THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Brown's salvation—the new constitution. How unjust in him to have opposed it.

Baxter's negro troops, ran at the first pistol shot, during the little brush at Little Rock, on 21st.

The New York House of Rep's passed a compulsory education bill on the same morning that such a bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor or District Attorney, which will you have, Brown? We fear the latter is a flank movement of some pretended friends to rob you of the former. Be on your guard and listen only to the advice of the REPORTER.

Some poorly posted Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in speaking of the next U. S. Senatorship in Pennsylvania, says, "Gov. Geary is also certain of considerable radical support." Well, as Geary is dead these rads would be improving things by choosing him rather than some of the live ones they are talking about.

The judicial nominations were again before the Senate on 23, and failed to be confirmed for want of democratic votes to make the requisite two-thirds. This stand the democratic senators have resolved to maintain until the radicals agree to pass a fair apportionment.

During the last years the state and nation saw the constant sittings of committees of investigation at Harrisburg and Washington—not only one committee but half dozen of them, and scarcely a week during a congressional session, that does not show a resolution offered for the appointment of new investigating committees. Now what are these committees which are sitting continually, with the new ones that are constantly appointed, to investigate? Is there work for them? Why it is rascality, fraud, corruption, bribery, &c., &c., under the state and national administrations, and one fourth of these crimes perpetrated by our public men are not looked into, but passed over and winked at, because they are committed by political favorites whom it will not do to expose on account of the interests of party; and the corrupt practices that are investigated by committees are only a drop out of the sea of corruption which has flooded its ugly waters into every branch and department of the state and national governments.

We are not exaggerating this matter now, and every reader of the REPORTER well knows it is only too true. Yet the people seem to be indifferent all the while under this bad state of affairs, we suppose, from the fact, that they are getting used to it. The bigger the rascal the greater the man, and the more he is entrusted with party leadership.

How long will the good people permit these evils to grow and increase, and when will it all end? This is a question that should concern all. What will become of this country if the growing corruption among the menin public positions is not checked? We do not think that any other government on the face of the earth can be charged with as many schemes of plunder, robery, bribing, and fraud, as are committed at present under our own government. This is a sad state of affairs, and sad to relate, yet every honest reader will admit it is true.

Let there be a cleaning out, and a purification at Washington and at Harrisburg, for so long as the men now in power hold sway these things will continue.

Violating the New Constitution.

The unfair and one-sided apportionment bill now before our state legislature is a clear violation of the spirit of the New Constitution, and the members who vote to force it upon the people, are guilty of moral perjury. The present legislature was *elected* under the old Constitution, but was sworn in under the new, and is under the most solemn obligation to obey it in spirit as well as in letter.

No one can deny that the unfair apportionments of this state, during the last fifteen years, were among the crying evils which called into existance the late constitutional convention, and it is equally clear that that body intended that gerrymanders should henceforth be prohibited, and the gross injustice of the past, through which one half of the taxpayers of the commonwealth were disfranchised, should no longer be practiced. These are undeniable facts; yet we see the majority attempting to violate the plain spirit and intent of the new Constitution, by offering an apportionment which is grossly unjust, so far, at least, as it affects Philadelphia, because it is so framed as to give the corrupt ring of that city some thirty-four members while the democrats and anti-ring republicans, who constitude one-half the voters, would have only four members of the house! What honest minded, impartial man, will call that justice, and what member of the legislature can vote for such a bill with a clear conscience? Every one knows that the new Constitution intends such injustice shall not be committed. It is moral perjury and we trust the iniquity will be defeated by every fair means in the power of the democrats of the legislature.

It is to stop this iniquity that the democrats of the senate have resolved to prevent the confirmation of Hartranft's judicial appointments, until a fair apportionment is framed. It requires the vote of democratic senators to make up the two-thirds necessary for confirming such appointments. Let them hold out to the end, until fair dealing is secured. The democratic party of the state is with them in this matter. Forney's *Press* and other republican organs also side in with them and admit that the apportionment is grossly unjust.

To pass an unfair apportionment, is a violation of the spirit of the new constitution of this state, and is one of the evils against which the framers of that instrument mainly endeavored to guard, and a large majority of the voters of this commonwealth took the same position in ratifying the new fundamental law. Hence the democracy of the senate have a right to make use any lawful means in their power to prevent a gross gerrymandering apportionment, by which a large class of honest citizens are sought to be disfranchised; and in refusing to ratify the judicial appointments of Gov. Hartranft, the democratic senators are not liable to just sensure, until his party deals fairly with the democratic masses and accords them those rights which are in plain accord with the spirit of the new constitution.

Local Option in the House.

There was an exciting time in the House of Rep's of the state, on 22, on the liquor bill. The House met at ten o'clock, with the lobbies crowded with the crusading delegation from Pittsburg and Alleghany, and, agreeably to order, proceeded to the consideration of house bill No. 238, "an act declaratory of an act entitled an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

The *Patriot* says, not only were the lobbies and all the standing space in the hall occupied, but the seats of the members in the outer row were generally surrendered to the ladies. A more attractive and interesting scene has not been witnessed in the house for many a day. As the debate progressed the fair crusaders frequently manifested their approbation of the of the remarks of the advocates of Local Option.

The measure which excited this interest was a simple bill reported by the committee on vice and immorality, which declared the true intent and meaning of the local option act to be that distillers and brewers shall have power to sell their productions in all the counties of the state as fully as if that law had not been enacted. Efforts were made to recommit the bill to the committee which reported it and to commit it to the general judiciary committee. Both of these propositions were defeated by decisive majorities and the bill as reported by the committee was passed to second reading by a vote of fifty five yeas to thirty-seven nays. During the discussion many members explained that while they were opposed to the bill in its present shape, they were willing to pass it to second reading as an earnest of their purpose to vote for the repeal of the whole local option act. As this was the only way in which the issue was presented to them they were ready to meet it without concerning themselves about the phraseology of the bill. In this light must the action of the house yesterday be regarded. In its present form the bill has few friends in the house, as it will not be seriously urged that it declares the true intent and meaning of the local option act. When it shall come up on third reading its supporters will be able to put it in such a shape as will be acceptable to the majority of the house.

Thus the crusaders from Pittsburg met a defeat right in their faces from the house, as the above bill is a virtual repeal of the local option law.

THE INFLATIONISTS' PROGRAMME.

Washington, April 25.—The friends of inflation have finally agreed upon their programme, and the debate upon the President's message will be very incisive, and no special care will be taken to save the feelings of its author. An address to the country has been prepared, and will be signed by all the republican senators and representatives who favor inflation. This will be made public in a few days. A square issue is to be made before the country, and the leaders in this movement are confident of success at the fall elections. They claim that they will carry every state on this issue save the New England and the Pacific coast states. It is to be a war of the people, they say, against the banks and moneyed institutions.

As an initiatory step in this crusade a bill has been prepared and will be introduced in the Senate at an early day restoring the income tax. All salaries and incomes over $5,000 are to be taxed five per cen., and those over $10,000 ten per cent. This measure, they claim, can be put through without difficulty, and the President dare not veto it. It will be absolutely necessary to increase taxation. The President admits this, and by the income tax alone can the increased burdens be taken directly from the shoulders of the masses.

Louisiana's distress increases with every report. Five million acres of land are submerged, and it is estimated that fifty thousand people will be in a starving condition a week hence.

A bill passed finally in the House at Harrisburg, the object of which is to save expenses in settling up estates of decendents whose real estate is valued less than $1,000. Righteous law. Small estates now are almost eaten up by lawyers and court expenses, &c

There was some fighting in Little Rock, Ark., 21st, between the Brooks and Baxter men, but the United States troops interfered before much damage was done. Two hundred shots were fired and two men were seriously injured.

Samuel W. Hildreth, aged seventy, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Lowell, Mass., for the murder of Oliver A. Doland, aged seventy-two.

The Carlist General Saballo has issued a proclamation decreeing the punishment of death to all persons furnishing food to the cities of San Sebastian, Rentaria, and Irun.

St. Louis, April 26.—A considerable quantity of muskets, small arms, and ammunition was shipped from here yesterday for Little Rock, said to be for Brooks.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER.

The following extracts from the speech of the able and fearless Democratic representative of old Berks recently delivered in Congress speaks for itself:

Mr. Clymer's speech was intended as a reply to a speech of Mr. Kelley, some weeks since, arraigning Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He (Mr. Clymer) declared that during those four years purity in private life and integrity in public life were the rule and not the exception. Elections were free, and uncontrolled by military authority, and freedom of speech and of the press were not abridged. The right of the people to security in their persons and effects was not prohibited. Innocent persons were not arrested and imprisoned by the tinkling of a bell, and innocent women were not hanged. Then, there was neither unbridled taking of gifts nor wholesale appointing of relatives to office; no Black Fridays to be inquired into; no corners in gold or stocks to be accounted for; and no Leet & Stocking frauds and contracts to be investigated. Then, the Presidental or other salaries were not increased, nor was the Treasury depleted by the use of contingent funds for the ease, luxury, and splendor of high officials. Ships of war were not used as pleasure boats, nor were the soldiers of the Republic employed as menials in the streets and houses of the capital. During these four years no Vice President of the United States was in complication with infamous practices; no man questions the integrity of Congress; nor was Congress compelled to purge itself of those who had steeped themselves in infamy by their connection with fradulent schemes such as were exposed by the Credit Mobilier investigation of last session. In those days sovereign States were not reduced to a condition of vassalage. The dregs of Northern vagabondism were not forced into the highest Executive and legislative positions by fraud and violence, and kept there by the decrees of a corrupt Judiciary sustained by Federal bayonets. Then, from under the very shadow of the Capitol came no despairing cry from the people to be relieved of, and protected from the burdens and exactions of task-masters, set over them by the Federal authority, whom they accused of malfeasance and corruption, by which their property was being confiscated, their means exhausted, and their prosperity destroyed.

In that season of profligacy, as it was stigmatized by Mr. Kelly, the body politic was not diseased to its core, so that it might be touched nowhere without vile corruption and festering rottenness oozing forth. In those days, spies and informers and moiety grabbers were not hired and sent forth to prey upon merchants, citizens, and corporations, so that favorites might fatten on dues belonging to the Federal Treasury. Then defaulters were not screened in their peculation or pardoned, if by accident they were convicted, and their bonds men left unmolested by reason of their social and personal relations with those in authority. Then no wild railroad schemes were fostered by the Government by which layman and priest, widow and orphan, were plundered and ruined, by which tens of millions of acres of the public domain were given away without consideration, for the enrichment of "inside rings," of gamblers and speculators, and shame and dishonor brought upon the national name and credit. Then, manufactures, trade, commerce and business generally, were not stricken as by the hand of paralysis; starving men and women did not march through the streets of cities crying for work or bread, and receiving neither. Then, honest industry received its just reward, and bloated fortunes coined out of the necessities of the people were unknown. In that day there were no priviledged classes of bankers and bondholders with coffers filled with immuties granted at the expense of the people. Then, there was Republican simplicity in official life and manners, and there was no aping of regal magnificence in establishment, intercourse, or equipage. These were some of the things which did not exist during the administration of James Buchanan that season of proflicacy referred to by his colleague (Mr. Kelley); but if they had occured in this season of profligacy a season of 14 years not difficult to determine the responsibility of all these high crimes and misdemeanors, of all the sins of omission and commission, of all these invasions of the rights and liberties of the people, and of these violations of the Constitution and the laws. He arraigned the party to which his colleague belonged before the bar of the American people.

He (Mr. Clymer) had not lost faith in the people. By sad and bitter experience they had been taught the delusion and folly of abandoning the virtues, the principles, the constitutional practices and teachings of those who founded the Government. Everywhere the people were marshaling their forces and the late results of their detached conflicts indicated unerringly how well they understood its momentous issues. When the general and final judgement was rendered the people would surely end this season of profligacy, and compel rulers and representatives to return to and practice those virtues and principles which abounded when the nation was born, which sustained the nation in its struggling infancy and ennobled it in its strengthening manhood, and, by the abandonment of which, suffering and distress, disgrace and shame, had been fastened upon the American people.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Washington, April 22.—At 2:20 General Babcock, private secretary to the President, delivered a message to the senate, which was read immediately at the request of Mr. Conkling. The President returned the finance bill without his signature, and says the fact cannot be concealed that the bill increases the paper circulation of the country $100,000,000.

The theory, in his belief, is a departure from true principles of finance, and its approval would be a departure from every message sent to congress by him on the subject. He recommends earnestly such legislation as will secure as speedily as practicable a return to specie payments, and refers to the pledges of the government to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

He recommends that the revenues of the country be increased so as to meet current expenditures as a preparatory measure toward specie resumption. He was disposed at first to give great weight to the argument that there was an unequal distribution of national banking currency, but thought differently upon considering the fact that $4,000,000 such currency still remains in the treasury subject to the demand of sections desiring it.

There was a scene of intense dismay in the Senate this afternoon when the veto message was announced. The leaders of the inflationists, Morton, Logan, and Ferry, of Michigan, were dumb with surprise at first. Morton looked as if he had suffered another stroke of paralysis, and Logan turned several shades darker in the face. As soon as the reading of the message was finished there were hurried consultations, and pretty soon Speaker Blaine appeared on the floor of the Chamber and seemed to exhibit great solicitude concerning the results of the event. The message was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Conkling. Afterwards Mr. Morton gave notice that he would try to call it up next Tuesday, which he thought would be as long as the discussion ought to be postponed. This brought Conkling to his feet at once as the new leader of the Administration party in the Senate. In his usual somewhat dictatorial tone he informed the Senate that he should call up the matter when he deemed it wise, and he did not think he would do it so soon as Tuesday. Mr. Morton hobbled out of the Senate, making some surly reply as he went which was not audible in the reporters' gallery. On the floor of the House the feeling among the inflationists was quite as excited as in the Senate Chamber. All interest in the pending appropriation bill ceased, and the members gathered in knots to discuss the matter. The point under discussion appeared to be the salaries of the officers of the mints. Upon this a rather inflammatory discussion ensued late in the afternoon, for which the veto furnished the motive. It was begun by Mr. Tremain, of New York, who alluded directly to the veto suggested that it might be wise to pay good salaries to these officers as the course of the President indicated that we were getting back to specie payments. He flourished the Presidential rebuff in the face of the members from the South and the West, and the effect was not happy. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, an excitable Republican member of strong feelings replied in a very injudicious speech, in which he threatened the most dire results to the people and proclaimed that starvation and general misery must result from the stepping by the President of a further issue of paper money. The speech was deplored by nearly everybody who heard it, as it appeared to be a sort of a threat of Western vengeance on the East and tended to excite sectional feeling. Mr. Conger got into a little personal dispute with Mr. Mellish, of New York, and was shut up very abruptly by a reference to the fact that he had not returned the back pay he drew last year, and that possibly the western people might like to hear from him on that score. At the hotels to night a great deal of excitement and bad blood has been exhibited by Western members, who have been loud in their denunciations of Grant and his action. The difficulty with these men is that the veto removes the last ground of hope which a good many of them have had of a re-election. If the bill could come before the House there is no doubt that there would be an immediate effort to pass it over the veto. The President's action is especially severe on Butler, who openly boasted that the President would not veto the bill, but asserted confidently that he did not dare to veto the bill. This he did on the floor of the house. Logan has said the same thing, and both he and Butler have threatened in advance that if Grant vetoed the bill they "would veto him." The Western members now threaten to oppose the confirming of the new Secretary of the Treasury, should he be a hard-money man, as it is confidently expected Mr. Richardson's successor will be. They are also very severe on Richardson, who they believe helped to influence the President in his action. Well-informed persons say, however, that Richardson knew nothing about the matter until this morning, and that he last night authorized a correspondent to say that the bill would either be signed or allowed to become a law without the President's signature.

A stormy scene occurred at one of the hotels this evening between John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and Senator Logan and general inflationist members of the House, who taxed Knox with having withheld the $4,000,000 of unassigned bank circulation to which the President alludes in his message from localities in the West and South which have attempted to take it. They seem to think that there has been a studied effort at the Treasury Department to withhold the circulation. Knox replied that there had been no such effort, and that the four millions untaken had been several times assigned, but that the applicants had failed to take it for reasons best known to themselves. This is undoubtedly the true solution of the matter. The Western men are urging Grant should have alluded to the four millions, as they say that many Western banks have been obliged to buy their circulation in New York, because they have been unable to obtain it at Washington.

The general feeling among the Democratic members relative to the Presidential veto seems to be one of satisfaction although some of the Western members of course do not share in this feeling. The members on both sides who voted for the bill in conformity to what they believed the desire of their constituents are naturally pleased with the President's action; but this is tempered by the consideration that the whole financial situation is again unsettled and sectional hostilities intensified. A Republican member said to night that it would be impossible for Grant again to get the vote of one State west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rocky Mountains. A Republican from Virginia declared that should the civil rights bill now be passed the whole Republican party in the South would be alienated from the Administration. Both Western and Southern members now talk of forra a combination against the East, and carrying through Congress radical inflation and free transportation measures in spite of all opposition.

There have been a good many conferences amongthe inflationists tonight but of course no line is yet agreed upon. Messrs. Morton, Logan, and Ferry remained in consultation at the rooms of the former Senator until a late hour, and it is stated on the authority of the Indiana Senator that a general conference of the Republican members in favor of inflation will be held to-morrow. There is no doubt that Morton will attack Grant and the Administration when the veto comes up for discussion in the Senate, and it is believed that Morton will undertake to lead the Western and Southern inflationists in opposition to Grant, and to make a clean breach with the White House if necessary. Some of the members of the Cabinet who were in favor of the bill are said to be no less displeased than the inflation Senators, and the vote seems to have set the entire Republican party by the ears.—*World* 22.

A BISHOP ON CREMATION.

That eminent prelate, the Bishop of Manchester, in England, has declared himself in favor of cremation. At the consecration of a burial ground at Bolton, he said it had been proposed by an eminent London physician that, instead of burying our bodies in the ground—a practice which was said to entail sanitary mischief and a great loss of valuable land—we should burn dead bodies; and it was now a question of the cremation of bodies; instead of their interment. He felt a sort of shudder at the idea of burning the dead, and yet the time might come when the idea would have become familiar to their minds, and in a hundred years or so it might perhaps become the custom for bodies to be burned. People who had believed in immortality had in previous times burned the bodies of their dead. The ancient Romans believed in burning the bodies of their dead. Cremation was certainly quite as decent as the practice of interment, for anything that he saw, and urns containing the ashes of the dead were more picturesque than coffins. He simply, however, referred to the subject because he wished his hearers to dissociate the resurrection from physical condition. Could they suppose that it would be more impossible for God to raise up a body at the resurrection, if need be, out of elementary particles which had been liberated by the burning, than it would be to raise up a body from dust and from the elements of bodies which had passed into the structure of worms? The omnipotence of God is not limited, and He would raise the dead whether He has to raise our bodies out of churchyards, or whether He has to call our remains, like the remains of some ancient Roman, out of an urn in which they were deposited two thousand years ago.

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS—THE PROMISE REMARKABLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Livingston, and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, the usual expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising representations. There are reports from the Northwest which are more favorable than usual, but are of little consequence, as the winter wheat of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa constitute less than two per cent. of the wheat of that region. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause, wet weather, have come from several counties. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of forty millions of bushels in the State.

U. S. Internal Revenue Special Taxes, May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875. The Law of December 21, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874. The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000.50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00
Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.	

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Jno. H. Burrows, Collecter of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874.

The following particulars are given of the new atlantic cable, now being manufactured in England: The conductor consists of a strand of twelve copper wires, a wire of large diameter being the centre band, and eleven smaller wires twisted around it. Compounded like one solid strand, this weighs four hundred pounds per nautical mile. The stranded wire is covered with a thin covering of the compound, and then with gutta percha. It is then examined carefully, gauged and covered with another layer of compound and gutta percha, and so on until the whole of the dielectric, consisting of four coatings of gutta-percha, has been put on. It is then sewed with a cord of jute, or hemp yarns, and passes into closing machines, where it is covered with galvanized iron wire or steel wire; it afterwards receives a coating of yarn and aspiratic compound, for preservation against salt water. The new cable is almost completed. The cable end will be laid in June, the starting point being near Valencia. The other end will be beached on Newfoundland, and thence to New Hampshire.

ANOTHER WARNING TO RING POLITICIANS.

A "ring" candidate for Mayor was foisted upon the Democratic ticket in Albany, New York, the other day, and the result was his defeat by a large majority, even in that sturdy Democratic city. This is another proof that "ring" politicians everywhere are in bad odor amongst Democrats.

Governor Baxter has issued a proclamation convening the Arkansas State Legislature in extraordinary session to consider the contest over the office of Governor. He promises to abide by their decision.

LAWSUIT ABOUT A CENT.

A rather interesting case was decided to-day in the court of Common Pleas, it being an action to recover five thousand dollars as the result of a dispute over a cent. The case was that of S. M. Schooly against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It appears that in the fall of 1872 Mr. Schooly got aboard one of the accommodation trains at the Union depot to go to Braddock. When the conductor came around for the fare he demanded of Schooly thirty-five cents.

The latter objected, stating that the fare was but thirty cents—that was all he had paid from Bradock to Pittsburg. The conductor admitted that thirty cents was all the fare from Braddock to Pittsburg, but that was on account of having no ticket office at the first named place, but that it was five cents more for a return trip. Schooly handed the conductor thirty cents, but positively refused to pay the other five. The conductor stated that thirty cents would carry him only to the first station this side of Braddock, and he would put him off there.

When they arrived at the station referred to, the conductor proceeded to eject Schooly from the car, when Schooly agreed to pay five cents to go to the next station—Braddock. The conductor then stated that the fare between these two points was six cents; that he paid only to the station arrived at; that if he had paid thirty-five cents when first asked it would have been all right, but that the schedule-fare between the point they had arived at and Braddock was six cents. Schooly refused to pay the extra cent, when he was ejected from the car and had to walk to Braddock.

He thereupon instituted legal proceedings against the Railroad company for damages of ejecting him fron the car, laying them at $5,000. The case has been hanging fire ever since until yesterday, when it came up for trial in the Common Pleas. The court ruled that under the schedule rates of the company the conductor's demands were right, and Schooly should have paid the extra cent. Under this ruling the jury this morning came into court with a verdict in favor of the railroad.—[Pittsburg Leader, 31st March.

Schuyler Colfax, who may be remembered as having been connected with Credit Mobilier and a check for $1,200, has declined to be a candidate for Congress before being asked.

It has been said that it is better for a woman to be laughed at for not being married, than to be unable to laugh because she is married.

Cremation, as a matter of economy, is entitled to consideration. An enterprising undertaker in Chicago having figured the expense down, thinks he can cremate for $2 a head.

A circus elephant at Cincinnati took a severe cold recently and the doctor prescribed two gallons of whisky.

Despatches from Boston, New Haven, and other points East, report a snow storm there on Saturday.

Five thousand republicans are marching on Valmaseda.

The Cuban General Maximo Gomez attached San Miguel de Muevitas on the 12th, but was repulsed with a loss of ten men.

PROF. PROCTOR'S IDEA.

In his last lecture in this country Prof. Proctor gave his idea of the attributes of Deity deduced from astronomy.

"We come," he said, "to the conception that there is in the universe, quite apart from all ideas of God, infinite power. We have been led then from the thought of infinite occupied space, to the thought of infinite time occupied by events, and now to the thought of infinite power, and yet all these ideas are utterly beyond our powers of conception. Why, then, dismiss the idea of a God merely because He is beyond our powers of conception? The materialist is right when he says this or that doctrine is inconceivable, but he is wrong when he says I will not admit it; the idea of space is inconceivable, that we must admit; the idea of infinite power is inconceivable; but taking the view that infinite space and infinite time are brought to our knowlege, we must admit the idea of infinite power."

"Why, then, stop short of the idea of infinite wisdom and beneficence of the design of the Creator merely because it is inconceivable to us? It seems to me, then, we may fairly turn from this to the consideration of the possible attributes of Deity without being disturbed by the thought that the very notion of the Deity—of a being infinite in existance, infinite in space, infinite in time, infinite in power, is inconceivable to us. Why, those very attributes that have been ascribed to Deity are the things we have been forced to see. We began with infinity of space, and it is infinity of space we attribute to the Almighty. We are led from that to the infinity of time; thence to an infinity of power; and it is by that we are led to the mere physical consideration of the qualities of the universe. Thus, then, naturally we may turn to the thought of possible qualities on the part of the Deity, and the way in which, in some sense, his authority may be exercised over the dominions of the universe. Take, for instance, the senses by which we become acquainted with the nature of the universe, and let us remember how utterly feeble those senses are; on how narrow a basis we form all our conceptions of the universe. There are five feeble senses; only one of those senses, the sense of sight, brings to us any knowledge of outlying space; and that sense existing only in two small pupils which are to tell us of the universe. We may, indeed, extend the powers of the eyesight by means of the telescope, but then we, in point of facts (I do not use the word in jest), see as through a glass darkly, because we have only a small portion of the heavens brought out into view; and it is only by combining the views thus formed, combining them in the imagination, that we can form an estimate of the real wonders we which appear; so we can imagine what might be seen if the power of the eye was increased to that of the largest telescope, and we can conceive what would be seen if the power of the eye were increased a million fold beyond that of the largest telescope; the wonderful displays of the dark clouds and masses of matter gathering in various portions of space, the power of recognizing their motions as the telescope enables the astronomer to do, learning the harmony existing in their motions. That is something that the feeble sense of sight only adequately extended might bring before us."

At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Dr. S. Irenous Prime addressed the audience as follows: "As this is the last lecture Prof. Proctor will deliver in this country, and as this is the last time his voice will be heard here, it gives me great pleasure to comply with the request of the Committee who have had this course of lectures in charge, and present to Prof. Proctor a minute with regard to the course of lectures he has given to us."

"Having listened with the highest satisfaction and delight to the lectures of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, whose fame had long preceeded his visit to our land, we desire, on his departure from us to return to his own, to give a faint but sincere expression of our gratitude to this illustrious scholar for the instructions we have received from his eloquent lips. He has led us with reverent steps through the sublimest paths of the heavenly worlds; and while he has brought down the suns and stars that we may study them with him, their study, with his gentle and learning as our guide, has taught us not to admire only, but also to adore."

"In parting with Prof. Proctor, we give him the assurance of our greatful appreciation of his labors in the United States, our hearty congratulations on the success which has attended him through the 103 lectures he has delivered in his journey of six months, and regretting that he is constrained to leave us (for a season only, we trust), we wish him a pleasant voyage, under propitious skies, and unclouded sun and favoring stars, and bid him to-night a respectful and affectionate farewell." [Applause.]

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