# THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

—0—

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 7, 1875.

*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 bill for entertaining King Kalakana, at Washington, foots up $30,000, and the house committee on appropriations has agreed to report in favor of paying it. When Capt. Cook visited the Sandwich islands, the Canibals killed and ate him; wonder that king calicoe wasn't afraid the Washington canibals would do the same thing with him.

If the democrats of the senate and house, at Harrisburg, should find it necessary to have a compromise candidate for United States Senator, the choice could fall upon none better and more generally satisfactory than Judge Orvis. We think, however, that Mr. Wallace's chances are as good so to settle the matter in his favor.

A man down in Georgia committed suicide, one day, week before last, by shooting himself. He first made a will, giving minute direction about his burial, the disposal of his effects, etc. In his bequests he wills the pistol with which he shot himself, to Robert Toombs, with the request that he make the same use of it as he did, and rid the world of his presence. This was about the coolest suicide we have yet read of, and we suppose Bob Toombs will be slow to claim that pistol.

The state legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 5th. As we go to press, we have little intelligence of the first days doings, presume, however, that the House organized by electing Mr. Patterson, democrat, of Alleghany, as speaker, and Mr. M'Gowen of Philadelphia, as chief-clerk; as these gentlemen seemed to have the strongest support. The election of U. S. Senator will take place on 19th.

If any one in Centre county should inform the chief of police, of New York, that he had shot a burglar, who died half an hour thereafter, and that he had made a statement connecting himself with the Ross abduction and that his name was Persimmons, the said chief of police would telegraph back something like this, "All right, we knew Persimmons was one of them, and have been searching for him all along, and would have nabbed him sure inside of a week, had you not headed us off by shooting him."

The honest men are not all dead yet, and there is still hope for the country; they have one left in Baltimore, in Ex-Governor Bradford, who declines the appointment of appraiser of merchandise at Baltimore, on the ground that he has no knowledge of the practical details of the office, and that the duties should be discharged by one who has. Now if all office holders and office seekers were as candid in confessing, what a government we would have.

Grant knows how to smoke a cigar and ran a navy, and can push along the latter double as fast as under a democratic administration. His naval expenditures during the last five years are greater than the same expenditures have been in ten years under democratic rule, as the following little table shows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant's five years. | | Ten dem. years. | |
| 1870.... | $21,780,229,87 | 1850.... | $7,904,724,66 |
| 1871.... | 19,461,027,21 | 1851.... | 7,880,381,38 |
| 1872.... | 21,349,869,99 | 1852.... | 8,918,842,10 |
| 1873.... | 23,326,256,79 | 1853.... | 11,067,789,53 |
| 1874.... | 30,932,587,42 | 1854.... | 10,790,096,32 |
| | | 1855.... | 13,827,096,11 |
| Total... | $116,619,911,28 | 1856.... | 15,674,384,64 |
| | | 1857.... | 12,651,694,61 |
| | | 1858.... | 14,053,264,34 |
| | | 1859.... | 14,090,957,90 |
| | | Total | $116,859,850,89 |

"Thus $560,061,11 more were paid by Grant's administration to keep up a worthless navy for five years than the Democrats paid to keep up a good navy ten years."

Gov. Hartranft, says the Patriot, has published his proclamation announcing the redemption of $1,230,186,57 of the public debt of the state of Pennsylvania. This falls a little short of the promise of the campaign pronunciamentos, but the republican papers do not fail to claim it as a financial achievement. When it is remembered that the money in the sinking fund is the accretion of taxes which cannot be diverted from that fund, and that the provision for the disposition of these taxes was made by a democratic administration and confirmed by constitutional sanction, it detracts somewhat from the financial merit of the agents, who pay the debt of the state because they cannot do otherwise. Gov. Hartranft and his administration are entitled to as much credit for the transit of Venus as they are for the payments made on the state debt.

Here is one minister who does not try to dodge a "little" *miss*-take: The Rev. Dr. Fisk, pastor of a Universalist church in Cedar Rapids, Neb., was accused of immorality, and the trustees after an investigation turned him out of the pulpit. In a letter to the Democrat of that place the reverend gentleman says: "I frankly confess to the fearful sin of which I am charged, and will not be cowardly enough to lie or seek a palliation of my weakness or guilt. I can only crave the pity and compassion of the world I have offended, and the forgiveness which my sincere and profound repentance before God and man calls for. I am not a coward or a sneak to make Adam's plea, that a woman did it. It was my own weak and unguarded soul that in a moment of frenzy and passion wrought my downfall."

THE PITTSBURGH POST announces that in consequence of the modifications placed by the post office authorities upon certain sections of the new postal law concerning newspapers, it will commence January 1st to pay the postage and furnish THE WEEKLY POST at the old rates, viz: Two dollars a year, single copies, and in clubs of five or over, one dollar and fifty cents. THE DAILY POST, nine dollars a year, postage paid by the proprietors.

## *A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.*

The negro Sheriff of Warren county, Mississippi, in which the city of Vicksburg is situated, having failed to give the proper bonds, was lately ousted from office. He appealed to his darkey friends in the country to re-instate him, who armed themselves and attacked Vicksburg in three columns. They were defeated with considerable slaughter. The negroes in the city, who knew all the facts, did not participate. But we heard of no interference of Federal soldiers to quell the riotous demonstration.

## *CHANGES IN THE DEMOCRATIC RULES.*

Ever since the adoption of the new Constitution it seemed to us that some change would be needed in the rules for the government of the democratic party of this county. This has also been apparent to other democrats whose suggestions agree with our views, and to which there can be no reasonable objection.

We had intended to refer to this matter earlier, but postponed it from time to time. A writer in last week's Watchman, refers to the subject also. The two important changes are these: The new Constitution fixing our elections in November—one month later than formerly—we think the holding of our County Convention should also be a fixed at a correspondingly later period—say the 2d Tuesday in September. Under the time as now fixed for making nominations, it gives us too long a campaign, running from early in August to November, giving too much room for the interest and excitement of a campaign to droop and die off before the election is held. Besides, it necessitates the running of the party machinery and a consequent loss of vim for at least one whole month where there is no necessity for it. Short and sharp campaigns will be relished much better by all—editors, candidates, and voters.

Then as to the Chairman of the Standing Committee—he should be elected at the meeting of the nominating convention, as heretofore, but his term should commence with the ensuing 1st of January, and continue one year. Under the present system the Chairman is chosen right in the heat of a campaign, when he has had no time for thought or preparation, or to make himself acquainted with men and measures necessary for a successful conduct of a campaign—in short he is obliged to go into the most important work at once and as a green hand. By having his term commence in January, his live work is nine months ahead, and he has all that time before him to deliberate upon his duties and map out his campaign chart. We do not see that any democrat can fail to agree with us in favoring changes in the rules as above pointed out. There may be some more changes needed of minor importance, to any of which, if of wholesome tendency, we would assent. We would suggest that the Chairman, Capt. Morrison, call a meeting of the representatives of the party, with a view of taking such action as will result in the needed changes of the rules.

## *POOR LOUISIANA.*

In spite of the late election in Louisiana, in which the people voted down the usurpers and bayonet rule, a radical Returning Board, has thrown out thousands of democratic votes, in order to seat radicals in the legislature and secure a majority in that body. Will Congress and and Grant dare sustain further usurpation in this downtrodden state. Gov. M'Enery sent the following to the N. Y. Herald:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25, '74.

The wrong just perpetrated by the returning Board against the people of Louisiana, and which vitally threatens the safety and integrity of republican institutions in the United States, is a more crowning infamy than the action of the Lynch Returning Board, surpasses even the midnight order of Durell, and would not be submitted to by any free people.

Resistance to the national authority, represented here by a large portion of the army and a naval fleet, sustaining a usurpation and stifling the voice of the people, has never been meditated.

JOHN MCENERY.

Commenting upon the above the Herald says the news falls upon the people of the United States like a national calamity, and is full of alarming portents. It concludes that—

The recent elections have given unmistakable indications that the people of the Union are resolved to restore republican government to the Southern States by peaceful revolution, and in two years their work will be accomplished. It is to be sincerely hoped, therefore, that suffering Louisiana will bear her ills, heavy as they may be, until her sister States can come to her rescue under the banner of constitutional right.

But there is some hope of more speedy relief, provided peaceful counsels prevail. President Grant and Congress must be sensible of their responsibility in the matter and cannot avoid taking some action for the preservation of republican government in Louisiana. They cannot so far misunderstand the spirit that conquered the rebellion as to imagine that the people of the North will much longer tolerate such violations of republican principle as mark the usurpations in the Southern states. The President has called the attention of Congress to the subject and has invited action on the Louisiana troubles. He has supplemented this suggestion by the significant hint that there is actual peril in the present condition of that State—somebody is goinig to be hurt. Congress, therefore, has the matter clearly before its eyes. It has known the secrecy, the procrastination, the trickery that have marked the proceedings of the Returning Board It has the declaration of the conservative representation on that Board that its acts have been partisan and unjust and have "defrauded the people of their chosen representatives." No Senator or Representative of a Northern State who has a political future before him will dare to ignore these facts or to evade the responsibility imposed upon him by the constitution of his country. If, therefore, the people of Louisiana will make an earnest appeal to Congress for protection under the laws, their voice will reach the people of the whole Union and will compel attention. It will, indeed, be the duty of the democratic representatives in the House and in the Senate to initiate some action in regard to the affairs of the suffering State. Should the majority fail to do so, and to press persistently for action, the public peace is at stake. The life of Republican liberty is in danger. No Representative who stands in the halls of national legislation can evade the duty of seeking to preserve the one and to save the other without relinquishing every hope of a political future.

New York's Democratic mayor-elect, Mr. Wickham, starts off well. A delegation from the corner samp'-rooms called on him Wednesday, to secure the reversion of a responsible and lucrative appointment for one of their friends. "No," said Mr. Wickham; "not fit." "Well," said the spokesman, "if you don't our ward will go back on you" "The whole city can go back on me if it chooses," said Mr. Wickham, "but I want it distinctly understood that I have determined to have no shoulder-hitters, political hangers-on, or incompetent persons about me. I want the city business carried on in a systematic manner, and if those whom I shall appoint fail to do it, I will get others that can. Good day, Gentlemen."

An express train was thrown down an embankment into a canal on 24th ult. near Woodstock, England, and thirty persons were drowned.

Twenty miners were killed by an explosion in the Signall Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, England, on 24th ult.

## *HULLO! STOP DAT!*

The Watchman had the following paragraph about Goodlander of the Clearfield Republican:

Goodlander still labors under the hallucination that he has been honest all the days of his life. We'll let him labor a little while longer.—Bellefonte Watchman.

To this Goodlander replies as follows:

"Well the "assistant" will never be troubled in that way in his sober moments, nor the "editor" while in search of volunteer candidates for Congress, Judge and Senator. Nor will we ever get a sore eye while coquetting with Modoc Chiefs for the purpose of defeating the Democratic nominees. We prefer to remain at home, under such circumstances, rather than run the risk of a sore eye. That spark from the locomotive on the night that the "editor" met the Modoc Chairman at the Shaw House, in this place, was a bad spare. It would not have hit him in the eye had he remained in his office, writing an editorial defending our nominees for Congress, Judge and Senator."

Now our county pride makes us say "Stop Dat," there's no use in Goodlander piling things on our fellers thick as apple-butter,—they are innocent, of course.

The Democratic organ at Lewistown, the True Democrat, also picks up a stone and hurls it into a window on Spring Creek, "from which they catch trout." The Lewistown man, in discussing the U. S. Senator question, says:

"We confess, however, to some surprise at the present attitude of the Watchman. Its editor last fall bitterly opposed Mr. Wallace's re-nomination for the State Senate, and furnished pungent arguments against him, having reference especially to his connection with railroads, corporations, rings, &c. If what was said of Mr. Wallace then was true, he is of all men the least deserving of election to higher honors. The present position of the Watchman, therefore, can be accounted for in only one of two ways, either Mr Meek's objections last fall were groundless, or else he merely wants to get Wallace promoted in order to give himself another chance for the State Senate. Which horn of the dilemma does the Watchman take?"

## *DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY FROM NEW YORK TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.*

Congress proposes to build a double-track railway to the west for the transportation of freight at low rates, as will be seen by the action of the House Committee on Railroads, which have prepared a substitute for the bill providing for a double-track freight railway from New York to Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs. It requires the Company to complete its road in three years, and carry freight at five mills per ton per mile for 750 miles and over, and at a shade higher prices for shorter distance; appoints a Government Commission to supervise expenditures in the construction and operation of the road, requiring it to reduce the rates whenever the net earnings exceed eight per cent. per annum upon the actual outlay of capital, and to prevent combination from perverting the object of the bill. The Commission is required to cast a vote at all stockholders' meetings equal to the total shares represented. The Company is to mortgage its property, now valued at $3,000,000, to the Government, with all that it may hereafter require, and to pay all interest as it matures and also the principal by means of a sinking fund, a default of which works a foreclosure of the mortgage, the property reverting to the Government, which is to guarantee interest at five per cent on the bonds of the Company at the rate of $20,000 per mile of the contemplated road to be issued to the Company as each 20 miles is completed. The value of the Company's property, consisting of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, grading, and bridging ready for the iron, with rights of way, terminal, and other franchises purchased, is stated at $3,000,000, a sum equal to the interest upon the entire issue of bonds to be guaranteed for a single year, and will accumulate as the road is completed in double proportion of the value of the face of the bond to be issued, giving the Government, it is claimed by the projectors of the road, perfect security from the start, which will increase in the same proportion as the construction progresses. It is further claimed that while giving cheap transportation, it will only require the loan of the Government credit, as it is said the calculations of railroad expert sconfirm the ability of such a road to carry at the prices named in the bill.

## *SCURRILOUS POSTAL CARDS DANGEROUS.*

Let all spiteful and revengeful persons beware of putting any of their ill temper upon postal cards, it is against the law, and you may only be spiting yourself in the end, instead of the one whom you may wish to offend thereby. The first conviction under this law, was had a few days ago in New York, as we learn from one of the journals of that city, which says: In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday the trial of Moses Chamberlain, for, sending scurrilous postal cards through the mail, resulted in his conviction on all of the counts in the indictment, and he was remanded for sentence. The indictment charged Mr. Chamberlain with sending through the mail fourteen cards of that kind, and, under the amended law, the greatest punishment that can be inflicted upon him is 10 year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 for each card, making in all 140 year's imprisonment and a fine of $70,000. Mr. Chamberlain can, in the discretion of the Court, be fined, or imprisoned, or both; but if sentenced he moved on each count in the indictment, the lowest punishment, if a fine, must be $1,400, or if imprisonment, 14 years, because the law says that the fine for each offense shall not be less that $100, nor the imprisonment for each offense less than one year. This is the first case tried under the law making it a crime to send scurrilous postal cards through the mail, and for that reason, as on account of the standing in the community of those most interested, it has attracted considerable public interest. A motion for a new trial will be made next Tuesday, and there are two more indictments against Mr. Chamberlain for like offenses.

As appeared from the evidence, the scurrilous cards were sent to Mr. Van Valkenburg in hopes of extorting money from him, but rather than be victimized, he invoked the aid of the law, and procured the indictment of the one who was annoying him.

## *CRUSHING OUT ERROR.*

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., is reported in the Boston Transcript as saying at the recent Convention there to secure the religious amendment of the U. S. Constitution:

"The essential law of nations is not founded upon conceded rights, but upon God's law. Some infidels, relying upon the negative character of the Constitution of this country, had set up a claim to the right of protection in their belief. He emphatically denied this. No man has any right to be an infidel, and no infidel has a right to any protection in the expression of his sentiments. If he attempted to propagate any ideas tending to subvert society—that is, Christian society—he ought to be crushed like a viper! We must recognize God in the spirit of our laws or else they will not stand, and he saw no objection to recognizing him in their letter."

We have looked in vain for any denial of this reported speech, and the subsequent proceedings of the convention did not repudiate the sentiments though they were announced at the opening of the meeting, and before the resolutions were prepared. We are not at liberty to impute the doctrine to the Convention, but we may express our own regret that any prominent advocate of Christianity should give expression to such a suggestion. We did not suppose the sentiment was held by any human being outside of the most ultramontane division of that Church which claims power over the bodies as well as the souls of men.

It is proposed by a number of good men, some of them our own cherished friends, to agitate the country to secure an amendment to the United States Constitution by which the Christian religion shall be acknowledged as the religion of this people. And at this Boston Convention, Dr. McAllister, the Secretary of the Society, insisted that the opponents of our New York Sunday laws, and the opponents of the Bible in schools, are logically right, because the Constitution does not make this a Christian nation as it should do. And following him, Dr. Cummings made an elaborate argument from which we have quoted above.

We copy both the statements of the Secretary, and the remarks of the Wesleyan president, with such profound regret as we rarely feel in recording even the errors and blunders of good and great men. We esteem it a great calamity in this day, when science and infidelity, and Romanism, and indifference, are allied in a war against these institutions which evangelical Christians are united in supporting, that any number of our true friends should raise an issue like this, which we are compelled to meet and combat from the lips of those who ought to be with us in the struggle to maintain our rights and privileges under the government of our intelligent choice.

If we cannot defend our Sabbaths and our public school system under the Constitution, we will redouble our efforts to make the people all Christian, so that we shall need no help to maintain the religious rights of the people.

But when we turn to the proposition to Dr. Cummings, a prospect opens truly appalling! Confounding the rights of man as toward man with his rights toward God, confusing the province of human government with that of the divine, and in his own mind regarding it to be the duty of the state to do with individuals what God will do in his own good time, he teaches that "no infidel has a right to any protection in the expression of his sentiments," and "if he attempts to propagate any ideas tending to subvert Christian society, he ought to be crushed like a viper!" Probably this climax is rhetorical, but it is an illustration that tells the whole story of the meaning and purpose of the speaker. It asserts unequivocally the right and duty of the State to define infidelity and crush it out, by crushing the infidel as a viper. To state the proposition, in the midst of the nineteenth century, and in Protestant America, is to expose its wrong, and arouse the indignant protest of the people. If we believe that any large portion of the Christians of this country held such a sentiment, we would be disposed to ask another Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, in which the principle of "religious liberty" should be so distinctly asserted that no man may be under the impression that Christians want the civil power to be employed in crushing infidels like vipers. But the more we pursue the subject, the more we are inclined to believe that both the Secretary and Dr. Cummings have suffered many things at the hands of the reporters, although some weeks have elapsed since their speeches were reported in the Transcript of Boston, and they have made no objection. If these are their sentiments, and fairly disclose the purposes which inspire them, it is well for the country that they have distinctly avowed them. They are not ours.—[N. Y. Observer.]

A New York Judge, Barret, a short time ago, in sentencing a number of persons convicted of violating the election laws of that State, declared that cheating at the polls is treason, for it is a crime against the sovereignty of the people. We think this a pretty sound decision, and if violators of the election laws are liable to prosecution for treason, the way of those transgressing scoundrels will be hard, but it will have the good effect of reducing the number of that class of rascals, who have been getting so numerous in latter days, and who through their frauds elect themselves and their pals to responsible offices and then engage in wholesale plunder. We say too it is treason, and of the meanest kind. Let corrupt politicians now take warning.

One of the first things which the Democratic party should do when it finally gets into power in Washington is to abolish both the Bureau of Education and the Agricultural Bureau. They are nothing but contrivances to give places to men who cannot earn an honest living in any useful industry. The Government of the United States was not formed to attend to either agriculture or education.

## DEATH OF GERRETT SMITH.

New York, Dec. 28.—Gerrett Smith, in company with his wife, arrived in town last Thursday, for the purpose of spending the holidays among his friends. He was in moderate good health; his cheek being as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as free his step as elastic as it had been for many years. He had made arrangements to meet Charles O'Conor Saturday. He arose early and said to Mrs. Smith that he had slept uncommonly well, stating he had not spent so merry a Christmas for a long time as on the day before. While dressing, his utterance suddenly became indistinct, and he was gently born to a bed barely able to say, in a faint tone—"Very weak." He immediately became unconscious, and thus remained until his death which occurred at half past twelve o'clock to-day at the residence of General John Cochrane. The cause of his death was a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis.

Gerrett Smith was widely known as a great philanthropist and a writer. He was born in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797, and was consequently in his 78th year.

### His Munificent Liberality.

He practically illustrated his opposition to land monopoly by distributing 200,000 acres of land, partly among institutions of learning, but mostly among poor white and black men, in parcels of about fifty acres. His largest gifts of money have been in aid of emancipation and to buy homes for the poor. In 1852 he was a member of Congress, and was for a long time a prominent advocate of a large liberty of opinion, and freedom from what he believed to be the bondage of sect. In 1861 he made some speeches in behalf of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the existing war, and also wrote many articles upon this subject for the press.

## MURDER WILL OUT.

(Reading (Pa) Times, December 11.)

A startling story of murder most foul and unnatural comes from a correspondent at Lebanon. He writes to us yesterday as follows: On Friday last a hotel-keeper living a short distance west of Lebanon appeared voluntarily before Sheriff Francis H. Kline, and said "there was something preying upon his mind," and then made the following confession: About sixteen years ago a sister of the hotel-keeper's wife made a visit to his house in Annville, Lebanon County, whereupon the hotel-keeper and his wife went out into the stable to catch a chicken for dinner, and while thus engaged a difficulty arose between them which ended in the commission of the horrible crime of murder. It appears, according to the confession, that he struck his wife a blow which sent her under the heels of the horse, and that the animal subsequently kicked her, causing her death. At the time of the occurrence everybody thought that the death had resulted from the kick of the horse, and it was so stated by the husband. A few years subsequently the hotel-keeper married a second wife, and to her he made a full confession of the crime, and to no one else, until a few days ago, when he also made the confession to his son, residing in Philadelphia. The hotel-keeper is said to be a sober man, and has always borne a good reputation in the neighborhood where he resided. But the terrible weight on his mind, and a goaded conscience, compelled him to make the confession.

## AN EMIGRANT SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE—105 LIVES REPORTED LOST.

### The Cospatrick, Bound from London for New York—The Ship Destroyed—All on Board Perish Except Three Sailors who Escape to Tell the Tale.

London, December 28—5 a. m.—A telegram has been received from Madeira stating that three of the crew of the emigrant-ship Cospatrick, from London for New York, had arrived at St. Helena, and reported the Cospatrick burned at sea.

London, December 28—5.30 a. m.—A second telegram from Madeira states that the Cospatrick was burned on November 17 in latitude 37 deg. north, longitude 12 deg. west. It is now estimated that 465 lives were lost by the disaster.

## GREAT EJECTMENT SUIT DECIDED.

Pittsburg, December 21.—The great ejectment case which has been on trial in the United States circuit court for the past two weeks, brought to a close this morning. The court decided the alleged Indian marriage of W. Mowry invalid, and instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defense without leaving their seats. The case will likely be carried to the United States supreme court.

## THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

With the first issue in September Dr. Talmage entered upon the second year of his editorial management of THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. Under his influence this paper has taken a position in the foremost rank of religious weeklies. Its success has been unqualified. The liberal tone of its editorials, the determination to avoid all show of sectional or sectarian bias, and the overflowing spirit of brotherly love constantly manifested, have established its prosperity.

The corps of contributors includes many of the ablest and most interesting writers in this country. Among them are C. H. Spurgeon, Horatius Bonar, and Dr. Parker, of England; Rev. Robert Patton, D.D., Rev. Dr. Stone, Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., Hon. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General, Rev. T. Sanford Doolittle D.D., Rev. J. B. Thompson, D.D., Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D.D., Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie Dowling De Witt, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, and many others.

A serial story from the facile pen of Mrs. Jennie Dowling De Witt is to be one of the attractions of this excellent journal; and the Sunday-school department, which includes each week a treatise on the current lesson, and the "Question Box," is of marked and timely interest. Every number also contains one of Dr. Talmage's stirring sermons, which are here published under his sanction and immediate supervision.

A choice of premiums is given to every subscriber. The first is a Portfolio of twelve gems, by Hendschel, a German artist of great celebrity in Europe. It is an admirable feature of this premium that there is no additional expense for mounting or framing, as with the chromos. The other premium is a large chrome, 22x28 inches in size, entitled "The Twins," after Landseer's famous animal picture of that name. To secure uniformity in price, and to avoid all extra charges, which have proved such an annoyance to subscribers, the chromo is delivered unmounted. When the subscriber has paid three dollars and twenty-five cents he receives either premium, free by mail, the paper for one year, and has his postage paid also, after January 1, 1875. If he does not desire a premium, he can have the paper alone, postage paid, at $2. We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this excellent paper in another column. It presents special inducements to agents.

H. C. Metzgar, of Hanover, York county, having pleaded guilty to a bill of indictment charging him with sending through the mails articles to be used for malpractice, and improper printed matter also was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to an imprisonment of three years and a fine of $1000. The accused had the option of an imprisonment of four years and a fine of $500, but he preferred to pay the $1000. This is a bad sequel for a young man who, like too many others, suffered himself to be led astray from useful and honorable paths in life.


THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World: Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and for reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to the persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 120 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.


## ELEMENTS OF CHRIST'S TEMPTATION.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings preached at the West Presbyterian Church New York, from the following text: "Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in all things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. For in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted."—Hebrews, ii., 17, 18.

The last clause of the text, the preacher said, was very important for consideration as it showed the full brotherhood of the Son of God with man, and this should give to the hearts of men a realization of comfort, in connection with man's reconciliation with God. In hardship and suffering it was easy to imagine that men would turn to God for help; but in the hour of temptation it was entirely different. Few looked to the Savior to help them change the habit of their lives. Such help, however, could never be full, complete, and final, unless Jesus had sympathy for tempted man, and the similarity of His temptations with those of men would give Him that feeling of sympathy which was so necessary. There were many who could not picture in the temptations of Christ, the necessary elements of His nearness and sympathy. Having endured much by being so tempted. He could feel for tempted man, in so much as He suffered, for He resisted the temptation even unto blood. He knew what sore temptation was, for He felt the same. Man often lost the sense of Christ's human nearness in admiration of His divine glory. In the consideration of this subject there were three important divisions namely, the temptation, the tempter, and the tempted one.

The life of the Savior, as a divine teacher, was embraced within the limits of two crises, the temptation in the Wilderness and the temptation in the Garden. No eye witnessed either of these temptations and the descriptions of both were very brief. Before the temptation in the Wilderness an event occurred enough to excite the human nature. This was the glorious testimony at the Jordan—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Almost immediately before the temptation a triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, amid shouts of hosanna. During the temptation in the Wilderness the surrounding scenery was of the most desolate character, and the Savior's loneliness was made the more lonely and intense; and in the Garden He was surrounded with darkness and His mind was harrowed by the knowledge of His approaching tragic end. The three-fold temptation in the Wilderness was a struggle with self—the only serious struggle of human life. It was a trial of self-restraint, and the intensity of the struggle was in the effort to prevent the exercise of a power, which He possessed, for His own benefit. In the desert he was hungry and faint, and could easily have transformed the stones into bread; but it was not His mission to make use for Himself of a power not possessed by others whom He called brethren. It was possible that He might have converted the whole of Jerusalem by casting himself from the pinnacle of the temple, and then standing forth unharmed; but it was His mission to convert them by a slower process. It was His mission to get the dominion which Satan held; but He could not accept it as a gift. He must win it as a trophy. To keep on the level of humanity was Hard task; to exercise His power was His danger. Talk man who had not a place to lay His head, might have reared a palace at a word. He that could have summoned the legions of angels at a word, submitted to have His brow torn with thorns, and his side, feet and hands pierced in an agonizing manner. The self-restraint of Christ surpassed all human thought. As in the desert, so in the garden. Although He had the power of self-deliverance, He was not to use it. He could have dashed aside the cup of agony, but, with blood oozing from every pore, He said, "Not my will, but Thine, be done." The actual presence of Satan in the Wilderness could hardly be conceived, or that he carried the Savior through the air to the pinnacle of the temple on the top of the mountain, but rather that the temptation was suggested in the same way that men of the present day were tempted. Every man had been tempted at some time or other to supply Ms wants in a forbidden way. Sometimes faith became presumption. Men had often said that they had not been tempted like Christ was; but why should they be, when less would serve. There would be no occasion to take them to the top of a mountain, for the pinnacle of the temple would answer all the purpose. But Christ was tempted, and fully secured. The two periods of temptation alluded to were exceptional, and had been specially recorded; but there was no doubt that the whole career of the God man was a perpetual conflict and a continual battle with evil. Sin is first suggestive, next becomes a delight, and finally the sinner assents. All the ancient theologians agreed on one point, that the infidel imaginations of many, in passing through the shadow of the valley of death, were the temptations of the fiend and not the human being on the dying man.

The next thought was of the tempter. Many were incredulous as to the existence of a personal devil, and this incredulity could only be explained by the existence of an inexcusable ignorance of the proofs of Scripture. Satan, princely in his power with a large retinue, the god of this world, instizable and relentless, was continually waging a warfare against men. It was thought that after the world had waited for 4,000 years for the appearance of a Redeemer, the devil's supremacy was without dispute. But the fullness of time has come, and with it the incarnation of the Divine Lord. The hour has come to break down and limit the power of the arch fiend—man's greatest enemy. The temptations of Christ were therefore inconceivably greater than those of any other man, before or since, and it was in the fact that the world could feel a joy in having a High Priest who could sympathize with fallen man through having been tempted Himself but in His case without sin. Satan was not ignorant of this divine incarnation. If the angels were aroused at the birth of Christ, it may easily be conceived that the fallen angels were also aroused. The arch fiend felt that in Jesus was enwrapped all human destiny, and knew well that his power would soon be lost. This was a crisis, and the future depended on the result of the desperate struggle. Man could not have the slightest conception of the determination with which the devil assailed the Savior. It was nothing for him to conquer, Christ would be a victory over humanity, and this was to be his great effort throughout the whole of Christ's ministry.

The next point to be considered was that of the tempted one. Man knew so little of Christ's human nature through admiration of the divine. But the human nature of Jesus was not overshadowed by the divine. How complete and intensely human He was can only be known by a careful study of His life. The divine nature was held back that the human should be tested, and become triumphant. The narrative says that when the devil left, angels came and ministered unto Him. It was that nature to which the angels ministered that the arch fiend attacked. Some have said that the human nature of Christ being sinless, He could not suffer so much from temptation as ordinary men. That theory the preacher could not agree with. Because Christ was not depraved was the very reason why He should suffer more. Sin deadens the suffering of temptation, while purity hightens it. The same storm which causes a ripple on the bosom of a little lake will lash the ocean into fury. The suggestion of evil to a pure soul was repulsive to a degree not conceivable by the impure. Christ fought the battle through to the end. How many men had stopped short, and thus had not felt the full extent of the bitterness. When a man was overwhelmed with some great bitterness, or was alone with a mighty sin or temptation, then he might realize how near Christ is. In the desert and the garden Christ was alone, and He then felt the awful, bitter experience of what temptation was. To Him, who could sympathize through being a sufferer, the sinner should make known his suffering, and if he placed his full trust in the Divine grace he would certainly find favor. The preacher urged his hearers to take comfort in the Christian faith and walk with the aid of Christ. Then would they become more than conquerors, and partake of His triumphs, finally sharing with Him in the eternal glory.

In Lee county, Miss., on Saturday night last, Richard J. Barum, his wife and two children and three negro boys were murdered and their bodies burned. No clue to the murderer.

In Plainfield, N. J., yesterday Rachel Coward, charged with killing Charles Ten Broeck near that place in May last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Illinois is in the happy condition of having no State debt. The Auditor in his biennial report states that after the first of January the debt of the State will be $1,450,000, payable at intervals during the next three or four years. He adds that the income of the State from the Illinois Central Railroad will be amply sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues and the principal as it falls due.


**Ho! for Sussman's!!**

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

*Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.*

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. 1-f.

**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.

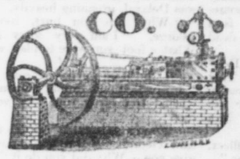
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

2oct 1f MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

**FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS**

**CO.**



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.

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 24.

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. may16

P