thousand were present. The three first Presidents Brigham Young, Geo. Smith. and Daniel Wells, the twelve apostles. And the high priests and other church dignitaaies, were on the plaform.

Among the speakers was George Q. Cannon, who aspires to succeed Brigham Young. His remarks were generally bitterly denunciatory of the Federal officials. He termed the ring coercion, and said he did not anticipate that the Mormons would leave the Territory. They have broken no law, and had not violated the Constitution. The persecution inaugurated against them would only enhance the interest and accelerate the progress of work of God. He rejoiced that the devil was not yet dead, for they were not yet perfect, and his services could not yet be dispensed with. Brigham Young, Jr., spoke most excitedly. He said the Mormons had settled the mountain region and they were entitled to its use, exclusive occupatiou and enjoyment.

They asked no favors or assistance from any source. They defied all their enemies, the Government of the United States inclnded. The Government officials, now persecuting them, were the tools of the devil. He prayed God to curse them all for ever. Said he with violent jesture, "trust to God, keep your powder dry, and don't fail to have on hand a good supply of fixed ammunition."

The latter remarks were received with a universal "amen," and loud cheering and clapping of hands.

The Rejected Mormon Jurors.

Opinion of Chief Justice McKean.

Salt Lake City, September 27.—In relation to the challenging and rejection of Elders George Q. Cannon, H. B. Clafson, and James Townsend as grand jurors, they having testified that polygamy is one of the fundamental doctrines of the church of which they are members, that they believe that polygamy is a revelation from God to that church, and that they do not believe that a man living in polygamy is guilty of adultery, Chief-Justice McKean has just pronounced the following opinion: "The sophism by which polygamy is sought to be justified as being in harmony with American civilization is that polygamy is a religious practice; that religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of American institutions and of the Federal constitution; and therefore polygamy is protected by the constitution, and all laws enacted against it are unconstitutional. If the mass of the American people were barbarians, or the tribal system of government prevailed among them, it is needless to say that our constitution and institution could not exist. It is not a little humiliating that it should seem to be necessary to add that our constitution and institutions do not require—nay, do not permit—the toleration of any practice which wages against the existence of civilization. There have been religions which have required the offering up of human sacrifices to the sun and the casting of infant children to the crocodiles of the Ganges. But, if such deeds were done in this country, is there in all the land one man so dishonest that he would attempt to justify them by the plea of religious toleration? But why waste time in discussing such a proposition as that involved in this case? When the burglar is a fit juror to inquire into the crimes of burglary; when the robber is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of larceny; when the assassin is a fit juror to inquire into the crime of murder, then the bigamist, who swears in substance that crimes are his religion, may be a fit juror to inquire into the crimes of bigamy and adultery. But, thanks to centuries of Christian civilization, that time is not now, and judging from the steady progress of the human race that time will never come. The challenger is sustained, and the three jurors named are rejected.

Measuring the Velocity of Light.

We propose giving a popular account of the ingenious yet very simple methods by which men of science have succeeded in measuring extremely minute portions of time with such certainty in their results as that expressed by Professor Rood, whose confidence in his billionths of a second has probably surprised your readers as much as his results have interested them.

A wheel painted black and carrying a distinct white point on its circumference is provided with some means of giving it a uniform motion of rotation. If the wheel make one revolution in one-sixth of a second, the white point will appear as a continuous circle; for any impression produced on the eye remains during one-sixth of a second, therefore during one revolution of the wheel all the successive positions on the circumference occupied by the bright point remain impressed on the eye, and hence the circle appears unbroken. Now, if a flash of light in the light in the place of the white point should last one-sixth of a second, the circle would appear complete; but if it lasted one-twelfth or one-twenty-fourth of a second. then would the point describe one-half or one-quarter of the circle. Thus, by this simple means—remembering that the smaller the arc of the circle, the less the duration of the flash—we can readily measure, from the length of this arc, quite minute portions of time.

If, instead of having one white point on the wheel, we have one hundred or more radial white bands drawn with the space between them equal to their breadth, then if the wheel makes ten turns in a second, any radial white band will advance into the position previously occupied by an adjoining black band in one thousandth of a second, and if the flash of light lasted one-thousandth of a second all the white bands would, during that interval, have advanced into the position of the black bands, and *vice versa*, and the disk would appear without bands and covered with a uniform gray tint. We can thus readily and accurately measure one-thousand of a second.

With the above apparatus Arago, about the year 1835, first showed that a flash of lightning lasted less than one-thousandth of a second; but did not succeed in fixing the minimum limit to its duration. Professor Rood, however, was more fortunate; during the well remembered remarkable display of lightning in August, 1829, with an apparatus similar to the above (extemporized from a piece of pasteboard and a shawl-pin), he succeeded in measuring one five-hundredth of a second as the duration of those vivid and extensive flashes.

It was soon found that the velocity of the revolving disk fell far behind that of the spark of the Leyden jar, for its flash showed the revolving radial bars as absolutely at rest as when the disk was stationary. But Prof. Wheatstone, of London, in 1834, substituted for the revolving disk a mirror turning on a horizontal axis, and instead of the white point or bars he used the image of the spark reflected from the turning mirror. If the spark be instantaneous, then will it appear in the rotating mirror just as it is seen when reflected from the mirror at rest; but if the spark last during even an extremely minute fraction of a second, it will appear drawn into a line in the direction in which the mirror turns. Wheatstone thus measured the one-million-one-hundred-and-fifty-thousandth of a second, and ascertained that the electricity from a Leyden jar goes over a copper wire at the rate of 288,000 miles in a second, exceeding light itself in velocity.

Prof. Rood combined the two methods above given by viewing the appearance of stationary parallel and equidistant white and black bands reflected from the revolving mirror while the flash of the Leyden jar illuminated them. The direction of rotation of the mirror being across the length of the bands (which were only sixteen-thousandths of an inch apart), if the flash lasting during the time for the turning mirror to reflect a black band into the adjacent white space, then the bands would entirely disappear, and the plate on which they were drawn would appear of a uniform gray tint. By knowing the number of turns the mirror makes in a second, and the number of bands in the space of one inch, it is easy to calculate the time necessary for the obliteration of the bands. Thus has he produced, by this simple combination, an instrument surpassing in minuteness and accuracy of determination all that has gone before—an accomplishment, which cannot but reflect much renown upon American science. He has succeeded (with a mirror making three hundred and fifty turns in a second) in measuring accurately forty billionths of a second, and has shown that this is the duration of the flash of a Leyden jar having only eleven square inches of surface and one-twenty-fifth of an inch striking distance—an interval of time just sufficient for a ray of light (going at the rate of one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a second) to travel over forty feet. The flash from a jar having one hundred and fourteen square inches of surface lasted four times as long as the smaller jar. Thus, for the range of electric flashes we have measures from the one-five-hundredth to the forty-billionth of a second

Astonishing as is the fact of the concentration of the power of a lightning-flash into such a minute interval, yet, as wonderful is the extent of the earth's surface affected by it, as will be seen from the following experiments of the writer, never before published:—A galvanometer consists of a delicately suspended magnetic needle surrounded by a coil of copper wire, through which a current of electricity can pass; whenever this passage takes place, the needle rapidly turns around its point of suspension. This being understood, I connected the wire of a galvanometer with the water-pipes of Baltimore, and the other end of the coil was joined to a gas-pipe of a house in the southwest part of the city. Thus a vast metalic system of electric nerves stretched away three miles to the northwest, to the reservoir, and about as many to the east and southeast over the city. A thunderstorm was raging at the time at so great a distance in the north that only the illumination of the clouds told when a flash occurred. Yet, whenever that flash took place, the needle was instantly deflected through ten or twenty degrees. The two occurrences were simultaneous, apparently, for I could detect no difference in the instant of their manifestation. Indeed, so sure an indicator of the flash was the galvanometer, that when I shut myself up in a dark room, signaling to an observer of the storm whenever the needle moved, and receiving a signal from him when a flash occurred, our signals were always simultaneous. The next day it was ascertained that the storm was over twelve miles distant; therefore at least five hundred square miles of the earth's surface were affected (inductively) at each flash of the lightning.—*Evening Post.*

Long John Wentworth Interviewed—His Opinion of Horace Greeley

The Chicago *Republican* contains a funny notice of Long John Wentworth's opinion of Horace Greeley:

R.—Mr. Wentworth, what do you think of Mr. Greeley?

At these words a change overspread Mr. Wentworth's countenance, which grew dark with anger. Raising himself on his elbow with one prodigious effort, he replied, although his frame was racked with agony, "D—n Mr. Greeley!"

The effort was too much, and he sank fainting on his couch. After some moments had elapsed, he resumed, in a voice of deep emotion:

"If there is in America a hell-hound, a slave and a swindler worthy of the gallows, that hell-hound, that slave and that swindler is Horace Greeley."

R.—You astonish me, sir. I understood only a few days since that at a banquet in this very hotel, where the bran bread sparkled on the board and the milk-toast circled around, yourself and Mr. Grinnell nominated the Chappaquan mower and editor for the Presidency. Is not that true?

Mr. W.—It is, unhappily, too true.

R.—Then why this vigor of expression? Is it as the politician or as the agriculturist?

Mr. W.—As both, of course. The man who

WOULD LIE TO A YAM

or commit an assault upon a sheep would make a worse President than Grant himself, and he is a bad one.

R.—So Logan says, anyway. I gather from your conversation that Mr. Greeley has disappointed you. In what respect, pray?

Mr. Wentworth then made the following statement, which we give verbatim, retrenching any vigorous redundancies better suited for the columns of the *Sunday Times* than for our purer paper:

"A few days ago Mr. Greeley came to this city, and was met at breakfast by myself and Grinnell. We paid for that hoary lunatic's oil-cake—milk-toast, I mean. His hack-hire didn't cost him a cent, and we thought ourselves reimbursed by his words of wisdom on the crisis and the crops. I shall allude by-and-by to his political ravings; just now I only refer to the farming phase of his insanity. I sat at that man's feet like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel. I acted on his theories, and in one short week I was a ruined man. You ask me, how so? Go and look at Summit Farm. It looks like the alkaline desert—a howling wilderness dotted with skeletons! "Greeley," said I, "what do you think of my merino sheep?" (I have—that is, I had about two hundred of them, worth $1 75 apiece.) "Merino," said Greeley mildly, why the devil don't you cultivate silk-bearing sheep Merino is played out. I have tried thousands of times to get my sheep to produce merino under-clothing; I have tried irrigating, mulching, top-dressing, sub soil ploughing, wood ashes, muck, loam, guano—all was of no avail. They will lay nothing but raw wool. Now, raw wool costs 30 cents a pound, and then to this you add interest, waste, insurance, manufactoring, bad debts, etc., you see that you cannot wear with the pauper nation of Europe. On the other hand, silk is heavily protected, and the production this year is limited. In Assam the

CROP HAS PROVED A FAILURE OWING TO THE FROST, AND

the harvest will not yield more than thirty bushels to the acre. Silk, will therefore, advance in price. In 1832, you could buy a woolen dress for $3 50. In 1871, a silk dress costs $300. It stands to reason, therefore, that by making your sheep spawn silk you will make 85 5-7 times more profit. I was thunderstruck with this, and could only stammer 'How?' The hoary headed monster answered: 'By grafting, of course. Those sheep can spin cocoons like silkworms if they only give their minds to it, and the man who denies it is a liar and a horse thief. Little sheep that can spin and won't spin must be made to spin. The fact is, Wentworth, you overfeed your sheep, and they never feel the spur of necessity. Vary their diet, give them no vegetable food, give them say a peck of silkworms a day, mixed with coloring matter, as cochineal, madder indigo, or lampblack, according to the hue of silk which you want to wear. Food makes blood, blood makes life, and how can a merino sheep produce wool without life? how have life without food? What are worms but food? Sir, I was convinced of the correctness of the views held by the slovenly scoundrel. I went to Summit, and to sum it up I locked those devoted sheep up in a barn, gave them two hundred pecks, of silkworms which cost me $60 a peck, and went away for a drive with Charley Farewell, my old friend, telling my farmer not to let the sheep out on any account. Political matters kept my mind so occupied for several days that I forgot all about the sheep, until yesterday, when what I had done flashed across my mind. I mounted my horse and spurred him like the wind to my farm, but I was too late. When I got there, the cupboard was bare. I'll be d—d, if the sheep hadn't all died, and the worms had kept them company, and I was $47,000 out on the transaction. H—l of a lot the venerable murderer knows about farming! Farm, the devil's grandmother!"

Fifteen Yachts to Participate in the Reception of the Russian Grand Duke.

New York, October 4.—The yacht Livonia will be put on the dock tomorrow for repairs, and by Wednesday next be in full readiness to begin. The chairman of the Grand Duke Alexis committee has reported that fifteen yachts will be present at the reception of the grand duke on the arrival on the bay.

Berne, September 28.—A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in one of the mines in the Canton of Grisons, in Switzerland, and thirty persons were killed.

A thorough revolution in the office of the auditor general of Pensylvania is imperatively demaded by every consideration, of publicinterest. That revolution can be effected only by the election of General M'Candless.

Butler was defeated in his aspirations for the Massachusetts Governorship, in the Worcester Convention by a majority of 543 to 464. The struggle was long and bitter, and the wonderful effrontery of the Essex demogogue kept up the spirits of his partisans to the moment of the ballot. Butler eat humble pie after the result was announced, and flickered out completely. There will be no bolt in Massachussetts this year. In the New York Republican State convention at Syracuse, after a fight over the organization lasting all day, the Greeley delgation withdrew, and were followed by others.

A CHAPTER OF THIEVEIERS

Honesty of Radical Officials.

A Few Chips from the Block of Corruption—What Some of the Radical Officials have Stolen—More th an $25,000,000!

Appended we give a partial list of thieveries of Radical officials, and commend it the careful consideration of every taxpayer in the land, who is compelled to give a part of his earnings to make good these stupendous robberies. Of course, this only includes a very small part of the thefts that have been committed, and we give only those which occur readily to our recollection. The list may be indefinitely ended and the sum total of defalcations and open robberies would reach a hundred million before the end of Radical official corruption would be reached.

The Radical press makes a great ado about frauds in the New York city Government. Granted that all the alleged frauds have actually ocurred, they affect only the people of New York city while those appended affect the people of the entire country and impose additional burdensr upons the tax ridden people of every State. The following list of frauds, defalcations and thefts are certainly sufficient of themselves to array the people against the Radical leaders, who have connived and assisted in them and now protect the plunderers:

1. There was stolen by Revenue Collectors, up to the 18th of February, 1871, according to Mr. Boutwell's official statement to Congress, the sum of $20,700,783.33. Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted or called to account.

2: The government vessel, "Golden Rule" bearing $3,000,000 of government treasure was wrecked in the West Indies and the money stolen. President Grant afterward appointed the chief pirate engaged in this business to a high office in Washington.

3. By the connivance of Radical members of Congress, George Chorpenning, a mail contractor, was allowed a fradulent claim of $500,000 for services he never performed.

4 J. Ledyard Hodge a paymaster in the army, according to his own published confession, stole more than $450,000 from the government. He is now staying quietly at his house No. 1423 K street, Washington, with none to molest him or make him afraid.

5 George O. Evans, Special Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, robbed the Treasury of $363,528, 85, and the Radicals State officials allowed him to escape arrest.

Gen. Whittaker, Postmaster at Hartfort Conneticut embezzled in the neighborhood of $100,000. He is still continued as Postmastor by President Grant.

7. John W. Norton assistant Postmaster of New York is a defaulter to the amount o. $115,000. He is yet at large and likely to remain so.

As we have already said this is but a small portion of the robberies committed. What is yet to come to the surface no man can conjecture. et every taxpayer look at the sum total in the following

RECAPITULATION:

Revenue Collectors	$20,700,983,33
Golden Rule	3,000,000,00
Chorpening	500,000,00
Maj. Hodge	450,000,00
Geo. O. Evans	363,528,85
Gen. Whittaker	100,000,00
J. W. Norton	115,000,00
Total	$25,229,507,18

HOW TO SEE DOWN A WELL.—It is not generally known, says the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other objects can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of the ponds and rivers, if the waters be somewhat clear and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern can be under cover, or shaded by a building so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desirable, and then downward.

New Census and Patant Laws.

We are indebted to Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, for a neat little bound volume of 120 pages, entitled as above. It contains the complete Census of 1870, showing the Population, by Counties, of all the States and Territories, with their Areas, and the Population of the Principal Cities. Also, the new Patent Laws in full with Forms, Official Rules, Directions how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Regulations for Trade Marks, Assignments, How to sell Patents, etc. Also, a large variety of valuable information relating to Water-Wheels, Steam-Engines, and other mechanism, with many useful tables and receipts, 175 diagrams of Mechanical Movements, etc. We advise every body to send for it as above. Price, 25 cents. A more valuable compendium, for so small a price, has rarely been published.

Three hundred pictures for twenty-five cents. Seeing is believing, and we do see before us DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October, with more than three hundred engravings of Fashions, etc. Music: "Where the Mountain Echos Meet," a charming song, by Baker, set to music, choice literature, Poems, Jenny June's paper on Marriage, Duties of Husbands, Fashions, Household, Ladies' Club, with other interesting articles worth more than a year's subscription, in one number. Price, 25 cts., or $3,00 per year. Published at 838 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA for October is filled with charming stories, "Minnie and Kittie," is a splendid tale, by Neil Forrest. "May Clifford in the City," is not less interesting. The illustrations, poems, riddles and editorial departments for Juveniles, can only be appreciated by those who have perused them. Get a copy and subscribe a year, only $1.00. Published at 838 Broadway, New York.

The October Number of the People's Monthly—the new Pittsburg Illustrated paper for the masses—is at hand, and is the the best and most interesting we have yet seen. It grows better and better with each issue, and excels many of the New Illustrated papers in the brilliancy of its cuts, and the excellence of its typography, as it most surely does in purity, and family character. We would urge all our readers who have growing boys and girls, to take this paper. It is bright, cheery, and wholesome, abounding in good cuts and original reading matter. Subscription only a dollar and a half a year.

☞ Any person sending us eight subscribers with the cash, $16, will receive the Reporter 1 year free; and for four names and $8, the Reporter 6 months fre

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Gentzell sr., late of Gregg twp., Centre county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. JACOB GENTZELL, jr.

aug25.6w Administrator

Jefferson tells us that General Washington, although he had a numerous body of relatives, never, during his entire administration, appointed a relative to office or employment under the government. He would not even make one of them his private secretary. When Harrison was elected President, he had a grandson, a son of a most noble officer, General Zebulon Pike, who fell in the War of 1812 in storming a British fort in Canada, and the boy wanted to go to West Point to follow the profession in which his father had obtained so much honor. When Mr. Van Buren went to General Harrison, just before his inauguration, to pay his respects, he said: "General, is there anything I can do for you?" General Harrison replied: "There is one thing I would be very glad to have done; there is a bright youth, my grandson, a son of General Pike, who wants to follow the profession of his father and go to West Point. You know that when I become president I can not appoint him because he is my relative." Mr. Van Buren, in an hour afterwards, sent the appointment of that boy. General Harrison would not appoint that boy, even to be a cadet at West Point, because he was his relative. But now the White House is full of relatives of the President. There is a brother-in-law that receives your card to take it to the President, to know whether you can see him. A brigadier-general by brevet in the United States army occupies that elevated function of Card Keeper to his Excellency the President. (Laughter.) It is a brother-in-law of the President who marshalled the troops around the custom-house the other day. He is Collector in New Orleans. He wished to put down one wing of the Republican party, and keep the other in power to renominate Grant. A classical friend of mine said, at a dinner party, that the President ought to be re-baptised and called "*Curius Dentatus*," which is freely translated to mean, one who takes care of the Dents.

EVERY TOOTH IS WORTH A DIAMOND.—Feats of strength performed with the teeth are absurd; those who indulge in them ought to be punished like that youth who, says Dr. Lemartie, broke all his front teeth, who bet that he would throw over his head a chair, which he held with his teeth by the upper part of the back board to achieve that noble feat. Another fellow, more imprudent, caused himself to be hoisted up from the ground to a window by means of a rope, which he held in his teeth. When he reached a certain height he lost his four incisors, and broke one of his legs in the fall. Some others, says the Doctor, find pleasure in grinding drinking-glasses between their teeth, and wounding their mouths grievously by the attempt. One would suppose that the life of these maniacs is a perpetual challenge to the Almighty who gave it to them. The loss of a tooth is a real misfortune, since it cannot be repaired. A tooth is worth a diamond, says one of our authors. Remember these few words, and try to put them in practice.—*Herald of Health.*

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