The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 10, 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.*

Democratic Nominations.

For Supreme Judge,
HON, WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.

For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.

For Auditor General,
HON. JUSTICE F. TEMPLE, of Greene

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.

COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.

CO. SURVEYOR,
J. H. Reifsnyder, Penn.

AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

District Nominations, subject to the decision of the several conferences:

Judge—J. H. Orvis, Congress—C. T. Alexander, Senator—P. G. Meek.

The election in Wyoming territory has gone democratic by an increased majority.

A. O. Furst is a member of the rad state committee, for Centre county.

The Dauphin county rads are evidently trying to conciliate Sambo. Witness what the Patriot of 5 inst., says:

Dauphin county is represented on the republican state central committee by Prof. W. Howard Day (colored).

The secretary of the republican city executive committee is George Galbraith (colored).

Judge Poland of Vermont, of *Credit Mobilier* fame, and the author of the infamous press gag-law last winter, has met with a signal defeat in his own congressional district, which at the last election gave him over 4000 majority. He will have time now to chew the bitter cud of disappointment, and to reflect upon the uncertainty of all mundane things. Let him also remember that the people are very jealous of their rights, and that it makes but little difference whether a man errs wilfully, or is caught in the meshes of wicked and designing demagogues. Poor Poland! Hasn't Grant got a little appointment left for him?

CONFERENCE MEETINGS.—We suggest that the Democratic Conferences, for the selection of candidates for Congress, Senator and Judge, meet at Bellefonte on Wednesday, the 23d day of Sept. at 2 o'clock P. M. Let us hear from the editors and Chairmen of the several county Committees in the District.

The above suggestion comes from the Clearfield Republican, and we second it.

As we remarked heretofore, the rads intend centering all their efforts against one of the candidates upon our county ticket, despairing of defeating the whole. The cloven foot became apparent in the postponement of their convention to Oct. 6, and the democratic nominee they intend setting upon with their battering rams, is Lieut. S. S. Wolf. Well, our nominee smelled burnt powder during the war, when many of his radical opposers were at home, trembling in their boots lest the draft should nab them, and we think he will stand their fire as well as he did confederate minnies.

Robbery by the Government and the Nation.

In late issues of the Reporter, we gave accounts of the wonderful beauties and riches of the Black Hills country, which was explored this summer by an expedition sent out at the expense of the people. It seems now that some of these men already staked out their claims and will try to gobble up these lands. No such claim should be allowed, and that is not what the expedition was sent out for to pursue private speculation at public expense.

The World publishes an animated account of the Black Hills expedition. Gold, we are informed, has been discovered in such quantities that each digger may hope to make one hundred dollars a day. In some spots it is to be found in the pure state, such as nuggets, and in every case it can be obtained with but the slightest labor.

"The course of the Government," says the writer of the World, "in regard to the disposition to be made of the Black Hills country will now be eagerly awaited. Already some of the civilians who accompanied the expedition have staked out claims in the gold district, and companies have been formed among them to work them at the first favorable opportunity."

Upon all this there is only one brief comment to be made; and it is nothing less than the divine command: Thou shalt not steal. This Black Hills country belongs to the Indians, and the Government and the people of the United States have pledged their honor that "no person except such officers and agents or employees of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of the duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in this Territory."

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

From out the cloud of rumors and exaggerated reports that come from the south are two well-defined and well-authenticated accounts of outrageand barbarity for which no excuse or palliation can be invented. The first of these is the massacre at Trenton, Tennessee. As the reports show, the quarrel which led to this bloody massacre began in a trivial dispute between some lawless white men and some negroes about the difference of a half a dollar in the price of admission to a picnic or barbecue which was being conducted under the management of the latter. The quarrel was further aggravated by the pretended confession of a negro that a conspiracy had been formed against the whites of the settlement, and by the excited story of two young men that they had been fired upon by a party of blacks. Under the influence of fear or of a brutal spirit of hatred and revenge, a band of white men, wearing masks and otherwise disguised, seized and shot down no less than sixteen negroes. This outrage has created intense feeling throughout Tennessee. Gov. Brown has offered a reward for the arrest of the assassins, and every exertion is being made to capture them and bring them to speedy justice for their dastardly crime. It will be observed that this was no political quarrel, but was set on foot by some mean whites who sought to participate in a negro festival to which they were not invited. The probability is that the perpetrators of this act belong to the same party and vote the same ticket with the negroes. But the decent white people of Tennessee of all parties deprecate the deed as a crime of unparalleled cowardice and barbarity deserving the penalty which the law inflicts on the murderer.

The other case is that of Coushatta, Louisiana, in which six white men were murdered in cold blood by a party of masked assassins. In the outstart of this affair the negroes were the aggressors, but the inhabitants, instead of taking revenge on them held the white officials of Coushatta responsible as their instigators. These officials to the number of six resigned their offices and agreed to leave the state under promise of protection. But after delivering themselves up they were taken from their guards and shot down in cold blood. It is asserted now that a party of outlaws from Texas were the perpetrators of this last massacre. In its atrocity it sufficient ly resembles some of the bloody episodes of Texas crime.—*Patriot.*

STANDING BY THEIR COLORS.

The Pennsylvania Radicals have taken The World's advice to the Democracy. They stand by their colors. They give us an issue of the squarest sort. There is no palaver about non-essentials in their declaration of principles. There is no ambiguity at all in the motto under which they propose to fight. To Free Trade, Hard Money, Home Rule, they oppose Addition, Division, and Silence. No more, no less. 1. *Addition* to the currency, to the taxation of the country in every form, to our industrial complications, and to our race problems. 2. *Division* of the spoils on the principle of a new shuffle and a new deal. 3. *Silence* about corruption, and carpetbagism, and the woes of the South.

Grant is dropped like a hot potato because he will not subscribe to the additions to the currency, and is not likely to consent to take a new set of politicians in with him upon the ground floor. Blaine is indorsed in one direction and Morton is sympathized with in another. But nobody can deny that the Pennsylvania Republicans in convention assembled have shown the courage of their opinions, and that they realize what other Radicals refuse to admit—that to purge the Republican party of its corruptions is to purge it to death.—*World.*

One of the New York journals thus early predicts a gloomy winter for the toiling classes in that city. It says:

From present indications the approaching winter will be a hard one. Thousands of clerks and artisans are idle, and laborers are being discharged from the public works on account of the exhaustion of appropriations. At the meeting of the Common Council to-day action should at once be taken to raise the money necessary for the completion of unfinished work and street repairing.

Can't the radiclas in their platforms promise to prevent all this misery?

DOWN ON IT.—The Times, Grant's New York organ, thus alludes to the proceedings of the Radical State Convention of Pennsylvania, the day after the adjournment: The platform adopted by the Convention is beneath contempt. The only real affirmation in it in regard to National issues is that in favor of protection. It is significant, however, that the Convention did not venture to come out flat-footed for inflation; and this justifies a hope that the next delegation sent to Congress by the State will leave less faith than the present one in the efficacy of debauching the currency as a specific for the revival of trade. Our dispatches show that the Convention is not in favor of a third term for President Grant. The work of defining their views on National questions has been too much for many conventions this season, but no convention has so signally failed as that of the Pennsylvania Republicans. The democrats need never more pretend to be alive if they cannot make a better schedule of their principles than the platform adopted at Harrisburg.

What are the sentiments of the Republican party in relation to the Civil-Rights bill? In the party conventions in Maine, Vermont, and Pennsylvania the demand for the social equality of whites and blacks was emphatic enough. But in the Alabama Republican Convention social equality was expressly repudiated. The party is all afloat on this important question. It is evident, though, that while the Alabama Radicals are afraid to face the music, the the music, the Northern Radicals are disposed to make mongrelism a cardinal feature of their programme. The Democracy will ask for nothing better than to meet them on that issue. In the South, as the North Carolina election has shown, it has been fatal to Radicalism. In the North, squarely put before the people, we believe that it will be no more popular. Let the Radicals insert a social-equality plank in the Utica platform, and give us a chance to test public sentiment in this State.

At all events bread must be cheap for a year to come. The crops in this country and Europe are more than average. France and Germany which have of late years been purchasing countries will this year have grain to spare. This is not encouraging news for farmers, but it a theme for thankfulness among thousands of poor laborers.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order to generals Terry and Ord, to destroy the outfit, burn wagons and arrest the leaders of expeditions to the Black Hills, on the ground that it would be an invasion of the Sioux reservation. This severe order is not so much in favor of protecting the Indians as it is the gold in the Black Hills. The General wants all to have a fair chance.

Fine and warm—the weather.

ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE—NICE ARRANGEMENT.

One of the nice arrangements of the five or six ring-masters of the Pennsylvania Republican party is said to be as follows: If a sufficient number of their creatures to make the "old thing work" are returned to the Legislature in November, Simon Cameron will resign his seat in the United States Senate, and thus create an additional vacancy, there being one already by the expiration of John Scott's term. Don Cameron will then be elected to one of the seats, and Russel Errett, who wears a collar inscribed with Bob Mackey's name on one side and Bill Mann's on the reverse, will get the other. What a noble pair of conscript fathers! How venerable in character! How august in history! How they might roll out the sounding Senatorial periods in praise of their noble constituency, composed of just three disinterested persons—Father Simon at Harrisburg, Bill Mann at Philadelphia, and Bob Mackey at Pittsburg—with a few Meek voiced underlings who are satisfied with anything, so they are permitted to finger some of the stealings!

The Gazette and the Telegraph, Republican papers published at Pittsburgh, are seriously alarmed over the discovery of the supposed design. We think that they may be easy so far as these particular persons are concerned. Don Cameron wants the Treasury Department, and the whole Republican party of Pennsylvania is now studiously and ably worked to that end. Simon was not mistaken in his man when he dealt with Blaine, and when the Pennsylvania delegation in the convention of 1876 is duly transferred to Blaine, the latter will faithfully keep his covenant. There are not two men living between whom it may with more certainty be said that a certain kind of honor will obtain, than Simon Cameron and J. G. Blaine. As to Errett, a blind man may see the point of the manœuvre, and we are amazed at the simplicity of the Telegraph and the Gazette. He is named at this early day only to throw the chase off from Mackey. It is a common trick of their trade, as it is of the pickpockets. Simon Cameron will keep his seat in the Senate just as long as he can, and Mackey will be sent there to reinforce Patterson in his service. Don will take the Treasury, and with Hartranft as Governor and Paxson as supreme Judge, the Ring will be comfortably situated, and Mr. Mann will view his arrangements with infinite complacency.—*Sun.*

HYPOCRICY.

[From Zeigler's Butler Herald.]

One of the resolutions of the republican convention reported by Russel Errett, and no doubt drawn up by him, expresses great friendship for the new constitution. Was there ever anything more inconsistent, insincere and hypocritical! Let us take the action of the convention against its words. Russel Errett was one of the most bitter opponents of the new constitution, and day after day published in the Commercial editorially and extracts from Bergner's paper at Harrisburg, articles as to taxes, increase of expenses, etc., which every intelligent reading man in the state knew to be false. Jas S. Rutan, in his Beaver paper, the Radical, never failed in every issue of his paper to make unjust attacks on the new constitution, and yet he was president of the convention. Quay, master spirit of the convention, was also a pominent opponent of the new constitution, and used all his political influence to defeat it. Mackey, also conspicuous at the late convention and a member of it, was a bitter foe to the new constitution. Wm. B. Mann, who headed the organization with Mackey, Errett, Rutan and others, for Judge Paxson and Olmstead, was the most active of the opposition to the new constitution in Philadelphia and even controlled the Union League and forced its opposition to the new constitution. Lear, the temporary chairman of the convention, was distinguished for his violent attacks upon the new constitution, and yet he was made temporary chairman over General Lilley, a well known friend of the constitution. Such shameful hypocricy has never before been exhibited in Pennsylvania.

Evidence comes to us from all parts of the South that the hostility between the whites and blacks, which breaks out in an open war and bloodshed at times, is the result of a preconcerted arrangement on the part of sundry Republican managers, who have contracted to supply the party newspapers North with political capital for the campaign. In South Carolina, for instance, the carpet bag orators on the stump use the most exciting language to influence the passions of the negroes. The carpet bag Congressman Wallace tells his black hearers that "if they do not get their rights at the ballot-box they must resort to the cartridge-box," and John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, the man who bought a United States Senatorship of the South Carolina negro legislators with greenbacks, warns the negroes that the whites are armed, and that they (the negroes) should "be on their guard and *be ready.*" With such advice thrust upon him at every turn it is not surprising if the ignorant freedmen is pursuaded that a conspiracy exists to restore him to slavery, and that he must assume the offensive towards the native whites in order to protect himself. This same rascal Patterson, by the way, who is urging the negroes to violence, is he who shared in the panic in Columbia a few nights ago, when rumor transformed a harmless huntsman with his pack of hounds, on the other side of the Congeree, into five hundred Georgia "Ku-Klux," armed to the teeth and intent upon "cleaning out" Moses, Patterson, and the other republican thieves borrowing in the South Carolina capital. He who was so valorus in the presence of a friendly negro mob on the coast, and who wanted the native whites driven to the wall, was flying with terror to the headquarters of the Federal post commandant, when an idle report of, proaching "Ku-Klux" was wafted on the wind. It is natural, however, that a coward should be selected to do a cowardly work, for such is this business of inciting the poor African to butt his brains out against the superior race. So in other parts of the South the agents, presumably, of the Hot Springs conspirators, are secretly plotting to instigate negro riots, so that by ingenious misrepresentation the Northern people will be made to believe that the liberties of the blacks are in danger, and that the Republican party must be sustained in order that they may be saved. Exposure of their machinations is the antidote. Nobody at the North is going wild over the alleged rebel outrages in the South, when it is known that a job to help the decaying Republican party is at the bottom of the trouble.

It pays to advertise in the Reporter—nearly all in the county read it.

The Courier-Journal, in answer to some strictures of the Chicago Inter Ocean, says that the Democracy being in the majority in Kentucky are responsible for the putting down of the lawlessness that exists in that State, and does not propose to shirk that responsibility by trying to lay it upon other shoulders. Would it not be a good idea for the Republican party of the nation and the different States, where they are in power, to take a little of the same responsibility upon themselves? They have absolute control of the government in all of its departments, and yet they try to shirk the responsibility of official corruption, the Credit Mobilier, the salary grab, and all the long array of official dereliction and corruption. They are quick to charge responsibility upon the Democracy, but always shift it from themselves. If they hold the Democracy of Kentucky responsible for the disorders in Kentucky, they shall not escape the responsibility in South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, nor in the general administration of the government. With two-thirds majority in Congress they shall not be permitted to lay their corrupt measures to the charge of Democratic minority. Let every tub stand on its own bottom; and judgment be passed according to the deeds done or left undone. The Democracy are in favor of this way of doing things and have nothing to fear from the result.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch has published an elaborate letter in favor of reducing the currency, cancelling fifty millions of greenbacks every year, repealing their legal tender quality, and authorizing free banking. He also declares himself a free trader, and insists upon tariff for revenue only. Mr. McCulloch is an able man, and advocates his propositions with ability and force.

Mr. McCulloch was the late administration Secretary of the Treasury, and the views he now puts out upon these important questions will sound a little too democratic to suit the Grant monopolists.

All of Grant's official acts at Long Branch are illegal. The act of July 16, 1790 says that "All offices attached to the seat of Government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere, except as otherwise especially provided by law." As there has been no law authorizing the President to exercise official functions at Long Branch, all his official acts at that place are illegal, including his late order to Belknap to send the Federal troops into the South.

DIVING ON THE SYRIAN COAST.

Extent of the Sponge Fisheries-How the Harvest is Gathered.

From the Pall Mall Gazette

Some interesting information respecting the Syrian sponge fisheries is given by Vice-Consul Jago (Beyrout) in his commercial report for 1873, just issued. The total value of the sponges fished on the coast of Syria is from £20,000 to £25,000. The production is, however, falling off through excessive fishing, and the consequent exhaustion of the fishery grounds. About 250 to 300 boats are at present employed in this industry on the coast of Syria, manned by about 1,500 men. The centres of production are Tripoli, Ruad, Dattakis, and Batroun on the coast of Mount Lebanon. The best qualities are found in the neighborhood of Tripoli and Batroun; but the boats visit all parts of the coast, from Mount Carmel in the south to Alexandretta in the north.

The majority of the boats used are ordinary fishing boats, three parts decked over and carrying one mast with an ordinary lug sail. They are from eighteen to thirty feet in length, and are manned by a crew of four or five men, one of whom is specially engaged for the purpose of hauling, while the rest are divers. In some cases the men own their own boats, but generally they are hired for the season, which extends from June to the middle of October. No wages are paid; the remuneration consists in an equal share of the produce of the fishing. The profits of a good diver reach as high as £40 a season. Diving is practiced from a very early age up to forty years, beyond which few are able to continue the pursuit. It does not appear, however, that the practice has any tendency to shorten life, although as the diver approaches forty he is less able to compete with his younger and more vigorous brother. The time during which a Syrian diver can remain under water depends, of course on his age and training. Sixty seconds is reckoned good work; but there are rare instances of men who are able to stay below eighty seconds. The men on the coast, however, make extraordinary statements as to the length of time their best hands are able to remain under water, and gravely assert that eight and ten minutes are not impossibilities.

The manner of diving is as follows: The diver—naked of course—with an open net around his waist for the receptacle of his prizes, seizes with both hands an oblong white stone to which is attached a rope, and plunges overboard. On arriving at the bottom the stone is deposited at his feet, and keeping hold of the rope with one hand the diver grasps and tears off the sponges within reach, which he deposits in his net. He then, by a series of jerks to the rope gives the signal to those above, and is drawn up. No knife, spear, or instrument of any kind is used. The Syrian diver, unlike his Greek competitor, never uses the diving dress, having an antipathy to it on the score of its alleged tendency to produce paralysis of the limbs.

Two or three fatal accidents annually occur, mainly among the skilful and daring. The diver will quit his hold of the rope, and wander some distance to secure a prize, and on returning to regain the rope will miss the spot, and be unable to find it. He then attempts to rise unassisted, and being ignorant of the exact direction, often strikes out diagonally, and is drowned before he can reach the surface. Other accidents again happen from jagged or pointed rocks, which, besides sometimes wounding the diver, often entangle his rope, and thus in great depths expose him to the risk of drowning. The depths to which the diver descends vary from five to thirty "brasses," each equal to an ordinary man's height. Below the extreme limit mentioned no good sponges are found In former years the Syrian coast was much frequented by Greek divers from the islands of the Archipelago. Their number is now restricted to five or six boats annually, the skill of the Syrian, combined with his superior knowledge of the fishing grounds, enabling him to compete successfully with his foreign opponent.

Although they vary much in quality and size, sponges may be generally classified as—1. The fine white bell-shaped sponge, known as the "toilet sponge;" 2. The large reddish variety, known as sponge de Venise," or "bath sponges;" 3. The coarse red sponge used for household purposes and cleaning. Two-thirds of the produce of the Syrian coast are purchased by the native merchants, who send it to Europe for sale, while the remainder is purchased on the spot by French agents who annually visit Syria for the purpose. France takes the bulk of the finest qualities while the common sponges are sent to Germany and England. The revenue drawn by Government from this industry is a tenth of the value of the produce calculated upon the prices paid to the finders by the traders, and which is paid in cash by the former to the tax farmer on the conclusion of his sale.

For the Reporter.

America's Hope.

Behold America as she looms forth in her formidable position with the wide waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the East and West, and from the North she is invaded by the rude Polar blasts, while from the South she is fanned by the balmy breezes of the Trophics. She presents natural features second to none in grandeur and magnificence throughout this world's broad domain, and if God permit in course of a few generations her people will far outnumber even the most populous nations of the Globe.

Let us for a moment penetrate beneath the surface of her extensive vallies and plains, and into the dark recesses of her lofty mountains, and behold the inconceivable amount of minerals treasured there for the use of future generations.

But while we gaze with admiration upon the facilities left at the command of America, let us not forget that these are none other then the works of Him who does all things well, and that He looks for us to improve and develope in accordance with our privilege, which in the end is to redound to his honor and glory.

America as a nation is but in her infancy, and must be developed morally as well as physically. The principal share of the responsibility of the moral training of her people devolves upon the Teacher, and as such the Teacher is America's fondest Hope. That morality and intelligence are the basis of all good government need not be argued, because it is an established fact that where ignorance prevails vice predominates, and as such we can not help but feel the necessity of a general diffusion of knowledge, such as is contemplated by the *common school system* of Pennsylvania and some other states, which will enlighten the masses and perpetuate her glorious institutions.

At school is laid a foundation that forms the grand centre around which the Physician, the Lawyer or the Clergyman gathers those higher principles of knowledge pertaining to the science of their respective professions. But this is far from being all, for the most essential part of what the Teacher accomplishes; the importance and great responsibility of his position can only be appreciated when we consider the mighty influence he is ever exerting in social and political affairs. We may truly liken the rising generation unto a retina, the Teacher a camera, and his walk and talk, whether good or bad, will cause an impression to be made only to be erased when life itself is extinguished; hence the importance of good instructors, since the principles inculcated during the child's daily rounds of six hours each are stable as life itself. Oh, that school-officers were wise and felt the accountable weight of duty resting upon themselves so far as the selection of teachers is concerned; how often is it the case in our rural districts that ignorant teachers are chosen in preference to efficient ones, for no other reason than to gratify nepotism or pay back an old grudge. School Officers should never give way to feelings, because feelings will often blindfold reason; but they should ever remember while it is in their power to select a Teacher, that "an Ounce of preventive is worth more than a Pound of cure," and should act in accordance with their truthful maxim.

In America the right to govern is not vested in a privileged aristocracy but the people themselves are the rulers, and if they are to exercise this high prerogative in such a manner as will insure the most beneficial results to themselves and posterity, they must be intelligent and well understand the genious of our government. The somber clouds of ignorance and superstition, those mighty elements of the tyrants power which overshadow some sections of our country as with a pall, must be penetrated and dispelled by the glorious sunlight of knowledge and truth. An intelligent people can never be enslaved. These little school-houses found in every village and at almost every cross-road throughout our land are the invulnerable strongholds of our country's liberties. There the Teacher has under his immediate influence and instruction those on whom ere long, will devolve the sacred duties of American citizens, and will be entrusted with the reigns of government. It is in the school-room where minds like those of Luther, Washington and Webster are set on fire by the Teacher, which in after years will sway the destinies of nations.

There is a theory afloat which affirms that knowledge will only make Rascals; and we often find parents who hesitate sending their children to school for fear of getting corrupted. It is scarcely necessary to advance an argument, because while one does not need it, the other is too ignorant to comprehend as much; however permit me to state that quite often there appears to be mere truth than fiction in this assertion. How often do we find Teachers engaged in carousing, revelling, given to strong drinks, committing crimes, debauching humanity, and in fact are engaged in almost anything except that which is the employment of a true Teacher. We can even assert that such who are elected at the Tri-annual conventions, and should be seen in the front ranks bearing the banner of reform in moral refinements, are often found in grog shops affording music through the aid of stringed instruments, while some drunken loons endeavor to keep step to amuse their illustrious Curator. But while we permit our eyes to rest upon their deplorable condition and baneful influence, let us not forget to attribute the cause of the same to its proper source. If man will take a second thought he can not help but see that an improper use of education is abusing it. No one can help but admit the excellency of fire and water when properly used, and yet what devastating powgr is therein when an improper use is made thereof. Often we are suffered to gaze upon such whose light and reason is drowned by lusts, passions and evil propensities; but what of this? it only proves that *passions* like *fire and water* are excellent servants, but very extravagant masters. Behold Christendom three centuries ago, where darkness was put for light, when ignorance and superstition was the passport to worldly honor and fame, when it was no unusual thing to see the waters of the Tiber robed with purple hue from human blood-shed, then let us compare the past with the present through the mirror of history, and we may find a conclusion to this momentous query. Let it ever be remembered that so soon as we make an improper use of any thing, let it be the best machine, instrument, money, labor, time or education, it is not only abusing it, but is accelerating the motion of the wheels leading through the avenues of destruction. Let America be wise; may its people ever be found teaching the young to walk in the path of duty and in old age they will not depart therefrom. Remember that America's Hope rests on the proper education of her children. But while we endeavor to impart instructions to the young, let us ever remember that a pound of example is worth more than a hundred weight of precept, because in every particular we find that actions speak a thousand time louder than words.

It is only when we become acquainted with the responsibility resting upon the Teacher of Young America that we feel the necessity of a thorough preparation for the arduous duties of his profession. The shoemaker and carpenter must each serve a few years of apprenticeship before they are considered competent to make our shoes or build our houses. The physician must devote a number of years to the study of medicine, and then undergo a rigid examination before he is entrusted with these worthless bodies of ours which will at most last only three or four score years, while the Teacher who is engaged in developing and giving tendencies to the immortal mind, which it will bear with it through eternity, and whose work be it good or bad will forever remain essentially unchanged,—he often is entrusted with the management of a school without an hour's preparation or even bestowing a single thought upon the responsibility connected with the office upon the duties of which he is about to erter; hence so many failures and worthless schools. It is a melencholy fact that many seek the profession merely as a refuge from labor that require mere physical efforts, or because they have nothing else to do and design leaving it so soon as something more lucrative presents itself. The utter worthlessness of such Masters is apparent to all. The man who fails to have his whole heart in the work which he undertakes to perform, is like him that attempts to build while he has no foundation.

But how are we to get rid of this evil; we must endeavor to retain the good Teachers, and throw overboard those who are unfit, and do not make an effort to improve themselves. In order to accomplish this the Teachers' salary must be increased, and the standard of his qualification be raised higher. It is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of our best instructors, who feel a deep interest in our schools, and devote all their time and labor to the cause of education, leave the profession because of the low wages and injustice they receive, by giving ignorant Teachers as much pay as themselves.

If parents and school-directors would but remember how much wiser it would be to supply the young with good books and instruction, than to procure for them splendid horses and carriages; if they could be made to feel how much more precious the mind is than the body, and how infinitely more important it is to store the former with useful knowledge, than to pamper the latter with needless luxuries, they would manifest a deeper interest in the cause of education, and would take more active measures to push forward the noble work. They would be willing to extend the term of school, higher wages would be given, better Teachers would be demanded, and incompetent ones would either have to qualify themselves properly, or be left behind, and then our schools would prosper as they should.

But who is to lead the van in such a noble work? Who is to raise the standard of teaching? Are questions often put to us or suggest themselves. I would say that it is the Teacher himself that has to take the lead in this movement. If the standard of the profession is to be elevated, the Teachers must do it. They must apply themselves diligently and perseveringly to work, free it from every incumbrance that binds it down to its present level, and when the people see that the Teachers are really in earnest, as well as actuated with pure motives, they will more heartily cooperate with them, and better appreciate their services.

Of course the true Teacher meets with many obstacles in the way, but let ignorance and superstition heap their reproaches upon him. It is no dishonor to have reproach heaped on us in our struggle with the monster ignorance.

What does it matter if some aver that the schools are becoming poorer every day. If we inquire into such person's capabilities we frequently find that a great many are not able to write their own names, and at the most are unable to repeat the multiplication table.

Is *capitulation* and *liberty* to be lead by *ignorance* and *bondage*? *No, such can not,* WILL NOT, DARE NOT *be the case.* And as True American citizens we dare not let ignorance blindfold truth and liberty, but first be sure that we are in the right ourselves, then brave the storm of darkness and usher light therein, whereupon it will vanish as the gloom of night before the morning sun. HEW MOR.

INNER LIFE OF THE GODLY.

The Rev. James Boxer, D. D., of Sing Sing, preached in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, from the first verse of the forty-second Psalm: "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." Religion, he said, is not a matter simply to adorn the intellect with theories and creeds, or to grace the action with deeds of virtue. It creates and sustains the inner life, arousing the latent energies of the soul to new activity. The godly have a world of themselves alone oftentimes, not a physical world, tangible to the senses, nor a social world where a fraction of interest brings the baser passions of our being into presence. It is a spiritual world which a man enters upon after regeneration. Religion works from within outward. It begins in soul-life, and finds expression in words and deeds. The sentiment of the text is that of one sighing for the conscious presence of God, not that of a mere inquirer after God who seeks, groping out of materialism, to distinguish what God really is. David's fame of mind was higher than that. A man whose feeling is like his lives in the soul, and from this life issues faith, which creates a longing for God's conscious presence.

The inner life of the Godly is the creation of the Spirit, the working of the Holy Ghost. The changes by which it is made possible, sometimes comes so gently that it is hardly recognized until it is found that the man is becoming a new being. To some it comes after a great shock of the soul, when it is stricken with agony of remorse for sin, and the image of its guilt appears before it like an awful specter. Stern as is this mode of imparting light the soul still gravitates toward the being of which in its ignorance it stands in fear. The inner life articulates through the functions which we call graces, and faith, hope and love represents its workings. This inner life sustains in the deepest sorrow and forms a rampart behind which the soul battles with circumstance. The heroism which it inspires is very different from stoicism which is such a chilling of the nature that its sensibility is benumbed, and the world's blows are not heeded by a stolidity, which is the stolidity of death. The inner life makes true Christians sensitive to every touch, but imparts the trust and faith which enable them to endure all without complaining.

A DIFFICULT PASSAGE EXPLAINED.

The Rev. P. S. Davis at the Pilgrim's Baptist Church in Thirty-third-st. His text was: "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

This, said the preacher, is confessedly a difficult passage, and it has caused much controversy. There have been as many arguments in all ages, and as many views expressed on this subject as there have been writers. It is not my intention to express those views or to refute such of them as we consider erroneous, nor to preach a polemical discourse. I shall confine myself to stating what we consider to be the true interpretation of this passage.

There are three things stated in regard to the Church of Christ, viz.: The basis upon which it is built, the architect who designs and erects the edifice, and the forces by which it is assailed. First, we take the foundation upon which the church is built. Christ said: "I say unto thee that thou art Peter, and on this rock I shall build my church." The word "rock" cannot have been applied to Christ himself, for there is no reason to suppose that Christ first said to Peter, "Thou art Peter," and then, pointing to Himself, added, "and on this rock will I build my Church." It cannot be applied to Peter's confession of a truth. The confession of a truth can be the foundation of a creed, but not of a church. Neither can the term be applied to Peter's supremacy. There is no fact by which to prove that he was the chief apostle to preach to the Jews and Gentiles, and to deserve the title rock above the others; nor does he himself assume that title. Another view of the question, and I believe the true one, is that the term is applied to Peter and to all believers to the end of time. What Peter confessed here he says in behalf of all the apostles, and what is said to him is said to all of them. The question is, "Who do ye say that I am?" and not "who dost thou, Peter, say that I am?" The question was put to all the apostles, and the answer is a collective one. Ordinary man saw in Jesus only a good man, but the disciples had His divine nature revealed to them. "Who do men say that I am?" asks Christ; and Peter replies, "Some say thou art Elias; others, one of the prophets." Then comes the question: "And who do ye say that I am?" and the answer of Peter, on the representation of the Apostolic College is, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." This question was the result of the change wrought in him. No man can understand heavenly things unless he repenteth. The vile man cannot understand purity.

Reader, can't you send us at least one new subscriber to the Reporter?

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,
HEMICALS, 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.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully informs 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
jan21-1y VAN PELT & SHOOP, 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.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bough t out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y.

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. B. 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,
marl5 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.
my8-1y. A. W. GRAFF.

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.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.
Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF,
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very low