THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 19, 1874.

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Gen. Butler thinks somebody has "gone back on him," and he promises to use his cat-o-nine-tails. It is reported from Boston that he is preparing for publication a review of the causes of his late defeat. He claims that he was betrayed by men professing to be his friends, and promises uncomfortable revelations. He threatens to form a new party in Masschusetts.

Mourning paper is in demand now—radicals use it for doing up their Salt River correspandence.

During the recent election the salary-grab congressmen, that were running for re-election, got particular fits—they were nearly all defeated. That's the way to serve such fellows.

Had Pennsylvania been districted in favor of the democrats as much as it was in favor of the radicals, we have not the least doubt that the entire congressional delegation from this state would have been democratic. With the districts against us we carried 17 against 11.

The prominent candidates for U. S. Senator are Jeremiah S. Black, C. R. Buckalew, Wm. A. Wallace, and Hiester Clymer. Mr. Wallace, it would seem, stands the best chance for the position. There certainly is none more deserving, in the state, he has done more active service, in the last 12 years, than any democrat that can be named, besides he has the ability and is a man of the strictest honor and integrity. The other gentlemen are all good and able men, and either one will be an honor to our state.

It behoves the Democratic members to confer offices now only upon first class men—first class for ability, integrity and character—men free from cliques and railroad connections—men who will scorn association with borers or roosters—men who have the interests of the Democratic party at heart, and who are both able and willing to devote themselves to advancing them. If the Democratic members should unexpectedly and unfortunately elect any other than such they ought to be branded as traitors to the cause.

The above is from Diffenbach's paper and we endorse it. Already a little army of place-seekers has appeared to pester the democracy.

There must be no incompetents or roosters appointed, shove them aside and take men known for their honesty. This will bring to our ranks the upright men of other parties, while discarded ringsters will leave it as rats do a sinking ship. The democrats must elect an honest and capable man as speaker; no thief and juggler dare be elected as chief clerk; they must cut down the number of officers about the capitol, there are too many who do nothing but draw salaries. These are some of the changes indicated by the people in the recent elections. Let the democracy obey that voice and the party will live.

Capt. Morrison.

The result of the election in this county, with its largely increased majorities, speaks that the campaign was a well managed one, by our chairman, Captain John H. Morrison. The captain is a veteran in the service, and having spent his life in the democratic camp in this county, his experience and the earnest he infused into the rank and file, contributed largely to our grand success. The captain filled the same post several times, about a quarter of a century ago, and all of his campaigns proved highly successful. Mr. Morrison served the party with fidelity, and never swerved in his loyalty to it. May he be spared to see the democracy in full power, in state and nation.

Prophesies.

The leaders and organs of the republican party prophesied that if the democrats obtained power, they would do some awful things, among which would be,

1st, Payment of the debt of the rebel states.
2nd, Repudiate the national debt.
3rd, Re-enslave the freedmen, and
4th, The south would immediately start up the rebellion again.

Now some of this talk we frequently heard from radical lips in Centre county, we read it in radical organs from all parts of the country, and heard their stump orators make the silly declarations at their meetings, and many were their people who permitted themselves to believe it. The democracy, and all common sensed men knew this was all idle trash, as the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitutions of the southern states forbid the payment of the rebel debt and cut off the repudiation of the national debt as well as the reenslavement or enslavement of the African or any other race.

As the democracy have swept everything from cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico, these radical prophesies and buggaboos will explode of themselves, and the old women who were led to believe them, will find that they were simply fooled by their leaders, in order to keep the radicals from loosing power.

They think now they have found Charlie Ross in West Virginia. A man and woman traveling on foot left a lad resembling Charlie Ross with a family near Barboursville.

Fatty Smith, a Philadelphia politician, died suddenly, of paralysis, the other day.

MANHATTAN CLUB.

The leaders of the Democracy of the city of New York met for rejoicing at Manhattan Club, on Thursday morning, where speeches were made, letters and telegrams read from all parts of the country. Gov. Tilden of course delivered the speech of the occasion, advising moderation and complimenting the Republicans who joined hands in securing the glorious result. We can only make room for his opening remarks. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The victory which we have lately achieved in the State of New York is not a personal victory. No party, no class of men, can appropriate the beneficent results of that victory. Like the dews of heaven they will fall upon all the people. [Applause.] Many Republicans have voted with us, and if we are wise in our cause. [Applause] Many thousands of Republicans who had not the moral courage to break from their party ties slept more tranquilly upon their pillows when they heard of our success. They felt a sense of relief which they could not completely understand; they felt new hope dawn upon them for their own personal prosperity, and for the redemption and protection of the free institutions of our country. [Applause.] Let us, then in this hour of our congratulation, be magnanimous to those over whom we have achieved this triumph. Let us remember, as Democrats, here to-night what the administration of General Grant seems never to have known, that the party which is invested with the power of the government, although it will be governed by its own convictions of right in its public measures, after all holds and exercises a trust for the people of the whole country. [Applause.] The masters of political science who framed our government predicted that if ever we fell into civil war our free Republican representative system of Government would be deeply imperilled if not absolutely destroyed. They had learned from history how dangerous to Republican government are great wars, how apt they are to engender systems of administration fatal to republics. And yet, when in the course of events we found our Government involved in a war, an internal and civil war, even those of us who had presented to our minds these great dangers felt it to be our duty to give victory in that contest to our own Government. We felt that the perils to liberty in a successful war for secession were greater than the perils to liberty in a successful war for the Union. We felt that the questions of difference between the two sections of the country if they could not be settled within the Union in peace could not be settled outside of the Union without war; and we felt that a separation would involve other and new questions of far greater diniculty of which war would be the result and the sole alternative; and that as much as we might deplore it, much as we had sought to avert it, there was no alternative but the arbitrament of force to solve these questions.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The recent political revolution is so colossal and astounding that people cannot fully comprehend its magnitude till they withdraw their gase from the whole and look at it in some of its more significant particulars.

In 1872 the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which extend in an unbroken line from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river, and every one of which Grant carried, gave him an aggregate majority of 397,000.

This fall these seven States have all gone against Grant by an aggregate majority of 133,000.

The history of politics in all the free states of the world does not furnish a parallel for so great a change as this.

In the present House of Representatives, elected two years ago, Grant secured a majority of one hundred and two. The elections of this fall show that in the next Hous there will be an anti-Grant majority of seventy-five at the least.

In no election in the country heretofore has there been so great a change from one Congress to its immediate successor as now.

It is by the light of such facts as these that we can gauge the dimensions of the crushing disaster which has overtaken Grant's Administration.

ANOTHER GREAT CHURCH CONGRESS.

London, Nov. 5.—The chief authorities of the Church have decided to hold the great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of the Papel infallibility, reaserting the Pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming it the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome. It is stated this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the Church will attend the Congress. Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities. If arbitration was ever to supersede war the Pope would be the only authorized arbitrator. The Catholic world was threatened with a controversy on the decrees of the Œcumencal Council. There was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests the religious world had ever seen; therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert through the free press of England the Pope's rights, and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

"What will become of the negroes now that the Democrats are coming into power?" is a conundrum often asked nowadays by Radical demagogues and the editors of what were lately Grant Administration organs. Well we venture to say that the negroes will fare better under the administration of the next Democratic President, whoever he may be, than they have fared since the inauguration of General Grant in 1869. The Democrats may promise less to the colored race, but they will give them more real benefits than the Radicals have given them. We shall not be surprised if in 1876 two-thirds of the negro voters in the South are found supporting the regular Democratic nominations.

Memphis, November 10.—Passengers from Little Rock to day report that two horse thieves caught in the act of stealing were shot and killed at Brinkley, Arkansas, last night.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 10.—Snow storms have completely blocked the roads in several mining districts. Winter business is very discouraging.

—In this issue will be found the official election returns of the state, the three districts, and the county. It may be well to preserve this paper for reference.

SALT RIVER LETTER FROM BEN. BUTLER

SPOONVILLE, Salt River,
Nov. 15, '74

EDITOR OF THE REPORTER.—Here I am not in all my glory, as before the 3rd, but in all my misery. I could stand it better, but the saloon keepers in our party are a mean set, they mix their whiskey with salt water, and I am never out of the grips. I am not passing here for what I really am—for down in the states, I was generally hailed as "Gen. Butler" sometimes familiarly as "Ben Butler," but now they simply say, "Hello, old Cockeye, won't you take a little." This sets pretty hard upon me; and yet I dare not resent it, but must laugh, as though I enjoyed it like the crowd. One fellow even had the brass to say, just a few moments ago, "Now, Spooney, this time you're, got to set em up." One infernal carpet bagger, whom I helped to office in Louisiana, now keeps a bar here. I went in for my bitters the other morning, says he, "how'll you take it, in a spoon?" That was too much for the man that dug the Dutch Gap canal, I doubled a fist and brought the claret from his smeller, and says to him, "how'll you take that?" These things make me yearn for the days when I bossed down at New Orleans, and when no one would dare say "spoons" to me, for I managed to own 'em all—but now none is mean enough to do me reverence. They have one kind of grog here that won't go down at all even with our worst benzine guzzlers, it is called "Third term whiskey," and as we expect old Ulysses up here before long, the stuff has been set aside for him, for I heard him swear one day he could drink anything between tanglefoot and aqua fortis and could smack his lips and say it's good. So he can—he beats anything on a smoke and a drink between Turkey and Halifax.

We are all sick, the third of November disease sets hard upon us. Some of us are much inflated and some have contraction, and feel like—not consumption — but resumption. Those ills I heard of down there, inflation, contraction and resumption, and I often heard our fellows talk about them in congress, and none of 'em understood them right, but I know now, it has knocked us republicans higher'n a kite, and we can't just see where we are going to land, you see Kurtz, we dont know the remedy.

The most forlorn set I met, was a little party, who told me they were from Centre county—they said they had supported the "people's candidate" for congress—I didn't like the looks or smell of 'em, so I retreated back to a camp of American citizens of African scent for a little fresh air. Nobody up here will have anything to do with them, they have not even been asked to take a smile from the Third Term keg. Who are they? Did they go back on anybody down there; did they do anything they need be ashamed of? We all suspect it, by their looks, hence we give them a wide berth.

Tell President Grant that I want him to put in his best licks now, and look out for No. 1. Our time is up and we, like all dogs, have had our day. Tell him to stick to his extra salary, and to accept all the cigars, pea-nuts, cheese, benzine, and dog-pups that are offered him, as I see his hour-hand has reached 11.30. He is a gone sucker with the rest of us.

I saw more congressmen and would-be-congressmen, up here, than I ever saw before, and each one has a black eye and blue shins, while I am the only one that wears a cock-eye. They must have gone through some rough handling. Just holler Credit Mobilier at one of 'em and you'll raise his Dutch instanter.

I'm miserable—but there is some consolation in knowing that I've made my mark in the world anyhow—my Dutch Gap canal left its mark in Virginia, and will carry me along in the pages of history like the youth who fired the Grecian temple. Let them call me Old Cockeye, if they please, I have silver spoons enough to dip up all the government pap for the next generation. Yours &c.

O. C. EYE.

ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE ISSUES AN ANTI PAPAL MANIFESTO.

London, November 7.—Hon. Mr. Gladstone has issued an anti-papal manifesto, in which he declares the dogma of papal infallibility to be totally inconsistent with good citizenship. He says: "The Catholic emancipation act was passed under the belief that the Catholic would give his allegiance to the queen, but it is now known that his first allegiance is to the pope."

The manifesto denies that the pope gains converts among the people. His conversions are among the rich. It says "He may control acres, but cannot control the heart af the poor." The manifesto refers to the religious condition of Ireland, and says; "Under recent legislation all that was due to Ireland has been paid. Henceforth the country will be treated without reference to Catholicism."

The document has caused a great sensation, and is the leading topic in religious circles.

DEATH IN A PULPIT.

A scene was enacted during the services at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, Washington on Sunday, 9th, which will never be forgotten by the witnesses thereto.

The church was thronged as usual for the morning service, which commenced at 11 o,clock, and when the pastor, the Rev. Milton E. Hysore, entered the pulpit he announced to the congregation that he was suffering very much from inflamation of the throat, but proceded at once with his sermon on the subject. "Word of Life." He was about half through his discourse when he suddenly remarked, "Brethern, I feel very sick," and, clapping his right hand to his forehead as if in intense pain, exclaimed, "Jesus, save me, save me now," at the same time staggering backward and falling in a half reclining position on a sofa. Many in the audience rushed forward to assist him, foremost among whom was his wife, who, lifting his head to her shoulder, asked, "Mr. Hysore, do you feel sick?" when he replied, "Yes," and sank back unconscious immediately. His teeth became clenched, and, after dreadful muscular contortions, he breathed his last.

Elmira, November 1.—A young man named Benjamin Haight was shot last night, about two miles from this city, while stealing turkeys from the premises of Edmund Miller. The shooting was done by a son of Mr. Miller. Haight died the next morning.

The body of an infant was found in a cigar-box at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, by the harbor police, on the 27 inst.

POTENT INFLUENCES IN COMMERCE.

App. Journal.

The divinity of progress is sleepless. The magic creatures of inventive genius and the force of pioneer energy have, during the past twenty years especialy, planted over areas of wilderness, and set up infinite hives of population and laboratories of industry the world over. The active instinct of progress—commercial progress—with an elastic policy, coupled with the use of railroads, steamships, telegraphs, labor saving machines, and the general use of bills of exchange, was never more marked nor apparent than at the present time. According to a statistical authority, the eleven leading commercial nations of the globe—namely, Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden—have nearly doubled their commerce in less than two decades. The total foreign commerce of these eleven countries, in 1855, was $4,241,700,000; in 1872 the total foreign commerce of these countries was $9,276,000,000 This shows an increase of 118.5 per cent. The population in the same countries in 1855 was 271,443,000; in 1872 it was 311,620,000. Increase in seventeen years, 14.7 per cent. Foreign commerce *per capita* of population, 1855, $15.62; in 1872, $29.75. Increase *per capita* in seventeen years, $14.14, or 90 per cent. The same authority observes that, while these representative nations have been increasing in population faster than the average of the world, the growth of accumulation has exceeded it, but attributed this growth mainly to the application of steam to machinery in various forms, and facilitated the division of labor, and in numerous other ways has made each laborer stand for a greatly enchanced amount of production.

This view of the matter is, we think, a very unsatisfactory one. The rapid increase of production through the rapid growth of machinery and labor-saving implements, no doubt, has much to do with the progress of the commercial world: but there are other considerations entering into the subject, of the most vital character. Take the United States, for instance, with all its unavoidable drawbacks, during the period in question, and let us see what agencies have been employed to bring about this wonderful growth. Our foreign commerce has increased $628,000,000 in seventeen years—over 117 per cent.—while in the same time that of England, our rival, has increased but 126 per cent, or 9 per cent. more than that of the United States. Perhaps nowhere in the civilized world are the potent influences in commerce more forcibly felt than in our own country, with its immense diversity of interests and various industry. And it is this diversified industry, independent of labor-saving agencies, that constitutes genuine progress in commerce, and at the same time is an insurance against calamities. Agriculture, mining, mechanical and manufacturing arts, govern each other's respective development; their prosperity is interlinked, and their fate, in diminution and decay, are inseparably connected. This law was distinctly announced twenty-five hundred years ago by Xenophon and it is the absence of this law that causes periods of national depression, and even famine, as in India at the present, for instance, which has worked out this theory or problem to a demonstration. In her happier days her industries were diversified in advance of all the world; but, for reasons apparent to those who are familiar with the history of that country during the past fifty years, the motives to industry there have been destroyed—it has become the burying place of millions who die upon its fertile bosom crying for bread?

The principles upon which commercial business is conducted are the same now as they were when its use of bills of exchange came into vogue, but steam and the telegraph have developed that application. Time and space are annihilated, wealth is less concentrated, the markets are equalized, profits are smaller, but money changes hands oftener, and special wants are anticipated. The commercial marine of the world now comprises over 60,000 sailing-vessels, and about 5,500 steamers, the United States ranking second, and France next. One has only to glance at the broadside of the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* to obtain a good idea of the potent influence of the mercantile marine in commercial progress. Here may often be seen ten-inch columns filled with advertisements of steamships bound to every quarter of the globe. Then there are the sub-marine cable-lines, connecting continent with continent, and lands with lands. The fifteen sub-marine cable companies have in them invested $100,000,000, and the number of miles of cable is over 60,000. Companies are also forming for the establishment of other lines, connecting London, the great money-market of the world, with every considerable nation and colony. Among others is one for a line from Aden on the Red Sea. to Mauritius, and thence to Cape Town, South Africa; and one from Mexico to the Feejee Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia. The progress of commerce, as well as the advance of civilization, may be measured by the extension of railway and telegraph lines. Their competitive power is a potent influence, and that influence is demonstrated in the rise end growth of the city of Chicago, the most important railroad centre in the interior of the American Continent, and possessing great commercial power. The mileage of all the railroads of the United States, at the close of 1868, aggregated 42,255; and of the world, in the same year, 109,177. In 1872 the number of miles of railway in the United States was over 72,000. The United States, in this respect, has already reached the average of Europe as to territory. The gross earnings of all our railroads for 1867 amounted to $400,000,000. For 1872 the amount was more than double. Among other potent influences in commerce, the money-markets of the world develop some interesting facts. London is the money and commercial centre, and the capital of that centre, by means of the cables and their radiating lines, controls New York, and New York, in turn, controls the other centres on this continent in all important money affairs and commerce. The domestic trade of the United States last year aggregated $41,054,499,958; the clearing-house exchange of New York alone represented $33,972,773,962 of this sum, while the actual capital employed by the business firms of the country was about $7,000,000,000.

Respecting the wonderful growth of commerce during the past seventeen years, the remarkable fact must not be overlooked that this progress has been made in the land of way-travel of all the white races—on the isothermal belt following the thirtieth and fortieth degrees of latitude; that progressive commerce has been quite effectualy transported from the despotic monopoly of riparian cities to the threshhold, as it were, of every home in city or country. Industrial wit and industrial power, illuminated by science, now characterize the growth of the world's commerce, and involve new political and social questions. A higher standard of moral and intellectual excellence has also contributed to this commercial growth.—*A. J. L.*

GEORGIA.

SENATOR GORDEN'S SPEECH AT ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 6.—Senator Gorden concluded a speech at the great jubilee last night by an appeal for continued prudence and forbearance, which were the Christianity of all politics. He said:

One boon I ask in this hour of your deliverance—I ask you to commission me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate your fidelity to the Union under the Constitution: your acquiescence in laws passed in accordance with the Constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and men of all sections who will aid in restoring peace to all departments of the Government and Constitution—to its supremacy over Presidents, Congress, parties, and the people. (Loud cheers.) I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as you were great in adversity. You cherish malice to none, and are hostile only to thieves, userpers, and tyrants.

GERMANY—THE TRIAL OF KULLMAN.

Berlin, Oct, 29.—The trial of Kullman for attempting to assasinate Bismark began to-day at Wurzburg. The court-room was densely crowded. Forty newspaper correspondents were present. The prisoner's demeanor was very calm. After the formal question had been asked and answered, the indictment against the prisoner was read. The public prosecutor then concluded the opening proceedings by a clear and concise statement of the case, and the examination of Kullman began. He admitted his guilt on all the principal points.

The public prosecutor then said, notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary the full evidence should be submitted to the court. Kullman in reply to interrogatories, stated that while living in Salzwedel he joined the Catholic society. He confessed to previous acts of violence, such as wounding a fellow-workman. He had been in the habit of reading both liberal and reactionary journals; had said Bismark was the worst and madest enemy of the Church. The prisoner avowed himself an Ultramontane and admitted he had uttered threatening expressions such as: "Before I die another must fall," &c. He said he first thought of killing Bismark last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismark's residence until he learned from newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then repaired to Sangerhausen in order to be near at hand, as Bismark had not definitely decided what watering-place to visit. He procured the bullets in Berlin. He often tried his pistol, and recognized the bullets, pistol, and map produced in the court as his property.

The prisoner described circumstantially what occured at the time of the firing in terms identical with those of his indictment. He explained that he fired at the head because he thought it possible that Bismark wore a shirt of mail. After firing the shot he ran in front of the carriage across the road where he remained a moment, when the coachman struck him with his whip. He intended to fly, but was quickly seized. He learned that Bismark was only wounded while he was on the way to prison. He thought he had aimed well, but the victim must have moved at the time. He had the second percussion cap in his hand to use if the first missed fire. He was fully conscious of the gravity of his crime and its consequences, but had made the attempt because he regarded Bismark as the originator of the present religious conflid, even though he might not have believed that the conflict would cease at his death. Now that he had thought more of the matter, he saw plainly he had committed a great crime.

FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

Washington, November 8.—A scientific report received by the war department shows that the Black Hills country is admirably adapted for settlement. It abounds in timber, grass, flowing streams and springs. The soil is of wonderful fertility. No coal has been found, but iron, gypsum and traces of plumbago, and indications of gold in the soil near Harvey's Peak, as well as in quartz bed, in considerable quantities.

On Saturday Judge Sterrett sentenced Rufus Conner and Joseph McClelland, alias McMullen to the Pententiary, the former for twenty years. Conner was certainly born possessed of a considerable share of original sin. At fifteen he was a full blown burglar, and from this time until of age found a retreat in the House of Refuge. After gaining his liberty, he again hardened his neck and took up his old trade. In a few months he was caught and sent to the Pententiary for ten years. By good conduct he succeeded in shortening his term two years and was released last summer, only to get another term of twenty-three years. Thus although under thirty years he has already spent thirteen years, (almost half of his life) in confinment, with twenty-three years more staring him in the face. McMullen is also a five year pupil of Warden Wright's.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A COMPREHENSIVE PRAYER

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur preached at the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, last Sabbath morning. He took for his text Psalmes xxxvi., 11: "Unite my heart to fear Thy name." This, he said, is a short but comprehensive prayer. Uttered long ago, it is appropriate still. Beautiful in thought, it is also poetic in form. Like a strain of sweet music it has lingered for years in my mind. It has often molded my thinking and controlled my living. First, let us look at its meaning. Careless readers may fail to catch its significance. There is here a recognition of the truth that men ought to love God with all the heart, and also a recognition of the sad fact that men do not so love Him. The idea is that our hearts are distracted, that our affections are set upon various objects, and the prayer is that they may be united in loving and fearing God. The Apostle James tells us that "a double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." By double-minded he means a man who has two souls, two wills, two hearts—one for God and one for the world. In the 12th Psalm we have again the phrase "a double heart." The literal rendering of the Hebrew is "with a heart and a heart." So in another place we read of "fifty thousand who could keep rank. They were not of double heart." The meaning here, too, is "who were not of a heart and a heart." These soldiers of David had but one purpose—the honor of their king and the triumph of their arms. The man with "a heart and a heart" strives to serve God and Mammon. Such service is impossible. The heart was made by God, and for Him. As an Æolian harp gives forth melody when the wind passes through it, so the heart should breathe out its responses of love and obedience when the breath of God comes to it in entirety or command. But the sad truth must be acknowledged—the heart is out of tune. An unskillful or a malicious player has dared to interfere with God's instrument. Some of its chords are drawn too tightly; some are slackened unduly; some are broken entirely. Now, if by the strings of this instrument we understand the faculties of the soul, the idea of the text will appear plain. By these faculties we mean memory, reason, taste, imagination, conscience. Let an unconverted man examine these, and he will recognize the necessity of offering the prayer, "Unite my heart to fear Thy name." How is it with memory? Do you prefer to remember those truths which would lead you to love and obey God? or do you not remember the vile oath, the impure thought, and the devilish suggestion longer than the sermon, the hymn, or the prayer? Question your reason. What is its testimony? It too often prevents the truth, making the worse appear the better reason. So of taste and imagination in literature, art, and religion. The bad is selected, the good is discarded. Amid these perverted faculties conscience stands like a moral policeman. It is true that some men have learned the secret of city rogues; they either drug or fee the officers. Then their hearts may be for a time united; but it is a union with death. There may for a little time be peace, but it is the peace of the grave. There may be a compact, but it is a league with hell. Conscience lifts its warning voice and summons all the other faculties to lay down their weapons, cease strife, and march in line to the throne of the King, seeking His gracious pardon. Rebellion on our part does not abrogate the claims of Christ. He should sit on the throne of the heart. Conscience thunders "yes;" pride and passion says "no." Such is the conflict in every unrenewed hearth. Is the picture correct? Do you feel well-nigh helpless in this warfare? Then put up the prayer, "Unite my heart to fear Thy name," and by a blessed experience you will learn the meaning of this text.

Secondly, we shall speak of the reasons for offering this prayer. We mention three, and begin with the lowest—a proper regard for our own happiness would lead us so to pray. God has given each of us the instinct of self-love, and the desire to seek our own happiness. He takes no pleasure in our sufferings, either here or hereafter. Now, no man can be happy while his desires and affections are at war with one another. While Bunyan remained in the City of Destruction, after he became aware that it was such a city, he was miserable indeed. Actual imprisonment of the body in Bedford jail was better far than this awful destruction of the mind. When God burned into the heart of Carey a sense of his duty in preaching the gospel to the heathen, it became impossible for him to be happy until he did that duty. Good, pious conversation might say to him, "Young man, sit down; if the Lord wants to convert the heathen he will do it without your help." But Carey's desire was as fire in his bones; with such feelings a desire for his own happiness, if there were no higher motive, would compel him to go. For it is always true that in the end, the path of duty is the path of joy. Are ther not some present now who are the victims of this distraction of thought—dissatisfied with the world, but not reconciled to God through Christ? Now, let me appeal for once to your self-love. It is a low motive, I know; but let even that be the means of urging you to decide for God. Give up the foolish, the wicked contest. Ground your arms. Touch the outstretched scepter of mercy. Acquaint yourselves now with God, and be forever at peace. The second reason why you should thus pray is the desire to be useful in Christ's service. It is a trite remark among business and professional men, that to be eminently successful in any pursuit a man's heart must be in it. A half-hearted man is a failure anywhere and everywhere. You would not give much for a young man in your employ who had no interest in your prosperity, and no enthusiasm in his profession. If you expected him ever to accomplish anything for himself, and ever to be worth anything to you, you would say to him, "Young man, unite your heart in my work." It has recently been discovered that the clerks in one of the Stock Exchanges in London were carrying on among themselves, and for their own interests, separate transactions; they had their own books, officers, and times and places of meeting. The rumor is that they are all to be discharged. They were half-hearted in the service of their employers. They were drawn hither by self-interest, and thither by the interests of their employers. Such clerks business men do not want in their service. Neither will God share the heart with man or devil. A bank President was congratulated on his success; he replied that his secret was in taking his bank to bed with him. We all understand his meaning—his whole heart was in his work. We have referred to David's army—the "fifty thousand who were not of a heart and a heart." This is a proud eulogy. They had no personal ends to serve. They believed in God; they rejoiced in David; they were determined to cleave a way for him to the throne. Their hearts were united. Let love of liberty unite the hearts of Englishmen; put the invincible Cromwell at their head, and the ends of the earth shall shake under their mighty tread. Let love of glory inflame the minds and unite the hearts of France, and Napoleon will illumine the darkness of the night with the fires of battle and cloud the sun of noonday with the smoke of conflict. I might stir your enthusiasm by enumerating victories nearer home. Some of you of the North, and some of you of the South, won victories on the gory field. This was the secret of Paul's life, "This one thing I do." Every faculty of his soul was brought into subjection to the will of Christ. This is the secret of the success of all the men whose names are immortal.

It is with churches as with individuals. Fifty men, loyal to God and true to the souls of men, working with one heart, will accomplish more than 500 average church members. With such a force behind him, and God above him, a pastor might soon take this great city for Christ. O for the wisdom of the heroic Gideon! Let the warcry again go out as at the battle of Jegreel, by the "spring of trembling"—"Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead." What if there should return of the people "twenty and two thousand?" Better ten thousand with one heart than thirty-two thousand "with a heart and a heart." The cowards are now gone, but "the people are yet too many." Another test must be applied. The self-indulgent, as well as the cowardly, must be removed. Those who rushed headlong to quench their thirst are therefore rejected; but those who exercised self-restaint, marching to battle while they lapped the water, were selected. Poor Gideon! All are gone but three hundred. Happy Gideon! For the Lord said, "By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you, and deliver the Midianites into thine hand; and let all the other people go, every man unto his place. The cry goes out, "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." The enemy is overthrown, terrible is the slaughter. And over the Jordan went Gideon and his brave three hundred, "faint yet pursuing." Three hundred men with united hearts were better than thirty two thousand "with a heart and a heart." The Church needs the lesson. Her half-hearted disciples hinder her progress. They are the vampires that suck her life blood, while they lull her to sleep with their fanning wing. These principles apply to denominational life. Men who are half-hearted in holding the characteristic truths of their denomination injure its progress. The Episcopal denomination is stronger because of the absence of the party that went out with Bishop Cummins than it could possibly be with their presence. So soon as that party was not of them, just so soon should they go out from them. There is a law of denominational gravitation, must be obeyed or the most injurious consequences will follow. The events of the past few weeks in our own denomination show the importance of this law. Men should be "let go that they may join their own company." Those who are true will remain. They will march on to victory. Perhaps sometimes "faint," but always "pursuing." As faithful disciples of a greater than Gideon, they will go on "conquering and to conquer." As Christians, in your denominational and individual life, you will be happy in yourselves and useful to others in proportion as you daily offer this prayer: "Unite my heart to fear Thy name." Do not attempt to serve God and at the same time love yourselves supremely. Do not attempt to cherish the Christian's hope while you refuse to render the Christian's obedience. Do not strive to be a Christian and refuse publicly to confess Christ in his appointed ordinance of baptism. Be true to yourselves and to your God, and you will be both happy and useful. The last reason for offering this prayer is that the honor and command of God demand that we give Him a united heart. These three reasons, you will perceive, are related. The last includes the others. For if we give Christ our united heart, all other blessings will follow. God inspires us to love Him with the whole heart. That command is a summary of all commands. The heart was made to find its highest joy only when reposing on the bosom of its God. Every thought, emotion, and desire should be in subjection to the will of Christ. Such a state of feeling is the pledge and foretaste of Heaven. We speak of Heaven as a place of music, because music is our highest conception of harmony. In proportion as this divine harmony is in the soul now, in that proportion is Heaven in the soul now. Gaze then upon the crucified One. "Look and live." So love and loying is Jesus that even those of us who gave Him our hearts in the morning of life and the dew of youth can say in the simple, tender, and emotive utterances of Augustine: "Too late I loved Thee, O Thou Beauty of ancient days, yet ever new! too late I loved Thee!" With a greater than Augustine we can pray, "Unite my heart to fear Thy name," and with a greater than David, "Not my will, but Thine be done."

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