THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 25, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The time is nearing when the democracy of our county must nominate its ticket. Candidates are beginning to move around, and their fitness and prospects are being discussed. Democrats, we counsel you to bear in mind that it is essential to nominate good men. The people are demanding this more than ever before. Men will not vote anything now, as they used to because it's the party nominee—they have got over that idea, and their just wishes must be respected if we wish a full democratic vote and an increased majority.

Our party is not so strong in this county, that the wishes of the people can be defied. We want a good and strong ticket—there is an abundance of material in our ranks from which to frame such a ticket, and with it victory is assured. We desire to see the party bullt up, and its majorities increased, and it is only by following this advice that it can be done.

The counties of Union, Clinton, Elk and Clearfield are certain to go for Mackey for congress, which secures his nomination beyond a doubt, and if Centre and Mifflin follow the wishes of the democracy, they will also wheel in and make his nomination by acclamation, a compliment which Mr. Mackey deserves.

The nomination of Mr. Wallace, for senator, is also a settled matter in the minds of the people. Clinton and Clearfield will instruct for him, and we think the democracy of Centre will show good sense and judgment by following suit.

This fair and excellent choice for congress and senator, will leave the President Judgship to Centre, by the nomination of Judge Orvis.

Mackey, Wallace & Orvis—we ask every honest voter, could the people of the counties concerned have fixed upon a better ticket? No stronger, abler and more talented three can be brought together in any other section of the commonwealth. It will receive the support of honest men of all parties. These gentlemen are the free choice of the people themselves—no electioneering, no tricking, no bargaining has been resorted to, but the people have set them up, and for once we will have a ticket which was fixed by the fiat of the people themselves. How fitting this comes in under the new order of things and in the spirit of the new Constitution.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Under the above caption the Morning Patriot has a little advice which meets our views, and which we commend to the democracy of Centre county, and is such advice as is frequently found in the Reporter. That paper says:

We trust that the democratic party throughout the state of Pennsylvania will see to it that the people have an opportunity presented them of being properly represented in the next Legislature. The opposition have learned nothing from the tacit rebuke administered by the adoption of the new constitution which is an instrument framed especially to guard the people against their own representatives. The republicans already nominated and whose nominations seem to be assured are fresh recruits or old employees of the ring. The cities will bear down on the legislature next winter with the usual pestiferous swarms with no objects or interests beyond their salaries and prospective stealings for which they will come orgnnized and equipped at the outset. It is in the power of democrats in every republican stronghold of the state to give that party an alternative of decent and dignified representation by naming and running proper men on the democratic ticket. It is in the power of democrats in every democratic stronghold to set an example of party probity and self-respect. The democrats of Schuylkill, Berks, Luzerne, Lycoming and other counties we might name, owe it to their great constituencies and diversified interests that their delegations in the Pennsylvania legislature shall in some sense represent their actual importance as parts of a great commonwealth. They belittle their own influence and weaken the party strength by sending any unfit representatives to Harrisburg. The times are out of joint, and the highest capacity and integrity are demanded for the work ready to the hands of the first capable legislature which can be got together at the capitol.

We endorse the following from the Lewistown Democrat:

The Altoona Sun says that Hon. W. A. Wallace will not be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate; but the statement is not authenticated by the Clearfield journals. As a general rule we are a rotationist, in respect to the public offices in the gift of the people; but there are exceptions to all rules, and we are free to say, that the retirement of such a man as Mr Wallace from the Senate would involve not only a loss to the interests of the State, and his immediate constituency, but, (being an accepted champion and leader,) also a serious loss to the Democratic party.

Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, is recommended for governor. The Colonel is not a very old man, but he belongs to the good old stock in principles. Plain and unassuming, but sound judgment and very deservedly would the word "honest" come before his name. He'd make a good governor.

The Reporter, a few weeks ago, led off in recommending Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven, for Congress, and we are pleased to note that what we said receives endorsement throughout the district—the most of the democratic organs have endorsed the article of the Reporter and have pronounced in favor of that able and estimable gentlemen as the next congressman from this district, and the mass of the rank and file of the party have already seconded the suggestion to such an extent, that Mr. Mackey's nomination seems to be generally conceeded. He is emphatically the best and strongest gentleman in the district, and eminently deserving the nomination by acclamation. He is no stranger to our people, but on the other hand so well and favorably known, throughout the district, that the people at once cried "Amen" when his name was suggested for the democratic nomination for congress.

There is one thing that scheming politicians may as well know as not, and that is that they can make no arrangement with butties in county or district for present or future so far as party action is concerned. No such bargains are binding upon the democracy in any sense whatever. No such thing as pre-emption right to offices will be recognized by the people; or, to make our meaning a little more plain, we would say, that no politician outside of Centre county can make an arrangement with any politician inside the county which is binding upon the party, and by which "you go for me now, and then you are to have it next time." Office seekers often claim that because they were a candidate one year and did not get a nomination, the party is obliged to nominate them the next year. There is none of that kind of squatter sovereignty to offices. Yet this plea is often made. If politicians have nice arrangements cut and dry for parcelling out among themselves certain offices, the party is in no manner bound to it, for the people are not the property of unprincipled place seekers, who would only dispose of them as merchandise to the highest bidder and to be used to vote rogues into office.

STRIKING AT THE PRESS.

Just as some of the most important public services which the press has ever rendered to the country are consummated in the detection and punishment of the Ring robbers in New York and the Ring robbers in Washington, says the Sun, and when the only hope of saving free institutions from universal putrefaction is seen to be in the liberty of the press, the defenders of official villainy and official plunder in the Senate have passed a bill intended to silence every free newspaper, and to fortify villainy and plunder against free speech and free printing.

Mr. Carpenter's bill, carried through the Senate with the active cooperation of Mr. Conkling and with the support of almost all the Administration Senators, has no other object than that of protecting such crimes as Boss Shepherd's and such an administration as Grant's, by making it difficult and dangerous to expose them. To this end they seek to revolutionize the law and to provide a means for prosecuting libel suits for damages by serving complaints not upon the party accused, nor at the place of publication, but upon some agent or correspondent employed at Washington or elsewhere. Against this atrocious design Mr. Wadleigh of New Hampshire, an independent and honorable Republican, interposed an earnest protest, as did Mr. Bayard and Mr. Thurman, but it was in vain. This Administration and its Rings, and the corrupt party that supports it and them, cannot bear the truth. With a free press to reveal them as they are, the people will destroy them; and so they mean to put down the press; and they have passed their bill accordingly.

Very well; let them persevere. Let the Republican majority in the House of Representatives enact the bill, and let President Grant sign it. They will find it return to plague them more than they can now imagine; and their end will be infinitely worse than their beginning.

THE TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

[*From the St. Mary's Gazette.*]

Heretofore our county has been attached to the old Erie (XIX) district, which has been overwhelmingly Republican. This being the case, it has been a difficult task to select candidates for Congress who would accept, as it was a source of much expense to the candidate with no hope of deriving any profit, while the honor was empty. As we are now situated, the order of things are reversed. We are now grouped with Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Mifflin and Centre, and our district is designated as the XX., which gave 2,320 majority for Buckalew for Governor in 1872, thus making it a clear Democratic district. It is now time for our citizens to cast about for a suitable candidate to represent us in Congress. Among the aspirants for the position thus far, L. A. Mackey, of Clinton county, is, by far, the most prominent. Elk county will, in all probability, have no candidate. Should this be the case, we are decidedly favorable to Mr. Mackey for the nomination, for various reasons: He is a gentleman of vast experience as a business man, and is eminently fitted for the position by education. He has always been a warm and consistent Democrat. He is a fluent speaker and a hard worker, and, lastly, he is one of the most popular men in the district. The nomination of Mr. Mackey would prove a tower of strength in the State campaign. We have wily foes to contend with in the State, and strong Democratic nominations in every congressional district would undoubtedly carry the State ticket by an overwhelming majority. Radicalism is now on the decline, and if, this fall, we all put our shoulders to the wheel, we can certainly utterly annihilate it in this State. We do not wish to disparage the claims of others who are aspirants for the position, but, with all due candor, we think they had better withdraw in favor of the man whom the fates have sealed as our candidate this fall. Mr. Mackey was our choice as a candidate for State Treasurer last fall, for, as a financer, he is excelled by none. His knowledge of financial matters will be of great service in Congress; as this will, without doubt, be the all-absorbing question for the next two years in our national legislature. Although president of the Lock Haven National Bank, his views are not in accord with the party who have foisted the present system of banking upon us. Mr. Mackey was educated as a lawyer, but has not practiced for a number of years, having other business which employed all of his time. He is a pleasent speaker and sound reasoner, and if nominated, will carry the district by a tremendous majority.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE GRANGE OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The grangers, who had been in session at Mechanicsburg several days, adjourned *sine die* after adopting resolutions, for which we are indebted to the Farmer's Friend:

Resolved, That it is too late to discuss the propriety or expediency of the American system of co-operative combination, since all other industries have long since organized under it and are profiting largely through its instrumentality.

Resolved, That we seek by co-operative combination the legitimate and proper remedy of the agriculturist to lessen the cost of farm produce, thus at the same time enhancing their profits and cheapening their produce to the customer.

Resolved, As the equal of all classes engaged in the various business industries, we will not rest contentedly under a series of laws enacted to favor other callings, at the expense of the great wealth producing interest in which we are engaged; and as farmers we insist that our calling shall be protected by a system of equal taxation and representation, to the end that our capital invested in our farms shall be as remunerative as that of the money lenders.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the farmers of Pennsylvania to join us in our co-operative combination to enable greater system, and more intelligence in the management of the farm; hoping through a system of statistical information, we may be enabled to diversify production, thereby enabling us the better to meet the farmers' great law of "supply and demand."

Resolved, That we present the order as an educator of our sons and daughters, hoping with this agency to correct the growing disposition of our children to abandon the occupation of the farm, and also beget a love for rural pursuits; and we further claim that woman assumes her proper position in society while enjoying the rights and privileges accorded to her by our order.

Resolved, That our mission as reformers of existing inequalities produced by a system of partial legislation necessarily involves a thorough knowledge of public affairs, and while we occupy an armed neutrality as between existing parties, we will steadily wield the ballot in behalf of economy, and lessened taxation, and in the language of our brother patrons of the state of Ohio, we demand that the compensation of officers of government—the men who are sent to represent us—correspond to the compensation of the labor of the field, the shop and all departments of the trade. That while we recognize their true value, we are unwilling to support extravagances in any shape, and shall resist it with all the moral force and firmness of our nature, relying upon that grand motto of equal and exact justice to all, as also that the office shall seek the man, and the man the office.

The next session of the grange will meet in Williamsport on the first Tuesday in January next.

We are on the eve of great events in France—probably of the founding of the ideal Republic or the re-establishment of the Empire, and almost certainly of a civil war. The insolence and intrigues of the Bonapartists, and the oppression and open sympathy of MacMahon's government with the Imperialist element, are the causes which may ere long provoke an avalanche of popular indignation that will sweep everything before it, and leave behind only a track of blood. Heine's prophecy, made twenty years ago and partly verified when mad Paris tore down the Column Vendome and set fire to the Tuilleries, may be completely fulfilled in less than a sixmonths by an uprising of the *sans culottes* which will take the ashes of the Great Napoleon from their resting place and scatter them to the winds of Heaven.

The anti monarchy vote in the French National Assembly, on 8th, was not taken an hour too soon. In that Legislature, supposed to be republican, there is a strong monarchical party, divided it is true, into Bourbon, Orleans, and Imperial sections, but still having at heart the compound principle of "one man rule" and hatred to republican institutions. On Monday there was a full attendance of the National Assembly, which, when complete, consists of 750 members. As many as 686 votes were taken on one motion. Then M. de la Rochefoucauld, having resigned his appointment as embassador in England, and acting as a leader of the hereditary Bourbon party, moved this resolution: "The Assembly declares that the government of France is a Monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the house of France; that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom, and that the national institutions shall be determined by agreement between the King and the national representatives." That is, down with the Republic, up with the Monarchy, and the Count de Chambord, last of the Bourbons, as *owner* of the throne. The motion that this be referred to the Committee of thirty (the mainspring of the National Assembly) was voted down by a majority of one hundred. That is, while 393 votes went the other way, 293 were openly given by the legislature of the French Republic in favor of restoring the Monarchy in the person of a Bourbon, the grandson of Charles X., deposed and expelled in 1830. This is too formidable a minority. Still, the decision of the question as regards the Bourbon pretender fairly snuffs him out; nor does it leave the Orleans aspirant much better off. The question is now between the Republic and the Empire—there being not the shadow of a chance for young Bonapart for several years, and then not a very bright one. It seems as if, after all, the Republic would be finally erected, as the end of the present struggle, on the ruins of the Monarchy. So mote it be!—Press.

New York, June 19.—There was considerable excitement in the Court House this morning by the appearance of Wm. M. Tweed subpoenaed as a witness. The ex-chief of the defunct ring was brought into court attended by two deputy sheriffs. He was dressed as in old times, in a dark suit and white necktie. He is much thinner than of yore, and his face bears evident trace of mental anxiety. He has failed too, perceptibly, but appears to be in good health and in terrible spirits. He was attended as ever by his son Wm. M. Tweed, Jr.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL REPORTED—ANOTHER VETO EXPECTED.

[*Special Despatch to the World.*]

Washington, June 18.—The new Currency bill as agreed on by the Conference Committee was reported this afternoon and will be acted on by both Houses to-morrow. It is conceded that the bill will pass the Senate but the prospect is not so decided in the House. It is thought that the President will veto it from the fact that it contains no specie resumption provision, and for the equally important reason that it fixes the legal-tender circulation at $382,000,000. The redistribution of $55,000,000 of national bank note circulation provided by the bill will be made principally for New England. The Comptroller of the Currency makes a calculation, showing that outside of New England the bill, if it becomes a law, will only take $2,000,000 from the State of New York and $600,000 from Baltimore. No attempt was made in this second conference to provide for free banking or in any other way to increase the volume of currency. The proposed release of the bank reserves on circulation was the only step taken in that direction.

On Thursday the conference committee on the currency bill reported a substitute, which fixes the volume of the greenbacks at $382,000,000; does away with the reserves on circulation, but requires instead of such reserves that national banks shall keep at all times in the treasury a sum equal to five per cent. of their circulation, and provides for the withdrawal of $55,000,000 from banks having an excess of circulation and its redistribution among banks having a deficiency. These are its main features. The conference report was adopted by the Senate, and the smallness of the opposition which it encountered indicates that it will go through the House without difficulty, and receive the approval of the President.

After a long and animated debate the House on 19 modified the Senate amendment to the postal appropriation bill. The prepayment feature is, of course, retained, and the rates fixed at the following figures: On newspapers and periodicals issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week, 1½ cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those published less frequently 3 cents a pound, provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at 1 cent each; but periodicals and weekly papers, more than two ounces, shall be subject to a postage of 2 cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps. The amendment allowing single copies of newspapers to go through the mails free within the county was concurred in.

The principal points in the amended bankrupt law are that forty days of default in the payment of commercial paper are required instead of fourteen under the existing law; that one-fourth of the entire number of the creditors, and one-third of the amount of debts, must join in the petition for involuntary bankruptcy; that the new law shall apply to the pending cases in bankruptcy instituted since Dec. 1, when the debts secured by the suit shall have been paid, or when a majority of the creditors ask for a discontinuance; that a voluntary bankrupt shall be discharged upon the payment of 30 per cent. of his indebtedness; that an involuntary bank rupt shall be discharged when he shall have been proved innocent of any fraud; and that the fees and expenses of bankruptcy proceedings shall be reduced temporarily until the Supreme Court shall establish a new system, looking to permanent reduction and simplification.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

Cincinnati, June 16.—Special despatches from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, report a mysterious murder discovered to day, two miles from that place. Mrs. Mary G. Bradley and her two daughters, aged 10 and 12 years, were found dead and horribly mutilated. Mrs. Bradley's body was cut open, and the heads of the two girls were beaten to a jelly.

A baby was found suffering from a slight wound, and a three-year old boy was found wandering in the adjacent woods uninjured. The family was poor and had no money. The husband is at present working on a farm in Ohio. There is no clue to the motive or persons of the murderers.

Somebody has written a letter from South Carolina which says that one-third of the persons holding minor offices in that state have been indicted for some offense committed during their term of office, and the proportion of office-holders charged with various crimes committed previous to their election or appointment is said to be much larger. The republican party is responsible for putting the state into the hands of these officials, and it is no more than just to hold that party to account for the mischief that has been done. By a selfish and cowardly policy it has ruined the honest people of a great state, and only thieves have thieved under its rule.—Courrier Journal.

The new liquor law of Mississippi requires that no person shall be licensed to retail liquor until he has first secured the recommendation of more than half the men over twenty-one years of age, and more than half the women over eighteen years of age in the corporation or township where he desires the license.

The crusade against the Mormons in Congress, continues with unabated vigor, and the strongest efforts are making to pass the House bill aimed at their destruction through the Senate. It is now proposed to pass a law regulating the election of delegates from territories, providing that they shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and shall have but one wife. This proposition came from the Elections Committee of the House, and was promptly adopted, but its passage through the Senate is hardly probable. An obscure Western member also introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on Elections to report on the subject of the expulsion or unseating of Delegate Cannon, who practices polygamy, but this was promptly voted down.

The Illinois clerical war in the Presbyterian camp is to break forth afresh in the coming month. Patton, having failed to have Swing swung, now proposes to prosecute the entire Presbytery of Chicago.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has confirmed a verdict of $3,000 against a saloonkeeper at Clinton, in that State, for selling liquor to a drunkard. The complainant was the wife of the ultra bibulous person.

Wisconsin emigrants are fleeing from the grasshopper country.

A NEW COMET.

The comet which is now rapidly approaching the Earth was discovered on the 17th of April last by M. Coggia, of Marseilles. It was first seen in this country on the 30th day of May, by Mr. S. W. Burnham, of the Chicago Observatory. It was then in the constellation of the Giraffe, within twenty-one degrees of the North Pole. It was moving in right ascension about one and a half minutes per twenty four hours, and its declination was diminishing by about fifty minutes of an arc in the same interval. It showed a tail extending toward the northeast about twelve minutes in length, which was gradually becoming lighter, and was almost visible to the naked eye. The New York Times of 21, furnishes the most copious and accurate information yet given this continent concerning it. The comet is now visible to the naked eye, and is situated, at one o'clock in the morning, directly beneath the polar star, at a distance from it of about 25°, or about midway between it and the horizon. With the aid of an opera glass it can be seen in a hazy, nebulous mass, with a bright point on one side. It is at present moving toward the Earth, and is now visable all night, but will soon be visible only in the early part of the evening, setting in the northwest. It will be brightest on the evening of August 3, when it will be 245 times as bright as at the time of discovery, while at present it is only about six times as luminous.

From this it will be seen that in a few weeks we will have an interesting spectacle on free exhibition in the Northern heavens. Nobody, however, need be alarmed in consequence.

The Christian Register narrates a curious story of an English authoress, who being a dissenter, was yet desirious of being buried, wherever she might die, in the quiet church-yard near her house, but was informed by the rector, that her body could not be received into "consecrated ground." She then wrote to the town of her birth to know if place could be found for her in the family chapel burial ground, but learned, in reply, that burials were no longer permitted there. Application was made elsewhere, with like result. But at length, after one more attempt, she received a letter couched in the most encouraging and satisfactory language: "My dear Miss——: It will give us the greatest pleasure to bury you at any time," &c., &c.

In a recent lecture on the "Roman Catacombs," Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey, said the oldest chamber of the catacombs, which dated from about the beginning of the second century, contained representations of a joyous nature. There were no crosses or illustrations of torture or death's heads but wreaths of roses and children at play. Heathen paintings were very freely copied, the figures of Orpheus, Psyche, and Bacchus being frequent. In the midst of so much heathen imagery was the frequent representation of the Good Shepherd. The religion of the first Christians, as it appeared in the catacombs, was a religion of a joyful nature, one which had a tendency not to repel but to include, not to condemn but to save. Besides the Good Shepherd the most prominent figure was the vine, which ran over the whole chamber.

Mrs. Margaret Cameron, wife of Senator Cameron, died at her residence in Harrisburg, on Friday morning, 19th. She was an aged and most estimable lady and will have a mourner in every acquaintance.

A young man named Lewis Shuler while bathing at Cincinnati on Friday night was seized with cramps. A friend, Ephraim Caruthers, went to his assistance but was seized by the drowning man and they were both drowned.

Friday night a freight train was thrown from the track on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wilmore, Pa., by running over a cow. The engine and fifteen cars were thrown down a steep embankment, killing the engineer and fireman.

Senor Mantilla, the newly-appointed Spanish minister to the United States, is expected to arrive here next month, when Admiral Polo de Barnebe takes his departure. Mantilla has been in the diplomatic service several years.

Minister Washburne's late dinner in Paris to the Duke Decazes is said to have been a fine affair. There were ten ambassadors present and several prominent government officials. Washburne was the only lady at the dinner.

Mr. J. Banchroft Davis, our new minister to Germany, sails on the 27th with his family and secretary.

MinisterSchneck was the recipient of a complimentary dinner from several of the foreign ambassadors upon his return to London.

Minister Bancroft leaves Berlin in two weeks and sails from England for America, accompanied by his wife and Col. Bliss, late secretary of legation.

SERMON—MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., preached, on 14th, in the Fifth Avenue Babtist Church, the text being "Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all that are appointed to destruction, open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."—Prov. xxxi., 8-9.

The second question which God ever propounded to man, said Dr. Armitage, covers the whole thought of the text. Jehovah said to Cain, "Where is Able thy brother?" And he said, "I know not: Am I my brother's keeper?" Of course he was his brother's keeper, and the rebuke which followed branded him with the violation of this sacred obligation. There lay upon the cold ground the ghastly body of the first-born of death, and as the eye of God scanned the pale corpse of the murdered youth, he demanded, "What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto the from the ground. And now thou art cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand." Cain's impertinent reply shows that already he had misgivings touching the wickedness of his conduct, but that he intended to shake them off under the specious plea that his brother was not less a man than himself—that they were both endowed with the same life, and armed with the same means of defense—and that if Able had fallen before his staggering blows, he was to blame for being the weaker of the two, while Cain could not blame himself for being the stronger. But Jehovah's reply to his reasoning implies that, because Able was the weaker, Cain was under the most stringent obligations to defend his brother's life against all danger. This principle runs through the entire series of relationships that bind man to man. The crime of Cain was double. First, in that he failed to protect the life of Able as he had protected his own, and, second, in that he had violently invaded and destroyed his brother's life. Now, all men will promptly condemn him for the last act, while some may question how far he was blameworthy for the first. But this state of mind is clearly induced by a decidedly low conviction regarding mutual responsibility among men. The destruction of this noble sense caused Cain to relapse immediately into semideism, which manifested itself in the non-suffering sacrifice which he offered to God. A vegetable offering cannot suffer that order of suffering with which man can sympathize. And because there was no sympathy between himself and his offering, it merely gave full play and place to his own selfishness. Hence, as a matter of fact, the idea of an atonement is inseperable from deep sympathy and strong convictions of brotherly responsibility are always inseperable likewise. Henry Townley says that a missionary had one day been preaching in India, and when his sermon was concluded a Hindoo said to him: "Sir, Why do you take so much trouble about other people; why do you not leave them to take care of themselves?" The missionary replied, "Suppose they are unable to take care of themselves; in such circumstances ought not a man to care for his neighbors?" "No," said the Hindoo, "he should leave his neighbor to God, and only take care of himself." That colloquy gives you the exact practical difference between religion inside of mediation and religion outside of mediation. The one is all selfishness and the other is all sympathy. The one shakes off the sense of responsibility and the other binds it on. The one wards humanity by asking, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and the other enlarges it by proclaiming "No man liveth to himself." Hence the text lays open one of the most closely sealed operations of the human soul, by making the full half of mediatorial religion consist in the injunction "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

1. Now look at the nature of mutual responsibility and the reasons for its culture. And it is human. So far as we know man is the only creature on earth that is responsible. The birds, the beasts, and the fishes, are endowed with a certain number of instincts, sometimes with a high order of intelligence, and often with a large share of affection; but they know nothing of responsibility. They may violate their instincts and affections, but they have no appreciation of right and wrong in that violation. No moral sense stimulates them to right or retains them from wrong. This attribute enobles humanity alone. Instinct and affection will impel the animal world to exposure and self-denial for others, of their own and even of other tribes, but never from an intelligent discrimination of what is right and wrong in the matter. Yet this is the most powerful motive which controls the human breast; and the highest form of its expression that can be given was seen in the person of Jesus, who felt that it became him to suffer death, even for his enemies, that through suffering he might bring many sons to glory. The spirit of the text therefore is in exact harmony with the spirit of Christ. It was the dignity, the power, the humanity of man, which moved him to act as he did in the rescue of immortals, and it is precisely in that immortality that the responsibility of man to man is lodged. Man is man's brother, and consequently man is his brother's keeper. You see the nature and reasons for this responsibility.

2. In suffering humanity. Humanity in adversity; "poor"—"needy"—"dumb"—"appointed for destruction." Now, it is entirely immaterial whether this adversity relates to the soul or the body, to time or eternity, responsibility requires us to relieve it, and to remove it to the utmost of our ability, even if we exercise that ability at the cost of great sacrifice. There is, I admit, something startling in the sentiment that in an important measure every man is responsible for his fellow-man in his adversity. So far as we can "open the mouth for the dumb," and plead the cause of the needy," that is, so far as we possess the means of improving their condition, so far blame attaches to us if we do not "judge righteously" and "plead their cause." These very means, whatever they may be, create our responsibility if we leave it unlightened, or if it be happiness which we might create, and we leave it uncreated, we are responsible. The fact that we possess the means proves the design of God in bestowing the gift upon us to have been its use, in expansive benevolence. God is never prodigal. He always adapts the means exactly to the end, and leaves the imperative obligation with the possessor of the means. What a majestic and lovely simplicity gathers around the second table of the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." By this law we are bound to use all that we possess to advance our own happines and the happiness and the happiness of our neighbor too. Reasoning is unnecessary here; every man's common sense tells him that if he can benefit his neighbor, but does not, he is blameable. If this be not true, what right have you to attach blamete a miser? If he is not responsible for seeing men perish without pity, then he is not to be blamed therefor. When one sheep, or ox, falls into the water and drowns, why do you not impute heartlessness to the other sheep, or oxen, who stand by and look on without making efforts to save him? They have not the ability to save him. But let a dozen able bodied men stand by unconcerned, and forthwith you rank them with murderers in spirit, because they refused to use the means in their power to save the man. So far as an end can be attained by certain means you hold a man responsible for their non-use. If a beridden man could not rise to put out a fire, or save a sleeping family from the flames, you would not hold him responsible; but if he had strength to sound the alarm to others who could rescue them, and refused to do so, then you would hold him to his responsibility. So, if you knew of a contemplated robbery or murder, and gave not timely information to frustrate it, the public law, the public conscience, and the public voice would adjudge you a party involved. You may not have been a perpetrator of the crime, but you have covered yourself with infamy by criminal neglect. The sentry sleeps at his post and the enemy comes unperceived, or the man at the lighthouse fails to light the lamp and a fleet is wrecked, and you hold him as a criminal. "If the watchman see the sword come and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, if the sword take any person from among them, his blood will I require at the watchman's hands." This is the spirit in which Solomon says, if a man is "dumb and cannot plead his own cause, and you have a tongue, and perhaps an eloquent, learned, and influential tongue, but refuse to open your mouth and plead his cause, but stand by and see him appointed to destruction," you invoke a fearful responsibility indeed. You refuse to turn away the sword and sheathe it, or to leave the needy in his helplessness when you could lift him up, how then dwells the love of God in your heart? The nature and reasons for this responsibility are seen in that—

3. Humanity may suffer in you. All the great necessities of human inhere in humanity constitutionally, and the merest change in circumstances may call them into activity. If then the activity of adversity should ever press upon you, by want or suffering, or sorrow, you may need sympathy at the hands of others just as they now want it at your hands. The day may not be far distant when you will change places with the poor, the needy, the exposed and the dumb, then you will need eloquent plea and righteous judgment. Then the law of sympathy in you will call for and demand a mutual responsibility on the part of your fellow men who are not in adversity, most practically, both in feeling and in action. If you faint in the day of adversity appointed to others, because your strength is small, and your heart smaller, you need not wonder if others faint too in the day of your adversity. The realization of responsibility is sympathetic, but if it rests upon you so lightly as not to move your sympathy new towards others, it will move very sluggishly towards you in the breasts of others, when you are in adversity. There never was a more philosophical truth uttered than that of the Saviour, "Happy are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Then let the very possibilities of your own nature stir you up to the full weight of your responsibility concerning the needs of others. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, that do ye unto them." This is the golden rule; it is the law of humanity also, and the bond of the race. Nothing so tests the moral strength of men as their treatment of others in adversity. If it is weak, with the small "measure that you measure it shall be meted out to you again," and if it is mighty, the measure made to you in return will be large. Whether a man be a friend or an enemy, because he is a suffering man we must help him, for as men we may suffer ourselves in turn, and need his help. Now, let us for a few moments examine

II. The excuses which men offer for shaking off this responsibility. Solomon insists that our excuses here are groundless. "If thou say, Lo, we know not this, shall not He, the trier of hearts, perceive, and the keeper of thy soul, shall He not know? And He renders back to every man according to his deed." This shows that men often urge an excuse here without searching for the secret spring from which it emanates, while God reads the motive in the most hidden grot of the heart. There is no indolence or frailty by which a plausible excuse can mislead him as to its correctness. "Their trier of hearts shall perceive." We often accept a flimsy reason for our conduct, either because we wish to take no notice of our offense, or because we are not concerned enough about it to push an inquiry. Then, again, sometimes we flatter ourselves that we have an apology which, because it passes current with the world, may not be rejected by God. The man who thinks that the claims of his family furnish an excuse for the making of money, whether in a way that is right or wrong—the sensualist, who thinks that the strength of passion is an excuse for indulgence—The covetous, who think that the need of hoarding for children justifies the greed, and even oppression;—each of these may justify his conduct before a large portion of the world, hence he dreams that the same vindication will procure him acquittal before God. It is just here that a man is made to feel the first pressure of his responsibility. If God searches and detects every excuse, he will expose its falseness. Our excuses prevail with our fellow men because they are not industrious enough, honest enough, sagacious enough, to ponder the motive and give a verdict against us. But God knows everything. "Doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it?" Then, God will admit no reason as valid which he has not subjected to the most rigid tests, of prying earnestly into every recess of motive to demonstrate that there is no flaw in the reckoning of the Deity, when he overwhelms the self-apologist, and his unfounded excuses for neglecting his fellow man. No man can argue from the present to the future, and expect to be treated in the next world as he is in this, when God shall render to every man according to his deeds. Every man is now substantially fixing his own recompense, and if God permits him to escape here, there can be no impunity hereafter. I ask you, then, to cherish a right feeling of manly responsibility, to go through life with a right conception of all your responsibilities, and to discharge them all on right principles; and be you sure that the man who honors his manhood and his Maker in this way shall be blessed of both, in this world and also in that which is to come. Amen.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
2oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

IN THE CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, VULNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Summer Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to