The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Last week's local option election having resulted rather strongly in favor of licenses, in the larger counties of the state, we are inclined to think that the local option act will not have more than one year for its age before there is a modification or repeal of it, which will bring us back again to something like the old license system. The men interested in the liquor trade will not be found sleeping, and we expect to find them carrying to Harrisburg next winter, such "weighty" arguments, as will secure a majority. The liquor men will spend money and work like beavers to get a modification of the act. And money is all-powerful. The anti-license men cannot, and would not if they could, raise any thing like the fund which the liquor dealers can raise to aid them in their plans. Hence we look for a modification of some kind. The attempt would have been made this winter and it would have succeeded, but the first half dozen counties spoke so heavily against license that ourlegislators did not dare attempt it in the face of such a vote. But now the larger counties of the south east with their endorsement of license, will em bolden such as feel inclined to listen to arguments as are betimes used at Harrisburg, to make a fellow "see it." So just look out for a change next winter. Local option is not destined to outlive its three years—that is our opinion. Temperance men will not spend money freely in a matter in which they have no direct pecuniary interest. It is so unnatural. The liquor men will do this, because with them the matter is a profitable one, and when one has to fight against money—particularly in our legislative halls—it is always the biggest pile that wins.

Grant has signed the bill which doubles his salary, and the congress men have pocketed the increase which the same bill allowed them, with two or three exceptions. Its all right, a radical Congress and President did it.

The radical house at Harrisbuug, has followed the example of the late radical congress, and passed a bill increasing the salary of members, according to which it shall be $1500 instead of $1000. Its all right, of course, because the rads do it, and the people pay.

The lower and eastern counties which voted upon local option, last Friday, went strongly in favor of license. There is a great deal of lager and ale manufactured down there, and these have become a favorite beverage with the people of Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, &c., and they do not feel like denying themselves their favorite drink, and local option strikes as directly at those liquors as it does at whiskey and brandy. Then we have the result in Pittsburg and Allegheny, where a great deal of capital is invested in the manufacture of "old Monongahela," and local option meets with no favor there. Allegheny goes strongly for license. The contest there between the friends of license and no-license, was a very lively one—there was a regular campaign of it, with meetings, speeches, &c., similar to the most heated political campaign, and the liquor men have carried the day.

Grant has re-appointed brother-in-law Casey collector of the port of New Orleans. This Casey has been notoriously corrupt during his former term, and the better portion of the radicals were, and still, are ashamed of him, but it don't matter, nepotism will continue, and the *Freundchaft* must be provided for.

Judge Richardson, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Boutwell, who was last week elected U. S. Senator.

The Williamsport Register, we see, thanks Mr. Singerly for copies of the constitutional debates. That's queer, when we happen to think that *Mr.* Singerly gets so many thousand dollars for printing them, and besides it is not through his favor, but by authroity of the convention that the Register gets the debates. Mr. Singerly deserves no thanks whatever, he gets well paid for his job, and the Register had better recall its thanks.

The constitutional convention has before it a proposition to require 300 square miles and 18,000 population in the erection of new counties, also, to prohibit the liquor business by constitutional enactment.

The propositions brought forward in that body are almost numberless, and many are hardly worth reading and receive very little attention at the hands of the convention. We do not deem it worth while to publish more than such as are actually passed, as likely to pass, or such as are of graver importance.

James Bowkes, a prominent radical politician of Philadelphia, hung himself in his place of business on the morning of the 22nd. To some other radical leaders it might fittingly be said, "go and do likewise."

Epizootic is now raging in northern Arizona and southern California.

Slavery has been abolished in Porto Rico.

The appropriations made by congress to carry on the government, are 25 millions dollars larger than last year. What does this mean in the face of the promised economy and reduction of expenditures? Instead of a decrease we are treated to an enormous increase of expenditures. The President's salary has been doubled, the congressmen have increased their pay, and a hundred other such little leaks tell where the additional little matter of 25 millions is swallowed up. A few lessons on economy and professions in the same line, from some of our radicals would be so refreshing just now.

Exempting from taxation cemetery associations, odd fellows halls, masonic halls,&c., all owned by individuals formed into stock-companies, and in which they have their profits on stock, has been the rage, in this state for years. The amount of property thus exempted may amount to several million dollars in this state, and the legislature is continually pestered with new applicants for special acts, to exemptcertain property from taxation notwithstanding it is as much a source of profit as farming, manufacturing or lumbering; this is all wrong—all property and all men ought to be made bear their equal share of taxation. None should be exempt. We are pleased to notice that our representative, Mr. Orvis, has kept a sharp eye upon that kind of legislation, and has objected to every bill—and they were many—that has thus far been presented. He deserves the thanks of every taxpayer in the state for killing this "breed of cats."

Gov. Hartranft has vetoed the bill appropriating $75,000 for the sufferers by the Somerset fire. We think the Governor did right, for it would soon get to be a common thing to have an appropriation for every fire that occurs within the state.

Congress Pay.

There are, says the Pittsburg Post, 366 members of the two Houses of Congress who are now paid $2,820,000 for their valuable services. The effort last session was to make it $3,760,000, but the affair was compromised by the old-fashioned way of "splitting the difference" between that sum and the old pay of $1,870,000, by adding enough to bring it up to the first named amount. Some of these high-priced gentlemen complain that it ought to have been as high as the highest sum named above, and express the idea that double that amount would be about the proper thing. They allege that a member should take his family with him to Washington, and that a bed-room and parlor with boarding cannot be obtained for less than $15 per day. A western paper thinks it would be well for the government to build a large Hotel at Washington with room for each member, allowing an average of four to each family. It estimates the cost of the building at about one half the yearly pay of the members. In the basement there could be a restaurant at which meals could be furnished at fair prices, or sent to the family rooms at a slightly increased price. All this could be done at a yearly cost of $1,500,000, and each member could be paid $1,000 for spending money each session.

Really, when only a few years since they raised their salaries from $8 per day to $5,000 per session, and now to $7,500, and many talk of making it $10,000, it is time to see whether the treasury cannot be protected from the in-roads of these loyal and patriotic gentlemen, not one in ten of whom ever earned half as much as the old salary, before they assumed their seats in Congress. Government feeds, clothes, and lodges the Cadets at Annapolis and West Point, why not try it on the Congressmen at Washington.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in a very vigorous speech on the Louisana question, which has been published in pamphlet, made this apt retort on the majority in the Senate:

Your political party has had in these ten years unlimited control of every branch of the Federal government. Congress has made and unmade the State governments in the South at will, and there is no element of misgovernment for which your party majority are not responsible. The mingled web of ignorance and fraud, of corruption and venality, of rapacity and crime, in whose meshes those unhappy communities are vainly struggling, was woven by your hands alone. And when you cannot untie it, you call in the sword to cut it.

Such has been since the war closed the history of your rule; such it will continue to be until the whole basis of your rule is changed, and you cease to sustain ignorance and vice in their contest with the virtue and intelligence of those communities.

LOCAL OPTION.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

Sweeping Majority in Favor of License in the East.

The following are the estimated majorities for and against license in the counties and cities from which returns have been received:

FOR LICENSE.

Lehigh	4,000
Northampton	5,000
Berks	8,000
Bucks	2,000
Lancaster	2,500
Lancaster city	1,707
Lebanon	2,600
Dauphin	1,400
Carbon	1,200
Montgomery	2,800
Allentown	837
Scranton	1,700
Pittsburg	7,265
Allegheny City	2,199
Snyder	300
	44,408

AGAINST LICENSE.

Franklin	600
Cumberland	400
Westmoreland	1,000
Chester	1,000
Somerset	500
Bedford	500
Venango	200
Union	150
	4,350

According to the above returns the majority for license is 36,908 in the cities and counties named. As compared with the vote of 1854 (when the anti-prohibition majority in the State was 5,168) this is a gain of over 19,500 for license.

New York had another awful and mysterious murder, on Sunday morning last, the body of Charles Goodrich was found dead in his house, with four bullet holes in his head. He owned a brown stone block, and lived all alone.

A Lost Race.

The Predecessor of the Aboriginal Savages of this Continent.

[From the Boston Daily Globe.]

A correspondent—whose statement has since been verified—writing from one of the mining settlements on the shores of Lake Superior, says that the remains of a considerable number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Thunder Bay, on the northern border of the lake, which exhibit undoubted evidence of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, and of whom we possess no knowledge save that left behind by such traces as are now being brought to view. Shafts of considerable depth, filled and chocked with the accumulated debris of ages, have been opened, and in penetrating to a depth of sixty feet tools of wonderful workmanship have been discovered together with charcoal remains, which mark the point where skilled artisans formed, from copper, tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of the present day. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working the mine, which, together with the fire, reduced the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife-blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

These discoveries, wonderful as they are, do not stand alone, nor do they present any new facts in relation to the people who formerly inhabited this continent. They simply go to strengthen the evidence that, centuries before the written history of America, powerful and civilized communities occupied every portion of its domain, who, disappearing, left behind them proofs of their progress in the arts and sciences and their indubitable skill in architecture. For three thousand miles along the valleys of our great western rivers traces of towns and cities occur at intervals, together with the remains of large fortified encampments, which show, from their position and arrangement, that their builders were no mean adepts in the art of warfare. Vast tumult, with the buried in a sitting posture, and at their feet shells unknown to this continent, exist by the hundred in the Ohio and Missipppi valleys. In the dense Yucatan forests there are ruins of temples and palaces, resembling in solidity of construction, massiveness of materials, general design and execution, the ancient remains of the old Egyptian dynasties. Yet neither in Western America nor in Yucatan exists the faintest tradition as to that mysterious race which has left behind it the imperishable record of its genious and civilization. We can do nothing but conjecture. Pursue our investigations as we may, we are still led back to the starting point with no more definite knowledge than when we set out. The thread is lost, never to be recovered.

It is a singular fact that, thus far, there has never been discovered upon any of the ruins, or in connection with the tools and war implements mentioned, any mark, letter or trace, whereon any clue, either to the origin, customs or language of this mysterious race, might be caught or gathered up. In Europe the gradual process of development from a half savage state to the high culture of the present day can be traced, stage by stage, and every distinct era marked by a definite date. But here the links that bound one generation to another have been abruptly severed, and the mound-builders of the Ohio, the architects of Copan and Palenque, and the copper-workers on the shares of Lake Superior alike lie beyond the reach of the historian and the speculations of the archaeologist. The relics they have left behind them only serve to excite the conjectures of the curious and the investigations of the scientific. Possibly, in some yet undiscovered ruin or tomb, the key may be found to the problem which now puzzles the world; but then it is only a possibility. There is little doubt that the mystery will remain a mystery until the great day when the sea shall give up its dead and the past be stretched before us like a scroll.

A Kerosene Horror.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 11.—In the township of Cascade, Kent county, last Monday night, Mrs. M. G. Smith was sitting up doing some work, her husband and son having gone to bed, when a kerosene lamp exploded, enveloping the unfortunate woman in flames. With a shriek of terror she awakened her husband and rushed out of the house, followed by her husband. Mr. Smith, with his hands and snow, endeavored to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed until the clothing of his wife was burned completely off, and her body so badly burned that she cannot live. Mr. Smith was so badly burned that he will be a cripple for life, and it is feared totally blind.

While this heartrending scene was going on outside, the boy, a lad about 14 years old, and the house were forgotten. The burning oil set the house on fire, and it and the sleeping boy were consumed.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Washington, March 21.—It having become evident to a majority of the Senate that the Morton resolution in the Caldwell case would fail by a large majority, Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, to-day offered an amendment to it, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert that Caldwell be expelled. If this is adopted, and there is no doubt it will be, the next vote will be on the expulsion.

It is expected that on the question of expulsion several more days will be consumed. Many of the senators are getting very tired, and are anxious to get away.

Conscience Money.

A letter was received at the treasury department to-day, from a member of congress from New York, transmitting $4,700 in government bonds, being the amount of increase of salary due him, which he desired turned into the treasury. He especially requested that his name should not be made public.

GUATEMALA.—EARTHQUAKE.

The political troubles in Guatemala continue without any decisive movements.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt in the unfortunate City of St. Vincente. The greater part of the houses in the valley of the Sempa are uninhabitable. After the great earthquake of the 30th of December last the river Acahuapa which runs close to the city, became quite muddy, which gave reason to believe that the causes were connected with the volcano of St. Vincente, only that on the declivities of this mountain no damage was done. About four miles distant from the city towards the east there is a plain called Earthquake Plain, with a small hill in it near the confluence of the Acahuapa with the Ismatic, where the shocks are more frequent and severe than in the city. At every shock great rocks roll down from the neighboring hills, and in "Earthquake Hills," deep and broad ravines opened up some 400 yards long. In this region it is feared that a volcanic eruption is about to take place.

The scene, says La Tribuna, presented by the City of St. Vincente is deplorable and melancholy. Naked walls every where rent and threatening to fall to the ground, roofs useless, the public edifices ruined, the streets deserted and the miserable inhabitants living in the squares and vacant lots sheltered by huts of branches of trees, and in tents. For twenty-six days they have been living thus exposed to the sun and night dew. Twenty-five of the best families removed to other cities, generally without any hope of returning.

A MURDERER LYNCHED NEAR MONTEREY

San Francisco, March 17.—The lynching of Tarpey, the murderer of Mrs. Nicholson, near Monterey this afternoon created great excitement in that city. The mob fastened a rope around Tarpey's neck and compelled him to stand in the box of a wagon. He was then told he must say all he wanted, for his time had come. Tarpey addressed the crowd for half an hour. The lynchers then drove the wagon away and left the man hanging by the neck to a limb of a tree, his feet almost touching the ground. The crowd seized the rope and drew Tarpey up higher. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging and the mob watching the place. The affair caused intense excitement. For several hours armed men held possession of Monterey, and declared they would take Tarpey safely to Salinas for trial. The jail guards offered no resistance, no shots were fired and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail and witnessed the whole affair, and begged, with prayers and tears, the mob not to injure him.

King of the Sandwhich Islands to Visit the United States.

General Sherman received a letter today from General Schofield, dated at Honolulu, wherein he says that he was about to start for San Francisco, and that he would be accompanied by the new king of the Sandwich Ilsands, who proposes making a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying our institutions with a view to adopting them in his country.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKS.

How Far They are Liable for the Safety of Special Deposits.

A case entitled David Scull vs. The Kensington National Bank was brought up in the Court of Nisi Prius in Philadelphia on Wednesday 19th, Judge Williams presiding. As it is of great interest to bankers and the public generally throughout the State, we furnish the following synopsis: It was an action to recover for loss sustained by plaintiff by the robbery of this bank on the night of February 2, 1871. The plaintiff, who resides at No. 918 Franklin street had been a depositor in the bank for thirty years. With the permission of the cashier he had left bonds in the bank for safe keeping, they being placed in a tin box marked with his name on the end, and locked up in a vault, and he paid nothing for the privilege, neither did he ever inform the cashier of the contents of the box.

On the 17th of January, he last saw the bonds in the box; there were thirty United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000. He cut off the coupons, locked the box, replaced it in the vault; put the key into his pocket, and walked off. He next saw it the morning after the robbery, when it was lying on the floor, broken and empty. The ground upon which he sought to recover was that the bank officers did not use due diligence to secure the place against the robbery.

On Monday, at noon, Judge Williams charged the jury, instructing them that if the robbery resulted from the negligence of the watchman, the bank was not responsible. This charge was supposed to be favorable to the bank. After remaining out two days and nights, the jury on Wednesday returned a verdict for plaidtiff for $37,000.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The ruthlessness with which the radical majority in the legislature are resolved to exert a political power acheived mainly by fraud at the ballot box is shown in the congressional apportionment bill which has been forged in the committee in the house. Last year an apportionment that was in the main just and equitable, giving equal representation to all parts of the commonwealth, was secured by the democrats of the senate, but was defeated by a combination of disappointed aspirants who prevailed on Governor Geary to exercise the veto. The success of that intrigue is witnessed in an apportionmest which concedes to the democrats of the state nine districts in twenty-seven. The simple plan on which this partisan work is constructed is to pile populous democratic counties together in large districts out of republican counties. For example, York and Cumberland, with a population of 120,046, are not entitled to a member of congress, but the democratic county of Adams with a population of 30,315 is thrown in so as not to endanger a republican district, while to the republican districts of Washington, Beaver and Butler, with 121,141 inhabitants, is given a member. This a discrimination of about thirty thousand against the democrats, and the same rank injustice runs throughout the entire bill.

In other respects the bill is a monster of gerrymandering iniquity. The ancient and populous county of Bucks is divided, one part being flung to Montgomery, and the other to Lehigh and Northampton. Not only are these counties thus mutilated but a ward of a democratic city is torn from its municipality, and thrown into a rural district. That is a refinement of gerrymandering rascality which attaches the Twelfth ward of the city of Scranton to the Monroe and Wayne district. Montour is separated from the counties with which it has been associated politically ever since its organization and is put with Potter and M'Kean into a straggling district of more than one hundred and fifty miles in length. Such are some of the features of a gerrymander in which radical fraud has surpassed all its former achievements in the same line. But this wanton assault on the right of popular representation will meet with no resistance within the party. The bill will go through the legislature and obtain the signature of a partisan governor with the same ease with which it was manipulated in a radical caucus. Partisan ends justify any political villany which the radical leaders may choose to perpetrate. It has been already demonstrated in this session that there is no conscientious sense of right and justice in the majority who control the legislature. It would be the utmost simplicity to imagine that this majority will balk at this iniquitous gerrymander.—Patriot.

BURNT GREENBACKS.

The identification and restoration of notes which have been burnt is a difficult and interestiug operation. Every one has observed that a printed paper after having been burnt, if not subjected to a strong draft or roughly handled; retains its original form, and that the printing is distinct and legible, and appears as if it had been raised or embossed on the paper, but that if it is touched never so gently it crumbles into dust. Notes in this condition are frequently received at the Department for redemption. The counter subjects each note to a careful inspection in a strong light, under a powerful glass, until she determines the denomination and issue, and then pastes it upon a piece of thin, tough paper in order that it may be safely handled. But this pasting, by destroying the raised or embossed appearance, at once and forever precludes all chance of again identifying the kind or denomination of the note. Henceforth it is but a plain, black piece of paper, giving no indication that it ever represented money. It is therefore very necessary that the counter should be quite sure that her judgement is correct before the note is pasted upon the paper. She must also,—a most difficult task,—determine whether the note is genuine or counterfeit. And yet counterfeits are discovered by these experts among the charred remains of notes with almost as much certainty as among perfect notes. Charred notes of National banks have occasionally come into the possesion of the Department, and having been restored in this manner and returned for redemption to the banks which issued them, accompanied by the affidavits of the counters that they were the remains of notes of the banks to which they were returned. In most cases they were promptly and cheerfully redeemed. But occasionally a surly bank officer, unable or unwilling to trace any resemblance to bank notes, or at least to the notes of his bank, in the plain black pieces of paper returned to him, and influenced perhaps by a desire to effect a little saving for the stockholders, refused to redeem and challenged the Department to the proof. All positive ocular proof having been destroyed when the notes were restored and pasted, the Department was compelled to submit to the loss.

Once some of these experts were granted leaves of absence, without pay from the government, for the purpose of restoring a large quantity of burnt money belonging to Adams Express Company. This was permitted partly because it was known that there was no one else who could perform the service, without which the company would be subjected to great loss, but principally because the company offered to pay them much more for their time and labor than they were receiving from the government, and it was thought entitled them to this addition to their meager salaries. The money was taken from safes recovered from the wreck of a burnt steamer which had been lying for four or five years at the bottom of the Mississippi, and the notes were so burnt, decayed, and damaged as to be absolutely worthless, unless identified and restored. Yet nearly every note of the one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars in the United States and National Bank notes recovered was restored with unerring certainty and redeemed at its full face value. The Chicago and Boston fires have for the last year and a half furnished burnt notes enough to keep all the experts of the office pretty constantly employed.—"*An Hour Among the Greenbacks,*" *Scribner's for April.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In the remote parts of Arizona it is said that well preserved and extensive ruins have been found which indicate the former existence of populous cities. From an account of these by Colonel Roberts in the *Builder* we quote the following description: "It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone neatly quarried and dressed, 10 ft. or 12 ft. thick, and originally, judging from the detritus, 15 ft. or 20 ft. high. Within are the walls of houses, temples, and markets, all of solid stone and showing excellent masonry. These walls are covered with hieroglyphics, cut deeply into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more especially those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. According to the account, this city is some 90 miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona, and an equal distance from the Western Colorado line. It is close to the desert, and is surrounded by extensive sandy plains.—*Scribner's for April.*

THE MILLERITE SCARE.

[*From N. Y. Observer.*]

The year 1842 was marked by the sudden rise, and 1843 by the fall of the Millerites, a sect who had been deluded with the notion that the Lord Jesus Christ would come in visible person on a certain day in a latter year to receive his saints, to destroy his enemies, and establish his throne on the earth. They took their name from William Miller, a Baptist minister in the northern part of this State, who had studied the prophecies until he knew nothing about them, and by a process in arithmetic peculiar to himself had hit upon the year when the final catastrophe was to occur to the confusion of the wicked and the glorification of all who were found waiting for the coming of the Lord. It was wonderful with what avidity this delusion was received. Its dupes numbered thousands. They were not of the more intelligent classes; indeed very few educated people were led estray; but of serious-minded and unlettered multitudes who compessed the great mass of the community at that time. The sudden converts to Millerism were many. One reason that operated rapidly upon this sort of people was the shortness of time allowed them to make up their minds. They were told that the end was at hand. First the year was fixed; than the month and the day. And to make a sure thing of it, they thought the safest course was to *believe*, and if the crash came at the appointed time they would be all right, and if it did not they would be no worse off than before on account of their faith in the figures of Miller. And I am inclined to think that Miller's name having an apparent analogy to Millenarianism helped to faith in his calculations. Thousands of excellent Christian men, scholars, divines—some of them men of wide repute for learning and religion—are Milenarians; believing in the future personal reign of Jesus Christ upon the earth and in his speedy coming to set up his throne. But they do not set the time. Some writers of this school have found in the figures of the Prophet Daniel a starting point and a period, and have, therefore, ventured to fix the year when the King might be expected to appear in his glory; but in all such cases the march of time has compelled them to find errors in their calculations by which the great event was necessarily postponed.

But in the Millerite year the delusion took the form of an epidemic or panic The leaders of the sect perambulated the country with immense tents in which to hold public meetings, and these were crowded for days and nights in succession by excited congregations, whose prayers and songs and cries bordered on the delirious. Many did become deranged. Lunatic asylums reported this delusion as the cause of insanity in many cases.

One night, very late, a man came to me with a message from God that I must believe in the Speedy Advent, and teach it to the people. He would not be put off with the excuse that it was nearly midnight and I could not listen to his discourse at such an unseasonable hour. He said that nothing was so impertant as the revelation he had come to make, and that it was high time I heard it. Then he began with his figures. He added, subtracted and divided, plied up dates from history and prophecy, told of the "abomination of desolation" that was to be set up and that was set up, and started off from that date and calculated the downfall of the Roman Empire and the death of Napoleon, and brought out 1843 as neatly as the most accurate mathematician could desire. Out of breath at the end of his computation and triumphing in the result, he demanded my assent to his conclusion.

I looked up at him and quietly asked, "And what do you make of the two sticks?"

"Sticks, what sticks?" he said.

"Well, sir," I replied, "if you are an expositor of the prophecies and do not know the two sticks of which the prophet speaks, you must excuse me from receiving any messages from you as coming from heaven." He soon left me to my fate.

Some of the societies were so sure the end was at hand, that they put their individual possessions, which were usually very slender, into joint stock, in imitation of the early Christians who had "all things common." In Oneida county, N. Y., a well-to-do farmer being converted to their doctrine came to join their church and, on being told of this rule, said he would think of it awhile, and pray over it. He went away sorrowful for he was very rich. At the next meeting he appeared, and upon being called upon for his answer, he said he had received a message from heaven and was prepared to obey. "While engaged in prayer for divine direction," said he, "I have had one passage of the Bible so powerfully impressed upon my mind that I know it is from God and I shall do as I am commanded."

The brethren and sisters were in breathless expectation of the tremendous sacrifice he was about to make. The elder bade him be of good courage, and declare the message. And the rich man said:

"The passage that came to my mind, and which I am resolved to obey, was in these words, 'OCCUPY TILL I COME.'"

And when the appointed time arrived, thousands of them were ready as far as their white raiment could be regarded as readiness for such an event. So purely carnal and earthly were all their views of this great spiritual change, that they made linen garments called "Ascension robes," with which they arrayed themselves. Some of them, in cities, took their seats upon the edge of the house-tops. Others, in the country, ascended hills, or climbed on trees and sat as still possible, while their locks were wet with the dews of the night. They thought they would see the Lord descending from the sky and that they would rise to meet him in the air. It was easy to believe that a mistake as a day, or even of a month had been made in reckoning thousands of years, and many, therefore thought the advent was still at hand though they had not hit upon the identical day. Others gave up to wild despair. Many were made faithless in Scripture, when they found they had been duped by false teachers. I never heard that any were made more charitable, more patient, humble Christians. The prominent trait of character in the Millerites was their censorious and denunciatory spirit toward those who would not adopt their arithmetic. But their end came when they thought the world was coming to an end. The awful day came. The sun rose, shone as usual, and just as it was in the habit of doing. And then the moon made its quiet tour among the stars, and died away in the light of another day. And all things went on as from the beginning. Two or three other dates were fixed upon, and previous errors of calculation were explained, but the end would not come any way they could fix it. Miller subsided into his farm which it was reported he had vastly enlarged by cheap purchases of those who did not set a high price on the lands they were soon to leave. Elder Himes, who had been the fidus Achates of Miller, and had blown the trumpets in advance of the coming King, blew on, but, as before, it was all wind, sound and fury signified nothing. And now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, there is not a vestige remaining of a faith that took possession of thousands, and had its disciples in almost every city and village, and rural parish of the Northern, Eastern and Middle States.

In the month of January, 1854, I found a miserable, half-starved colony of this sect in the Holy Land. Their delusion had received the additional article of faith that the Lord would set up his kingdom in Palestine, and reign again in the city of the great King. They had gathered what earthly possessions they had, and finding their way across the ocean, and through the Mediterranean sea, had landed at the ancient Joppa, where dwelt, once on a time, that Simon the Tanner, to whom Cornelius sent. Near this city they had bought a little land, which cost them but a trifle, they had reared little cots, and were there waiting. Poverty came, but the Lord did not. Loneliness, homesickness, disease, but no signs of the Healer and Saviour. Some of them lived to be brought away by the hand of charity, and some of them died there, and their bodies do rest in the grave until the resurrection, when they shall be raised up, let us hope, in glory. But the Son of Man has not come, and is not likely to come soon. To each one of us he comes when our work is done, and it is the part of wisdom to be always ready.

But this Millerite scare is one of the most instructive chapters in modern religions history.

IRENÆUS.

From Clearfield Co.

SALT LICK, March 14, 1873.

MR. FRED. KURTZ—DEAR SIR:—I suppose you are now satisfied, or at least ought to be, with the democracy on the result of the election of the Baltimore nominees and that, hereafter, it will be best for the democratic party to adhere to principle and nominate its own men, as the candidates for office. Mr. Orvis is a democrat that I highly esteem and his course as the representative of the democracy of Centre county has been in general rigidly democratic, but the Legislative Journal, has given us his long argument and views on the bill before the house to change or repeal the usury law, and in which he advocates interest or compensation for the use of money, what can be got for it. This is giving the money lender a limit in power, that the needy money borrower, would have to comply with, that would be ruinous to him. It is very poor democracy that legislates at all in the direct interests of money and monied men, and I am very much surprised at Mr. Orvis, for I supposed him the last man, to advocate legislation of the sort. We are taught, the love of money is the root of all evil, and I fear the love of money is the mischief and the root of the evil with many at the present time, in the democratic party. Our fathers, it seems, were wiser men than we are, for they, in this particular, strictly guarded the money lender at 6 per cent. interest, and if he took more his penalty was a forfeiture of the principal. They reasoned that money in itself had power and in that the possessors of money had an advantage, that the destitute of money had not, which was all the possessors of money could claim or had any right to. This being the case, which undoubtedly it is, legislation in the interest of money and monied men is wrong and only calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The money lender has the right to lend his money to whom he will and pleases, but here he stops. Neither he nor the money borrowers are allowed to fix the interest or the compensation for the use of money. That power must come from the authority of law or otherwise there could be no equality, justice, and fair dealing between man and man, and not law in this case, but money, would be the masters and controllers of the people. Rich and poor, capital and labor, must alike be independent and no law is right making the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. The greatest interest we have is the farming interest of the country. Does money invested in land pay 6 per cent? What say you farmers of Pennsvalley, shall the usury law be repealed or changed that the shave shops and money sharpers shall speculate and drain the pockets of farmers and the needy, that they become nabobs of the land and live at their ease? Such a bill must be opposed and is in opposition to the mind of every man who entertains the principle of the wise democratic statesmen who have preceded them in the foundation of our government, making the people and all interests alike and on equal footing. If this government is to continue and exist it is necessary we should adhere to their principles and follow in their foot steps.

On the repeal of the usury bill, I see no action of it yet in the Senate. I am anxious to see the argument of Wm. Wallace's capacious mind on it, and hope he will take the side of the people and arrest any change made of the usury law, that gives money more power, that don't belong to it. For this mistake of Mr. Orvis, I feel sorry, for he represents a constituency that I know some little about, and if his argument in favor of the repeal of the usury law, reflects their views, they have departed from principles, I among them received and by them taught me in my earliest days. Hoping there will be no repeal of the present usury law, and that it may remain as it is and that the forfeiture of principal will continue when more than 6 per cent. is taken. Having written my letter about as long as Mr. Orvis' argument, I close. Yours Respectfully

JNO. GILLILAND.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

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Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,
where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common
Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
CHAIRS,
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All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.
Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.
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jan12.tf.

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LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.
in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.
Kips and Calf Skins
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STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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OF ALL KINDS.
RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.
Clover and Timothy Seed
always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.
Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.
Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
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DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
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With New Goods & New Prices!
Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room
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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line
Anything You Want,
from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.
WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 18'6

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New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)
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They have on hand, and will make to order
MONUMENTS, COUCHES, TOMBS & HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—
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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,
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every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.
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New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
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