THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Nov, 3, '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 5 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

The Pittsburg *Post* is working up Thomas A. Scott for the Presidency with all its ability, and really makes him out a pretty formidable candidate should he be nominated. Without expressing ourselves in favor of Col. Scott or any other man, at this time, we know one thing that is true, that the great railroader would secure the support of a large and powerful element in this country that could not be commanded by any other candidate, and which would make him a strong nominee.

Give Us Honest Men.

All over the country, from all parties, goes up the cry for honest men. The masses are getting to see that rascality must be put down, if the country is to preserved. The New York democracy nobly put the heel upon dishonest men in the party there, and has strenghtened itself by the step it has taken to punish the Tammany thieves. Jerremiah S. Black, of this state, in a recent letter, sounds the alarm and begs Democrats to put down rascals in our party, when they ask for offices, and even went so far as to advise the democrats of York county to scratch their tickets if a dishonest man was known to be upon it. In some few quarters honest republicans see that they must do the same thing to prevent their men, who are now holding power, from stealing every dollar of the public funds. The thieves in the radical ranks are thick as flies in summer, and it is there especially where reform is needed. Where occasionally a democrat is found dishonest in a small amount, there can be found ten radical plunderers guilty of stealing, each to ten times the amount. The REPORTER stands among the first of journals to enter its protest against longer nominating scamps and rascals for office, and we are glad to see the good men of our party everywhere taking sides the same way, and the radcials must fall in too, for the men they have placed in office are committing the most gigantic and unheard of stealings.

The Pittsburg *Post*, that able and staunch organ of the democracy of western Pennsylvania, has an article in this same strain, from which it will be seen that the people are becoming aroused, and that the cry is for honest men. The heart of the honest Centre county democrats beats in unison with this cry, and we mistake the signs of the times, if the democracy of this county will encourage roguery and empty, silly paper statesmanship. We here submit an extract from the *Post*, and ask the democracy of Centre conty, whether they made any efforts in the same direction, and whether such effort was put down by an honest expression of the party, or by fraud and rascality.

The *Post* says:

In Chicago both parties have agreed to select the first citizens for municipal offices, and in New York, such men as Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden have consented to take the nominations for Assembly, to endeavor to rescue the city and State from the hands of plunderers. The time has arrived all over the country, when the consent of leading citizens, outside of political rings, should be secured to serve society in what has been deemed insignificant offices, for instance City Councils and State Legislature. Of late years these places have been left to those who sought them, not with a view to the interests of the community so much as to accomplish some private purposes. The stern enforcement of party lines has thrust forward weak and corrupt men for public positions, and kept back honest and worthy citizens.

Unworthy Candidates.

The leading Republican paper of Yates county, New York, openly announces its determination to oppose the the Radical nominee for Senator in that district, and declares him unworthy of the support of the Republicans of the district. This is as it should be. If newspaper editors would more frequently condemn unworthy aspirants to office, in their own family, and refuse them support, when by bargain and intrigue, or other fraudulent means (as they always do,) they succeed in obtaining a party nomination, there would be fewer corrupt men holding responsible positions, and the public service would be correspondingly benefitted.

The above from the True Democrat, the democratic organ of Mifflin county, is sound advice, and it is getting to be high time that honest men of all parties act upon it, if the scoundrels who are creeping into place are to be put down.

The Reform Democrats, at the instance of Charles O'Conor, have nominated Horatio Seymour, of Utica, as candidate for Assembly in New York city, against the Tammany candidate, Thomas Field; Seymour telegraphed his acceptance.

Good; let the democracy thus continue and nominate her best men for the legislature, and soon the right kind of reform will be had.

The Pittsburg *Post* vouches for it that Col. Thomas A. Scott is not a republican, as many suppose, but is and always was a democrat, never having voted a republican ticket in his life, and always a consistent democrat. That is the right metal.

Death of State Senator Connell—The Senate a Tie.

Philadelphia, October 26.—Hon. George Connell died this morning.

[The death of Senator Connell leaves the Senate a tie, 16 to 16. His district, the Third, is strongly Radical, and if the Speaker, Mr. Wallace, follows the example set by the opposition, and which they have declared honorable, he will refuse to call a special election, and the Democratic Senators will be respected by their opponents at the commencement of the next session.

It seems almost that Providence is determined that the Pennsylvania senate shall not be in radical hands again, or at least that one of the branches of the state legislature shall be democratic. Last year a radical senator was taken off by death, when the democrats elected Col. Deckert to the vacancy, and gained a majority of one in the senate,

Through the death of Mr. Connell the senate is left a tie, and the rads will not have full license to do as they pleased, as they exulted on account of their recent victory. Really the hand of Providence seems to be in all this.

Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, died vt Nice, France, on the 26t ulth.

On the 7th of November, no less than ten State elections take place, viz. in the State of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Virginia.

President Grant has issued his proclamation fixing upon Thursday, Nov. 30th, as Thanksgiving day.

Gov. Geary has fixed upon the same day.

Boss Tweed will have a happy time in getting away from such men, as Charles O'Conner, Samuel J. Tilden and George Ticknor Curtis, who are after him and the other thieves of Tammany. These gentlemen are among the first lawyers of the country and recognized leaders in the Democratic party. Will leading Republicans profit by the example in other cities, where corruption has gained headway, and strip pompous leaders and politicians of their ill gotten gains?

Guilt of Tweed and His Confederates.

New York, Oct. 28.—In the case of Tweed twenty days were given the defendant in which to answer the complaint.

Charles O'Conor states that it can be clearly shown that Tweed and his associates fraudulently obtained from the Broadway Bank, without color of right, some $5,000,000. Recovery can be obtained against Tweed unless interfered with by corrupt legislation within ninety days. Woodward was the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked. An opportunity will be shortly given to show how the warrants were obtained from Connoly's office. O'Conor does not believe that Mayor Hall either had a dollar or knew what was going on, but blames the Mayor for standing by others and acting as a shield after the facts became known. The burden of proof lies against Tweed, and the enginery of the law is directed against him.

Plenty of Work for Mechanics and Laborers.

The *Tribune* this morning editorially announces that five or six hundred additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the winter, at from four to five dollars per day; that two thousand carpenters can find employment all through the winter at high wages; that in March there will be employment for twice as many more of both these trades in addition; that of workers in wood and iron, plumbers, gas fitters, and workers in tin, brass and copper, a whole army will be wanted.

London, October 23.—The ex-Emperor Napoleon, who is now at Chiselhurst, has issued a manifesto, in which he denies any participation in the Bonapartist intrigues and avers that the alleged attempts of his adherents to create a popular reaction in France in his favor with a view to the restoration of the imperial government were conducted without his knowledge or sanction. He states that he does not accept the vote of the Assembly by which it deposed the Bonapartist dynasty from the seat of government as the voice of the nation, and claims, as he always has done, that a plebicite is the only just and recognizable medium through which the nation can speak. He refuses to release his officers from their oaths of allegiance to his administration, but meanwhile counsels them to support any party of order which may appear to be best suited to the country in the present crisis.

The Polar Sea Discovered.

Gotha, Oct. 20.—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A polar sea was discovered free of ice and swarming with whales.

George O'Connor, a Mormon leader in San Francisco, is taking counsel on the prosecutions now progressing at Salt Lake, and says, if the convictions continue, the Mormons will burn all they have and make another exodus, as they did from Illinois.

The air of England is full of startling rumors. Vague many of them assurdely are, but their very existance is remarkable. First we are told that Bradlangh, extending Disraeli's inuendo about the condition of the Queen, actually declared at a monster meeting held in Londen last night that her Majesty was insane, and that a regency should be intrusted with the care of the "tight little isle" until the republic should be declared and accepted. And next, and if anything more sensational, is the story that the great landed aristocracy of England is endeavoring to form, or has actually formed, an alliance with the laborers as against middle-class rule. How desperate must be the political and social situation be when such a measure as this is even thought of; and that it is thought of, and that seriously, is shown by the citations of our London correspondent. While to add to the whole bewildering mass we have the clamors of the British working-men for the separation of state and church. Is England on the verge of revolution, or are these rumors not signs of the times?

At Chicago wages are:

The average rate for laborers in the ruins is $1 75 per day, there being very few cases wherein a larger sum is paid. For teams the rate was advanced to $4,50 per day, and carpenters, who were receiving $2 50 before the fire, now find little difficulty in getting $3 to 3 20.

The wages of bricklayers remain at $3 to 3 25 per day. Brick has risen in price from $6 50 per thousand before the fire, to $12 and $16 per thousand. The supply seems to be ample, a lot of two million being offered, on yesterday, for $11 per thousand, laid down in Chicago, but not in the wall.

Correspondence.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, CARLISLE, Oct. 25.

Dear Editor:—It is related of Sir Robert Walpole that, having requested his son to read to him in his last illness, something for his entertainment, and his son asked him if he should read history, he replied: "No sir! not history—anything else but history—*history is all lies.*" We do not propose then, to tell you "lies" in the following article, but simply to state in order, under the heads of Northampton county, Easton and Lafayette college, a few facts and incidents which history in his stately march cannot step aside to notice, but which, we conjecture may have sufficient interest to the several readers of the Reporter to insure their publication. We will be compelled, on account of space and time, to abridge these statemexts very often and entirely exclude others which might be given under more favorable circumstances. Northampton county was separated from Bucks and established by act of March 11, 1752.

It included, originally, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh and Carbon counties The county of which we speak lies almost wholly within the beautiful and luxuriant Kittatinny valley, bounded by the Blue or Kittatinny mountains on the N. W. by South mountains or Lehigh hills on the S. E. with the Deleware river flowing on the east and Lehigh on west side. The more important creeks are the Mastius, Bushkill, Manockasy and Hockendock. Each of these are of quite considerable size and furnish water-power for numerous mills and factories of different kinds which line their banks. The Bushkill especially is noted for the purity and freshness of the water at all times and the beautiful scenery along its banks. The northwestern side of the valley is composed of slate lands; the southeastern of limestone. A great many of the limestone bluffs are solid rock and furnish the best quality of building stone The rocks are regularly stratified and are arranged at an angle of about seventy degrees to the northwest. The easern border of the county on the Deleware is in many places exceedingly rockey and it seems as though the river in its grand onward march to the ocean had forced its way through mountains and impregnable rocks. In many places the rocks and promontories as it were rise almost perpendicularly to the hight of several hundred feet, their sides skirted with trees and shrubbery which it would be thought could not survive on such sterile soil. One rock in the Delaware water-gap, particularly deserves notice. It rises a solid body of rocks, to the hight of three hundred feet from the water's edge, and projects over in a long nose at its apex, from which it is called "St Anthony's Nose." On the top of the "nose" is a natural carved seat, upon which the observer may sit and take in one of the most beautiful sights which the eye is permitted to behold. Here students repair to recieve inspiration for "prophicies" and aid from the muses. Tradition states that Vulcan carved out this chair for Jupiter and was the place of the assembly of the gods in ancient times.

Coming into the valley through the Lehigh-gap, a broad expanse of the valley opens to view, consisting of highly cultivated fields and orchards, sloping wood-lands and primeval forests; neat stone or brick houses, mostly stone barns, commodious and well filled; excellent roads and fences, all speaking of the general prosperity of the farmers who inhabit there. The farming population is mostly of German decent, and formerly the German language was exclusively spoken, but now all can speak English and many nothing else

In the southern part of the county are rich deposits of iron ore, which supplied material for a number of furnaces and forges. This ore is said to be of the best quality and well adapted to the manufacture of steel. Although agriculture is the chief employment of the people, an immense amount of capital is invested in manufactories and in the coal and lumber trade. The Lehigh valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna railroads, do an enormous business in the transportation of coal from Schuylkill and Pottsville mines to New York and the other eastern cities. The Lehigh navigation Co's canal is kept in operation and is in excellent working order. About two miles south of the Deleware water-gap is the celebrated Slate quary of the Pennsylvania Slate Co. This Co. was incorporated in 1811 and at that time it was opened and worked for some time, when, from want of skill in the business, it was abandoned. Hon. James Porter again opened it some years since and operations are continued.

It may be more convenient to notice the further development of these facts in connection with a few of the principal towns.

Bethlehem is the principal town outside of Easton and was originally settled by the United Brethern or Moravians of the United States. It is situated on a high site of ground on the left bank of the Lehigh at the mouth of the Monockisy creek. The scenery in the vicinity, and indeed all along the Lehigh for twelve miles to Easton, "is not surpassed by the finest park and forest scenery in England." The photographers in the vicinity have not neglected this fact, but have taken several hundred different stereoscopic views which may furnish some adequate idea of this locality to those who have not had the privilege of seeing it otherwise.

The town has always elicited much admiration from travelers and visitors, a number of whom stay here during the hot summer months. In 1845 the principal buildings of note were the spacious church capable of containing about 2000 persons, the Brothers house, and Sisters house where those who chose could live in single blessedness and still earn an independent support; the corpse-house, cemetery, museum of the Young Men's Missionary Society, containing a cabinet of minerals and collection of curiosities from all parts of the world, the the very celebrated seminary for young ladies and the water works on the Manockisy, said to have been in operation more than ninety years and to have furnished the model for those in Philadelphia. The Moravians are very fond of music and have a number of bands in the town. When a member the community dies they have a peculiar ceremony which may now not be observed but which was formerly a part of the peculiarities of the sect; four musicians went to the tower of the church with trumpets and announced the event by performing the death dirge. The body was immediately removed to the "corpse-house" where the remains were deposited for three days. The weeping willows which overshadowed the resting place of the dead conveys an impression of the solemnity and silence which reigns in the narrow house prepared for all mankind. It stands detached from all other buildings excluded from all communication with the fuss and bustle of the business parts of the town. On the third day the funeral services are performed at the church. The corpse is brought from the dead-house to the lawn in front of the church, and after several strains of solemn music the procession moves towards the grave, with the band still playing, which continues some time after the coffin is deposited. Among the graves may seen that of the pious Heckewelder, born 1743, died 1823.

Here is the house where Lafayette lay during his recovery from the wound received at the battle of Brandywine.

In our next, we will give in this connection a sketch of the early history of the Moravians, since Bethlehem is the great strong-hold of that church in the state, and near their was made their first settlement.

PAUL WARD.

From Gettysburg.

For the Reporter.

Dear Editor.—You will please pardon me for making my first letter a sort of rambling talk. The excitement of to-day seems to eclipse the more serious topics, about which I propose to write you occasionally and therefore speak of it. For several weeks already we had been promised a ballon ascension but were doomed to disappointment until to day. The "elephant" is in the diamond, and is gradually growing larger. None think it will be ready for flight early in the afternoon, but how pleasant will be their suspense to stand until at least 4 P. M. The crowd is increasing. The large square in the Centre is already more than full. Thousands have been ready for hours, and although tired and disappointed, yet, have determined to fight it out on that line if it takes all day. The ballon has been purchased from Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, by the merchants of the town, for a business scheme. The object in thus delaying the people for a whole day is evident, to every one. Since the above was written the bird has flown. The weather and sky were all the airy engineer could wish, and as he ascended, thousands of eyes followed him until he was at last lost "in heaven's own blue." A days eager expectation, was thus remunerated with a moment's feast So is it with everything we look upon beneath the skies. The scenes and attractions of the morning, depart with the setting sun—flowers that bloom, bloom only to fade,—houses and posessions that furnish us security and ease to-day, to-morrow may be a heap of smouldering ashes—friends, the hope and comfort of our lives, soon pass away, and all is as blank as the spot where last we saw the evanishing aeronaut. On Thursday we had a fine parade of fire companies, from Allentown and York. They had come to visit the battle-field and other places of interest, known now throughout many parts of the world. Of these places and objects we propose to give your readers some account at another time.

Truly Yours,
VISITOR.

Gettysburg Oct. 21, 1871.

Paris, October 24.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred this morning at Renbaix, in the department of the Nord, by which ten persons were instantly killed, and many others badly hurt.

Centre County Agricultural Fair.

Premium List.

The following award of Premiums was made at the last Annual Exhibition of the Centre County Agricultural Society, held 3—6th October.

Class 1.—Horses for General Purposes.

William H. Calhoun, for best single draft horse $5,00; Hezekiah Hoy, best brood mare $5,00; George Young, best Blood mare light draught 1st premium $5,00; John McCoy, best horse colt between 3 and 4 years old $3,00; Amos Garberich, best mare colt between 2 and 3 years old $2,00; P. F. Keller, best horse colt, 2 and 3 years old $2,00; Jos. E. Mitchell, best mare colt, 2 and 3 years old $2,00; John Musser, best horse colt, 1 and 2 years $2,00; David Gilliland, best mare colt, 1 and 2 years $2,00; Reuben Valentine, best sucking colt $2,00; T. R. Reynolds, best pair carriage horses $5,00; George Young, best single harness horse $3,00; Col. W. H. Blair, best saddle horse, $3,00; Anthony Gaton, 2d best horse colt, between 3 and 4 years $2,50; Samuel Sprankle, 2d best mare colt, between 2 and 3 years $1,00; Jas. Garbrich, 2d best horse colt, between 2 and 3 years $1,00; John W. Zeigler, 2d best mare colt, between 1 and 2 years $1,00; John Harris, 2d best single harness horse, $1,50; Adam Swartz, best double team heavy draft, $2,50; D. Johnston & Sons, 2d best double team heavy draft $1,50.

Class 2—Stallions.

Joseph Tressler, best heavy draft stallion $5,00; Thomas M. Way, best light draft stallion $5,00; Thompson & Woods, 2d best heavy draft stallion $3,00.

Class 3—Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

R. B. Valentine, best Jack, $5,00; R. B. Valentine, best lot yearling mules $2,00.

Class 4—Cattle.

H. N. M'Allister, best bull between 1 and 2 years old $2,00; J. R. Alexander, best cow, between 1 and 2 years $3,00; Jno. M. Furey, best herd cows, $5,00; Jno. M. Furey, best bull calf, $1,00; Morris Furey, best bull 2 years old $2,00; Joseph E. Mitchell, best heifer 1½ year old $1,00; Joseph E. Mitchell, best spring calf 7 months old $1,00.

Class 5—Cattle (Thorougbred).

John H. Orvis, best alderney bull "Juniata" between 2 and 3 years $5,00; Agricultural College, best alderney bull between 1 and 2 years old $3,00; A. Hoy, best alderney heifer 2 years and 7 months old $5,00; A. S. Valentine, best alderney heifer calf 3 months old $3,00; Mrs. Nancy Reck, best Guernsey heifer calf 7 months old $3,00; Agricultural College, best holstein bull calf $3,00; F. D. Ligget, best durham bull over 3 years $10,00; Jas R. Alexander, best durham bull between 1 and 2 years $3,00; Robert Valentine, best durham heifer calf 1 year old $3,00; Joseph Mitchell, best durham heifer calf 1½ year old $3,00; R. B. Valentine, best durham cow over 3 years old $10,00; Jas R. Alexander, best durham heifer between 2 and 3 years $5,00.

Class 6—Sheep and Swine.

Charles Brown, best pen of hogs $10,00; John M. Furey best of sheep $10,00; Jas. Zimmerman, 2d best pen of sheep $5,00; J. M. Furey, best buck $3,00; J. M. Furey best ewe $3,00; John H. Orvis, best pen of shoats $5,00; Franklin B. Shafer, best boar over 1 year old (Chester white) $3,00; Isaac Tressler & John T. Ross, poland china boar 1 year old, weight 164 lbs $2,00; Isaac Tressler and John T. Ross, best poland china sow, 7 months old, weight 155 lbs $2,00.

Class 7.—Poultry.

Daniel Kosman, best coop common chicken $3,00; Geo. L. Potter, 2d best coop common chickens $2,00; Theodore Deschner, best light brahmas $3,00; Theo. Deschner, best pair silver spangled $1,00; Jas. R. Alexander, 2d best light bramas $2,00; Daniel Xosman, mixed turkeys $2,00; Geo. Coleman, best coop black spanish chickens $3,00; William Comer, best pair white turkeys $2,00; William Comer best buff chicken $3,00; Ellis Orvis, best coop of bantams $1,00; James R. Alexander, best pair black turkeys $2,00; Mrs. Klepper, best coop of turkeys $3,00; F. R. Waring, best pair of ducks $2,00; Master Jas. W. Alexander, best English rabbits $1,00.

Class 8.—Agricultural Implements.

J. Miles Green, best plow, Diploma; H. P. Cadwallader, best mower, Diploma; Peter Hoffer, best reaper & mower, Diploma; E. G. Crandall, best hay fork, Diploma; H. N. M'Allister, best cultivator, Diploma; H. N. M'Allister, best subsoil mishigan plow, Diploma.

Class 9.—Crops.

Foster Tate, best ½ bushel white wheat $3,00; Central Experimental Farm, best half bushel Jennings wheat $1,00; Josiah Struble, best half bushel amber wheat $2,00; Gen. Geo. Buchannan, best half bushel Lancaster $1,00; Josiah Struble, best half bushel oats $2,00; E. D. Johnston, best half bushel rye $2,00; Hezekiah Hoy, best half bushel barley $2,00; Jas. Zimmerman, best half bushel yellow corn $2,00; John W. Zigler, best half bushel white corn $2,00; Lot Struble, best peck clover seed $2,00; Joseph Tressler, best peck timothy seed $2,00.

Class 10.—Flour and Meal.

B. F. Brown, best barrel wheat flour $5,00; B. F. Brown, best bushel rye flour $2,00; B. F. Brown, best half bushel corn meal $2,00; Geo. Hamer, 2d best barrel wheat flour $3,00.

Class 11.—Vegatables.

H. N. M'Allister, best half bushel peach blow potatoes $2,00; Experimental Farm best half busbel breezes prolific potatoes $2,00; Experimental Farm, best half bushel conshohockin potatoes $2,00; Jas. Zimmerman, best half bushel harrison potatoes $2,00; J. D. Valentine, best half bushel red utica potatoes $2,00 Jared Struble, best half bushel early rose potatoes $2,00; E. C. Humes, best half bushel weaver variety potatoes $2,00, F. D. Hosterman, best half bushel late goodrich potatoes $2,00; Wm. Irwin, best half bushel white chili potatoes $2,00; Jos. Marshal, best half bushel breezes prolific potatoes $2,00; Jos. Baker, best half bushel sweet potatoes $1,00; Jos. Baber, largest and best varieties potatoes, 48 kind $3,00; Agricultural College, best half bushel onions (for seed) $1,00; Agricultural College, best half bushel rutabaga $1,00; Agricultural College, best half bushel parsnips $1,00; Agricultural Collge, best cauliflower $1,00; Agricultural College, best half bushel tomatoes $1,00; Agricultural College, best turnips $1,00; H. Levy, best head cabbage $1,00; Wm. Comer, 2d best cabbage 50; Wm. Comer, best mammoth squash $1,00; Wm. Thompson best Turton sweet potatoes $1,00; John Curtin, best sweet pumkin $1,00; Master Jno. Herd, 2d best sweet pumkin 50; Mrs. J. G. Kurtz, best beets $1,00; George W. T. Gray, best beans $1,00; Wm. Thompson, best field pumkins $1,00; J. Fishburn, best celery $1,00, Isaac Tressler, best yams $1,00; Joseph Baker, best sugar trough gourd $1 00; Jas. Zimmerman, best specimin pea nuts 50; Mrs D. G. Bush, best lima beans $1,00.

Class 12.—Fruit and Flowers.

T. B. Rupert, best and largest display of apples $5,00; Joseph Baker, best display fall apples $2,00; Wm. Eckley, best peaches $1,00; Wm. B. Eckley, best pears $1,00; Wm. B. Eckley, best grapes $1,00; Jennie Chambers, best quinces $1,00; Prof. McKee, best display miscellaneous flowers $3,00; Miss Fannia Hartsock, best display cut flowers.

(Concluded next week.)

The weather has been blustery and cold the last few days.

The Chicago Fire and Holy Writ.

The first issue of the Chicago Times since the great fire introduces its lengthy description of the conflagration with the following quotations from the Bible:

Saith Holy Writ:

* * * The merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies.

How much she has glorified herself, lived deliciously, so much sorrow and torment give her, for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow.

* * * She shall be utterly burned with fire.

* * * And the kings of the earth * * * shall bewail her and lament for her when they shall see the smoke of her burning.

Standing afar off for fear of her torment, and saying, Alas, Alas, that great city, that city, mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.

And the merchants of the earth shall weep, and mourn over her, for no man buyeth their merchandise any more.

The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyme wood, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble;

And cinnamon, and oders, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and Slaves, and souls of men * * * The merchants of these things which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off * * * weeping and wailing.

And saying, Alas, alas, that great city, that was clothed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls!

For in one hour so great riches is come to naught. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ship, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off,

And cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!

And they cast dust on their heads, and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas, that great city wherein were made rich all that had ships in these a by reason of her costlings! for in one hour is she made desolate.

Fire-proof Buildings Not Fire-proof.

When the news came on Monday of the enormous ravages of the fire in Chicago, it was discredited by many persons, because among the buildings reported to have been destroyed were several known to be constructed entirely of incombustible materials, and therefore, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, fire-proof. The magnificent Chicago Tribune building, for example, had nothing about it of wood except the flooring and fittings, the walls being of stone and brick, the floor beams of iron, arched with brick, and the roof of iron. Of a similar character were the Historical Society building, the great Union Depot on Lake street, and, if we are rightly informed, the Custom House. That all these could have fallen before the flames seemed impossible. Nevertheless the tidings have been only too sadly confirmed; and in inference would seem to be, that what are commonly called fire-proof buildings are not proof against fire after all.

The explanation of the phenomenon if found in the unusal circumstances which gave rise to it. From the description of the progress of the conflagration, as witnessed by Mr. Abiel Palmer and others, standing on the roof of the Tremont House, it appears that the heat was so intense that it could not be endured by human beings at a distance of several blocks; brick walls weakened and wavered like india-rubber, and massive granite slabs cracked into thousands of pieces. Another account represents the surface of the river as boiling and giving off steam. No sooner would the flames touch one end of a building than they would burst forth at the other. The city, in a word, was enveloped in a sort of reverberatory furnace like that employed to melt metalic ores. It is quite unphilosophical, in view of these facts, to attribute the failure of the supposed fire-proof methods of construction to any minor defects. Unbroken walls of stone or brick, with roofs of the same material, would have crumbled away like sand under such a trial.

The only perfect protection of a city against the fate of Chicago is the adoption of a system of wide streets, the isolation of great warehouses full of merchandise, and the absolute prohibition of wooden buildings. The failure of the attempts of the Communists to burn up Paris proves that where these condifions are observed a general conflagration is impossible. There is not enough fuel to give the fire an uncontrolable headway, and herein alone is safety to be looked for.

The St. Louis Republican thus concludes an able article on the political situation:

It is urged with much reason, that the country can ill afford another four years of radical rule, with the Union maintained in its present abnormal, unrestored condition, ku klux disorders and ku klux laws continued, executive interference persisted in, and the process of centralization made complete; and that if these things are to be arrested at all the radical party must be unseated at Washington, just as it was unseated in Missouri, by the democrats abstaining from a presidential nomination, and leaving the nomination of a ticket which they may support to the liberal element of the other party. Even if the democrats could hope to nominate a presidential ticket and elect it, with Groesbeck, or Hancock, or Hendricks, or Chase, or anyone else at the head, would not the victory, it is asked, be empty and barren? Would not the radical congress tie the hands of the democratic president, and give us the history of the Andrew Johnson administration over again? On the other hand, with Grant and the administration party overwhelmingly defeated, as M'Clurg was defeated in Missouri, a liberal and patriotic republican made President, and a majority of democrats and liberals chosen to congress, would not the result, though materially different from a full democratic triumph, be an inestimable improvement on the present order of things? It would, it is true, involve concession which the national democracy would find it hard to make; but would not the happy deliverance of the harrassed Southern states, and their restoration to the coequality and dignity they are now debarred from, be a sufficient compensation for these concessions? And would not the real restoration of the Union which followed the triumph of the new party be its perpetual claim on the gratitude and confidence of the people?

Grant's suspension of the habeas corpus and his military have caused a terrible state of affairs in South Carolina, and the white people are fleeing from their homes.

The Polar Regions

News from Captian Hall's Artic Expedition

A private letter received from a member of the Artic expedition under Captian Hall in the Polaris, gives an account of the movements of the expedition since last heard from through the officers of the Congress. The letter is dated Upernavik, September 5, and was carried thence to Copenhagen by a Danish vessel, whence it was dispatched to its distination via Hamburg steamer. After leaving Disco, where he received his extra stores from the Congress, Captian Hall sailed nearly north until he arrived off the harbor of Proven. He then went ashore, and was well received by the Danish authorities. His principal object was to obtain dogs, but he succeeded in securing only eighteen, about half of which were at that time unfit for service, but may by care be made valuable. After leaving Proven the Polaris sailed for Upernavik, where she arrived August 30. Here he tried to secure the services of some Esquimaux hunters and dog drivers, but was unsuccessful. He, however, obtained some dogs and furs, which will prove of great value while in winter quarters. Captain Hall sailed from Upernavik on the fifth of September, going north. Of course he has not since been heard from, and will not probably until winter, when he may send down from winter quarters to Disco for supplies. All on board are reported well and confident of success.

We must not lose sight of Grant's two last great speeches, and for fear that some of his radical admirers may not have seen these efforts of his, we reproduce them in this article:

President Grant, during his frequent tours through the country, has usually been very brief in his acknowledgments of courtesies offered him by muncipal authorities an other bodies. Occasionally, however, at important points, he gives his imagination wings and indulges in flights of eloquence. At Augusta, Me., the other day, the fact that he was in the capital of the State spurred our Chief Magistrate to extraordinary effort, and the result was one of the most elaborate and elopuent speeches that have yet fallen from the President's lips. Here it is *verbatim*:

"My friends, I had a very pleasant reception on my visit to your State and city six years ago, which I have never forgotten. I was convinced by the memory of the reception I then received that I should have an equally pleasant reception on the present occasion, and I am not disappointed. I thank you for your kindness, and hope to meet you again."

Is this style of thing the result of profound policy? Does he make such speeches because he wishes to conceal his real purposes and ideas? Or is it because he really has no ideas to declare that he does not declare any? Dr. Greeley said the day "we want a man for President who, when called upon for an expression of his views on political and other subjects of national interests, can give them in clear, comprehensive language. That's the kind of man," continued Dr. Greeley, "the people want, and that's the kind of man we haven't got now."

But then there is nothing like his great Portland effort, found below.

The President was received at Portland by the Mayor of that city and introduced to the people. He arose and made the following thrilling speech:

"I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception here as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do not oftener than I have heretofore, I shall not make many more visits here before I shall be quite an old man."

Good for the old man.

Brigham Young looks to Grant for deliverance from the troubles with which he is surrounded. Having approved the principle of polygamy by pardoning Bowen of South Carolina, it is hardly to be expected that the Present-Taker will abandon its great advocate and representative. As Brigham, however, has neglected to evince his admiration by presents, it is possible that Grant's feelings may not be so warm toward him as they were toward Bowen.

Washington, Oct. 24.—A petition was received at the Executive Mansion to-day, fifty feet long and signed by the women of Utah, protesting against polygamy, and urging effective measures to suppress its practice in that Territory.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November—the cheapest and best of the lady's books—is before us, and a magnificent number it is! "Baby's Answer," its principal steel plate, is a perfect beauty. Then comes its double plate, and "Peterson" is now the only magazine that gives these double-sized plates engraved on steel. Then there is a superb slipper-pattern, printed in colors, itself alone worth the price of the number. The tales and novelets, as always in "Peterson," are all original and of thrilling interest. "The Mystery of Bride's Bayou," in present number, is a story such as we rarely read anywhere now-a-days. *Now is the time to get up clubs for* 1872. The Prospectus is just out. The price of "Peterson" is only two dollars a year to single subscribers, while other magazines of its class are three or four. To clubs the terms are lower still, viz: five copies for eight dollars, or eight copies for twelve dollars. Every person getting up either of these clubs will receive the Magazine for 1872 gratis, and also a splendid copy-right engraving (24 inches by 18), "Five Times One To-Day!" We can speak from personal experience of the beauty and value of this engraving. Specimens of the Magazine sent gratis if written for. Address,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, always a welcome visitor and filled with interesting matter, but the October number now before us, is a remakable one. It takes no step backward but improves with age. As is usal with mouthlies at this time of year, it is throwing out feelers for its next volume of 1872 and offers the three last numbers of this year gratis to all new subscribers who send in their subscriptions before the first of January. It is published at the low price of one dollar per year by N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg Chester Co., Pa

COURT PROCLAMAION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and Honorable John Hosterman and the Honorable William Allison, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D., 1871, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of November next, being the 27th day of Nov. 1871, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be there and to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of Oct. in the year or our Lord, 1871 and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING, *Sheriff.*

Pennsylvania—Official Vote.

Below we give the official vote in Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., as filed in the office of the Secretary of commonwealth:

	McCandless.	Stanton.
Adams	3063	240
Allegheny	11134	14798
Armstrong	3144	3515
Beaver	2523	2691
Bedford	2832	2819
Berks	11137	5306
Blair	2833	3382
Bradford	3067	5737
Bucks	6943	6002
Butler	2885	3002
Cambria	3029	2294
Cameron	389	386
Carbon	2166	1955
Centre	3470	2978
Chester	4953	7308
Clarion	2311	1443
Clearfield	2744	1441
Clinton	2139	1616
Columbia	3282	1506
Crawford	4213	5172
Cumberland	4948	3001
Dauphin	4134	5988
Deleware	2130	3737
Elk	907	502
Erie	2960	4284
Fayette	3864	2923
Forrest	4011	4400
Franklin	1114	777
Fulton	218	254
Greene	2854	1576
Huntingdon	2839	3140
Indiana	2169	4348
Jefferson	1785	1866
Juniata	1647	1234
Lancaster	6545	10740
Lawrence	1283	2472
Lebanon	2386	5066
Lehigh	3555	4420
Luzerne	10551	9106
Lycoming	4406	3986
McKean	751	903
Mercer	3225	4011
Mifflin	1706	1716
Monroe	2503	735
Montgomery	7315	6551
Monmour	1956	1026
Northampton	6102	3248
Northumberland	3706	4004
Perry	2497	2478
Philadelphia	50014	62005
Pike	1013	249
Potter	988	1350
Schuylkill	8499	6993
Snyder	1391	1755