THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 21, 1875.

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Congresman Speer, of the Huntingdon district, has introduced a bill for the repeal of the duty on friction matches. Let the law compelling stamping of checks also be repealed—it is both a bother and a nuisance.

They have now identified the horse which the abductors of Charley Ross drove; they have shot the abductors of Charley, and next—the intelligence will come that Charley himself has not yet been found.

It is rumored—and is highly probable—that Mr. Wallace, if elected to the U. S. Senate—will not resign his seat in the state senate before the 4th of March, in which event there would be no election for state senator before next Nov.

On 12, in the lower house, at Harrisburg, resolutions were adopted censuring president Grant for the outrage committed against the state of Louisiana. Many other state legislatures have passed similar resolutions, and governors have sent in special messages arraigning the president for his unlawful action.

From the resolution of the Democratic Standing Committee, published in another column, it will be seen that the late Dem. Co. Convention is to re-assemble on Feb. 2, to nominate a candidate for Assembly; also that on Saturday preceding, 30 Jan., the democratic voters will meet at the places for holding elections to re-instruct the delegates. Remember, then, democrats, Saturday 30 inst., you can instruct your delegates whom to support for Assembly. Be at your post on that day—it is important. The legislature is close, and we must have a good and true representative at Harrisburg.

The more Grant's Louisiana outrage is received in detail, the blacker becomes his crime against the country. Besides taking possession of the state house and dispersing the legally elected and organized legislature with the bayonet—because it was democratic—a later account shows what other means were ready for bloody work and destruction, viz:

"During the day and about the hour of the assembling of the Legislature the guns of the flag-ship were loaded, manned and pointed in the direction of the State-House! So you see every appliance of the General Government, everything at Kellogg's command, was employed to prevent the organization of the House in the interests of the Democrats. It is the impression here that the first step towards imperialism has been made. The people are stunned. They see, for the second time in two years, the fruits of a fair victory at the polls snatched from their hands by Federal intervention. They see, and I might almost say they feel, the Federal bayonets at their throats, and—they know of no present redress."

When we think of the overwhelming victory achieved by the democrats in Louisiana, on the same day that New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and a score of other states routed Grantism, it will make any true patriot's blood boil to read of the outrage against a sovereign state to defeat the will of its people, without the semblance of law. It is too much to ask freemen to submit to such things.

Here is something that may interest Supervisors everywhere. Persons sustaining losses on account of the bad condition of roads, can recover damages. A case of the kind occured in Union county, which is related by the Telegraph as follows: On or about the 4th ult., Mr. J. E. Buoy, of Limestone twp., whilst driving on the highway along Penns Creek, met with an accident, by reason of the bad condition of the road, his horse falling down an embankment, into the creek, and was drowned. He immediately made complaint to the Supervisors of said township, Messrs. Jas. Crossgrove and Daniel Smith, putting his damages at $100. Failing to pay the same, suit was brought and the case tested before Esq., Getgen on Monday week, F. J. R. Zeller, of Snyder Co., appearing as counsel for Pl'ff. Decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Buoy, the Justice awarding him $50 damages.

The National House of Representatives on 7th passed the Senate finance bill by a vote of 136 yeas to 99 nays, and it now only needs the President's signature to become a law. That it accords with his views and will receive his approval there is no doubt. The leading features of the bill are *First.* Free banking. *Second.* The retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to eighty per cent. of the new national notes issued, until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $3,000,000, after which no further reduction of the greenbacks is to take place. *Third.* The withdrawal and destruction of the fractional currency and the substitution of silver coin, the arrangement to go into effect as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to use the surplus money for supplying the silver coin, and if this is not sufficient, to sell the requisite amount of bonds of the new series to obtain the funds for that purpose. *Fourth.* Removing the charge for the coinage of gold at the several mints. *Fifth.* The resumption of specie payments, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1879.

The democratic standing committee which met at Bellefonte, on Saturday last, to take action relative to calling a convention to make nominations for the pending special election, resolved that the former instructions were not binding beyond the convention held in August, and that the different districts are empowered to send their delegates to the special convention with new instructions. This action is proper and sensible, and can not fail to be satisfactory to the people, as it puts the matter into their own hands. Interested ones who are afraid of the people may not like this.

Francis Kernan, democrat, will be the next U. S. Senator from New York. Mr. Kernan is an able man, and New York will be well represented.

Andy Johnson, it now seems certain, will be elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

Gen. Frank M. Cockrell, democrat, will be elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, in place of Schurz. Hope he will prove as able as Schurz.

Pinchback, mulatto, has been elected U. S. Senator, by the Sheridan legislature of Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

The report of the sub-committee on Louisiana affairs is laid before the public, and as the work of three Congressmen who personally investigated the condition of the State, and whose ability and impartiality are not to be questioned, it will have great weight. It is, indeed, the only authoritative and trustworthy statement of Louisiana affairs that has yet been made, and in many essential points contradicts the information on which the President based his message. So great is the contradiction that it is almost safe to suppose that if the report had been given to Congress early in the week that message in its present shape could never have appeared. What Congress will do with it, it is impossible to say, but the country will accept it as the vindication of Louisiana.

We will publish this report in the Reporter next week—and as it comes from two republicans and one democrat, who were appointed on account of their high standing, we ask for it the attentive perusal of every republican as well as of democrats.

CROMWELL AND SHERIDAN.

Cromwell, the night after his soldiers had expelled the objectionable members from the house of commons, in 1648:

"I knew nothing of those late proceedings, but since the work has been done, I am glad of it, and will endeavor to maintain it."

Sheridan to Belknap after his soldiers had forcibly ejected the democratic members from the house of representatives in New Orleans, in 1875:

"I was not in command of this department until nine o'clock at night on the 4th instant, but I fully endorse and am willing to be held responsible for acts of the military as conservators of the public peace on that day."

History brands Cromwell as a military usurper. What is Sheridan?

WALLACE THE CAUCUS NOMINEE.

Wm. A. Wallace, on last Thursday, received the democratic caucus nomination for U. S. Senator. This is equivalent to his election, unless two or three democrats should prove treacherous on 19th, when the election takes place. There is no fear of this, however, and we look upon Mr. Wallace's election as certain, since his vote in caucus was so large.

Following is the result of the first ballot in caucus:

Wallace	100
Clymer	14
Black	8

Six of the members who supported Mr. Black changed their votes in favor of Mr. Wallace, thus making the final result as follows:

Wallace	106
Clymer	14
Black	2

LOUISIANA.

Washington, D. C., January 16.—The report of the special committee of the House of Representatives on the true condition of affairs in Louisiana, published in full here to-day and throughout the country, is pronounced the cap-stone of the refutation to the long column of slanders and falsehoods by which the President, and more latterly his satrap, General Sheridan, have maintained the authority of the Kellogg usurpation. The character of the sub-committee is so high in both political parties—Messrs. Foster, Phelps on one hand and Mr. Potter on the other—that no one has been found to-day who doubts the absolute truth of their statements. The report has had the effect even in a day to create quite a revolution of sentiment among the supporters and adherents of the Administration who favor fair play rather than fraud and violence in the Louisiana situation. They find that there is absolutely no defence to be made of the Returning Board which cheated the Conservatives out of the control of the Legislature by the fabricated accounts of intimidation in the Parish of Rapides, while many of them now swell the tide of indignation at the course of the Federal troops in perpetuating the infamy by force of arms. The Administration is exceedingly anxious that the rest of the Republican members of the committee should go to New Orleans and take testimony, to see if this report cannot be impeached or mollified some way in the interests of the Radical party.

Assembly.

We are authorized to announce B. F. Philips, of Aaronsburg, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the usages of democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.—*Mr. Kurtz*—I was pleased to see Hon. Sam'l Gilliland recommended in last week's Reporter, for Assembly. He is a common man and the friend of the common classes and seems to be the choice of the people generally. He is a gentleman of large intelligence, good judgment, and no more upright citizen can be found in the county. He is not a beging office-seeker, but will serve the people if they call upon him. Let us have the old-fashioned, upright men as our lawmakers, and the public will have better servants. POTTER.

A SOUND WORD OF ADVICK.—*Hon F. Kurtz—Dear Sir.* As it becomes our duty to elect a man to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented S. S. Wolf we should certainly be very cautions, and endeavor to get a good man—a man of sound principles, honest and upright in all his actions, one in whom the democracy of Centre county can place implicit confidence, and who is willing to serve the people and work for the general welfare of his constituents. Sometimes men are aspiring to office who are so selfish that when they fail in their efforts, they will either go back on their former friends or else talk of coming before the people as independent candidates, or if not independant candidates, they become so lukewarm on the subject of politics that you scarcely think they had ever been candidates for office, and sometimes even throw barriers in the way of their successful competitors in order to defeat them, and perhaps for the sake of having a little revenge, will vote for a republican, or an independent candidate rather than for the regular nominee of their own party. Such men I do think should not be nominated. In the first place, you cannot trust them. In the second place, they do not hesitate to sacrifice their word and honor in order to accomplish their own selfish aims. Now I would say, fellow Democrats, let us always nominate men who are not so over anxious for office, but who are willing to serve providing the people say so, and moreover who are willing to fall in ranks as privates and help to fight and gain the victory in case they should be defeated in the nomination.

Such men we can trust, such men I consider true to their pledges, and such men deserve our united support. I do hope, fellow Democrats, the day is at hand when the people shall select the candidates, and not the candidates going to every nook and corner in the county, and by fair promises, and perhaps dishonest pledges persuade the people to support them. Let us be honest in politics as well as in all our other actions, and no doubt the party will prosper and our country will be the better for it. A DEMOCRAT.

FROM HARRISBURG—WALLACE ELECTED.

Wm. A Wallace was elected U. S. Senator on Tuesday.

Mr. Fagan, democratic member of the House, from Philadelphia, died on Monday at Harrisburg.

A writ has been issued for holding a special election in Centre Co., on 16 of February.

GRANT'S PLOT EXPOSED.

The World's Washington, correspondent, a few days ago, made the following revelations:

A disgusted Republican Senator, sickened by Lieutenant-General Sheridan's brutal suggestion that he be left to deal with the "banditti" of New Orleans, has let the cat out of the caucus bag. The reason for the protracted deliberations of the Senate caucus is now made plain. Grant has all along been master of the situation, but refused to come to terms with the Senators unless they came into his policy, and supported his third-term pretensions. Kellogg was duly instructed by Williams to postpone action of the Returning Board until the Senate was definitely heard from. Williams conducted all the negotiations, and told the Senators plainly that their tenure of power depended entirely on Grant. In this position he was ardently backed up by the carpet-bag Senators. Grant's ultimatum was simply "duck or no dinner." He said, in effect, "Support me for a third term and I keep your party in power. Refuse to support me, and I will let up on the Southern whites and overboard you go. You cannot be President, any of you, for I mean to be that myself. But you can stay as you are, provided you support me." Morton and Logan kicked against this for a good while, but finally yielded. Conkling surrendered at once. The nomination by Grant of some Liberal Republicans to important offices hurried the caucus proceedings, and the programme was finally adopted.

It is as follows:

1. Third term for Grant.
2. Civil Rights bill signed by Grant.
3. Sherman's Finance bill accepted both by Congress and the Executive.
4. Money put where it will do most good under pretense of favoring transportation schemes.
5. A new war in the South to compel Grant's re-election.

It was thought the action of the Returning Board would provoke the White League to violence; but Grant had private advises to the contrary. Hence Sheridan was sent to New Orleans. The object here was two fold—to drive Louisiana into insurrection and to mortify Sherman into resigning. His present position is dangerous to Caesar's plots and plans. But Sherman cannot be got to resign. He has quite as much "stick" in him as Stanton had, and Grant will find he has crossed the rubicon in vain.

Another correspondent relating how the plot was thickening says:

The attempt of Secretary Belknap, through his mouth-piece, Senator West, to make it appear that General Sherman was not ignored in the sending of Sheridan to New Orleans, was unsuccessful. It could not have been otherwise. It is notorious that for months past General Sherman has not only been ignored with regard to official matters which by right should have been laid before him, but has been treated with marked disrespect; and this with a view to forcing him to resign, that Sheridan may be appointed General of the Army. If this plot succeeds the headquarters of the army will again be established to the capital, whence General Sherman was driven because he refused to be a party to this war upon the South, long meditated and now inaugurated in Louisiana. The semi-official announcements that in the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday last the conduct of Sheridan was fully approved, did not suffice, and Secretary Belknap was impelled to lay before the public his telegrams to Sheridan. Fearing his first telegram was not explicit enough to reach the comprehension of Sheridan's befuddled intellect, he forwarded a second despatch, covering future as well as past acts, in these words:

Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious.

If these words mean anything, their object is to encourage Sheridan to pursue the incendiary line of policy outlined in his despatches to the Secretary. The labors of the Secretary of War do not stop here, however. He is in daily attendance at the Senate, urging on the Radicals of that body and shamelessly attempting to lobby away the liberties of the American people. Attorney-General Williams, with his slander-mill, steps to the rear and the Secretary of War comes boldly to the front, as the stage manager of what Grant purposes shall be a bloody drama.

The Senate, by the opposition of its leaders to Mr. Thurman's resolution, stands fully committed to the policy of Grant and Sheridan. The House has not yet met the issue squarely, though Mr. McKee, a carpet-bagger from Mississippi, was outspoken enough yesterday, but it has not condemned the Louisiana outrage, and thus tacitly acquiesces in it.

GOV. TILDEN ON THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Gov. Tilden, on Tuesday of last week sent a special message to the New York legislature, relative to Grant's crime against Louisiana, which is so plain, sound and logical, that no fairminded men will dispute the governor's reasoning. Gov. Tilden says:

On your reassembling I deem it to be my duty to invite your attention to grave events which have transpired in our sister State of Louisiana. The interval of your adjournment has afforded you an opportunity to receive statements of parties concerned in those occurrences, particularly that of Lieutenant General Sheridan in his official report to the Secretary of War, dated January 8, 1875. You are now enabled to know with certainty all the facts necessary to form a just and deliberate judgment as to the nature of the principal acts which have created so much public excitement. According to the official report of Gen. Sheridan United States soldiers entered the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana while that body was in session, and removed from it five of its members. The pretexts for that act are:

First. That it was done under directions from the Governor of the State recognized by the President.

Second. The persons removed had been illegally seated, and had no legal right to be there.

Third. Fear existed in the mind of General Sheridan that in some undefined contingency violence might happen.

With respect to the first and second of these pretexts, it is a decisive answer that the Louisiana House of Representatives had by the constitution of that State exclusive judgment of the right of its members to seats; that its judgment is subject to no review by any judicial authority, still less by the Governor or by officers of the United States army; that its judgment in favor of these members, thus partly reviewed, is binding in law and conclusive upon the Governor and Lieutenant General Sheridan, and upon everybody else. In respect to the third pretext, the fear in the mind of Lieutenant General Sheridan of possible future violence, when no violence really existed, is not only no lawful occasion, but even no excuse for an invasion of the right of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to judge for itself of the title to seats of its own members. Interference by United States soldiers is not only unlawful, but it was without color of legality. It was an act of naked physical force in violation of the laws and the constitution of Louisiana and of the laws and Constitution of the United States. There is a case of a disputed seat in the Senate of this State now pending, and another was determined at the last session. The transaction in Louisiana is as if, at the instance of the Governor of this State, General Hancock or any officer specially deputed by the President commanding in this department should send a file of Federal soldiers and remove the incumbent to whom the seat has been adjudged by the Senate. That disorders have formerly existed in Louisiana makes no difference, for the laws to which the President and Congress are parties recognize the complete restoration of her autonomy. The right of her legislative bodies to determine the title of their members is as perfect and absolute as the right of the Assembly or the Senate of New York. The animus of the transaction as indicated by the correspondence between Lieutenant General Sheridan and the Secretary of War is infinitely worse than the transaction itself. On the day after this event Lieutenant General Sheridan sent a despatch proposing that a class of citizens, indefinite in numbers and descriptions, should be declared, either by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to be banditti, and then intimated his purpose to try them and execute them by military commission. On the next day General Belknap, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to General Sheridan that "The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course." The nature of the acts thus proposed by the second officer in command of the army of the United States, and thus adopted and sanctioned by the President and his constitutional advisers, is plainly declared by the common law in the recent case of "The Queen against Nelson." The present Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the charge to the grand jury, declared that, supposing there is no jurisdiction at all, that the whole proceeding is *coram non judice*; that the judicial functions are exercised by persons who have no judicial authority or power, and a man's life is taken—that is murder, for murder is putting a man to death without a justification, or without any of those mitigating circumstances which reduce the crime of murder to one of a lower degree. * * * *

New York, first of the Commonwealths of the American Union in population and resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, a dignity, and a solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States, and of the people of our whole country with the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict. She should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing civil liberty and the personal rights of individuals, of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom, and of reasserting the supremacy of the civil authorities over military power throughout the Republic. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

In England the day was once observed with much interest and fervor; but of late the celebration there, as in this country, has dwindled to the mere anonymous sending of epistolary pleasantries in prose or verse. Valentine parties have recently come into vogue here, and when the guests enter into the spirit of them, these are really very entertaining. They are conducted in two ways. The hostess invites her friends, expecting each to send at least one valentine, original verses of a humorous or bantering sort being most desirable. The writer, who need not reveal his or her name beforehand, even to the hostess, must indicate whether the missives are intended for gentlemen or ladies, the hostess, addressing them as she chooses, without knowing their contents. The other way is for the hostess to furnish to each of her guests a list of those expected, thereby giving them an opportunity to write their valentines to particular persons. The valentines should be sent to her before the party, and she should be careful to provide herself with a few extra ones for such of her guests as may have been overlooked. When the guests have assembled, the lady of the house produces the valentines, and delivers them, one at a time, the recipients being compelled to read them aloud, for the benefit of the company. Some of the missives will be so pertinent, and others so inapt, that they cannot fail to be amusing. If one guest finds himself good-humoredly laughed at, he has the satisfaction of laughing at others in turn, so that any petty feeling of annoyance that may be experienced will be dispelled and forgotten in the general merriment.

Persons sometimes, in sending valentines, make the innovation of inclosing gifts of small value, coupled with such graceful phrases as will insure the acceptance of the gift. Others take advantage of the occasion to give presents of considerable worth to people in humble circumstances, to whom charity could not be offered. Thus the memory of the geniel St. Valentine may be perpetuated, not only by social pleasures, but by positive practical good.—*"Home and Society;" Scribner for Feb.*

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Scranton, January 14.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National bank of Carbondale, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock to-day, while the teller G. D. Couch, and a clerk were absent at dinner, leaving only the cashier, James Stott, in the bank. Mr. Stott is quite an old man and suffers from ill health and is very feeble. Two men came in a front door of the bank and one of them asked for the change of a five dollar bill Mr. Stott stooped down to comply with the request when the man reached over, grabbed his head and pinned it to the desk while his companion jumped over and bound and gagged him. They then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about $10,000, but fortunately overlooked a package containing $15,000. They were disturbed by a woman coming to the front door and escaped by the back door, crossing the river on the ice, and were seen to enter a sleigh and drive off. It is thought, however they did not go far before secreting themselves, and at 1,40 two men were arrested on suspicion and are having a hearing.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association meets in Harrisburg on the 27th inst.

A clerk named Wilson, is missing from his home in Williamsburg, Blair county.

Mr. Bryan, an old and respectable citizen of Alexandria, died on Monday the 4th inst.

Capt. James Bell, a prominent resident of Tyrone, Blair county, died recently.

A GREAT STRIKE IMPENDING.

Hazelton, Penn, Jan. 11—A conference between delegates of the miners and operators took place here to-day. The delegates represented the Hollywood, Minersville, Highland, Jeddo, Humbolt, Harleigh, Beaver Medow, Ebervale, Mount Pleasant, Hazelton, Stockton, Upper Lehigh, Eckley, Yorktown, Lattimer, Jeansville, Beaver Brook, Buck Mountain, Audenried and Driffden Mines. These delegates represented 6,000 men, and the total number to be affected by a suspension will amount to 20,000 along the line of the Lehigh River and Central Railroad in the Lehigh region. All the delegates expressed great opposition to the proposed basis, and a determination was expressed to hold out against it.

The miners resolved that there should be an open meeting between the delegates and the operators, and a circular was adopted addressed to the operators, showing the fallacy of the argument that the cost of living had declined to ante-war prices, asserting that the cost of living now was from 85 to 45 per cent beyond the prices of 1860, and that wages though apparently a little more are actually less sufficient to provide the necessaries and comforts of life than fifteen years ago. The following extract will indicate its temper:

We include comforts, because we do believe that men who labor in the sweat of their brows, and who daily and hourly imperil their lives, have a right to at least the crumbs which fall from the tables of those who are enriched by their labors. We have serious doubts that arguments of any kind will have much influence with these gentlemen. By the attitude they assumed at the last conference they seemed to be willing to let the convention force itself upon them; but we will faithfully try to convince these gentlemen, and the people at large will at least see that our demands are reasonable, and that the refusal to accede is rather based on the tyranny and force of capital than on fair and equitable dealing. Living costs twice as much now; but there is still another serious matter under consideration. We have learned to live; we have learned to send our children to school instead of making them work in tender youth, to assist their fathers to earn bread for the family. Why ask a reduction in the wages of poor laborers to increase your wealth? Why should not Richards be asked to reduce exorbitant tolls, and the coal companies to reduce their princely dividends?

Gentlemen, be just; consider the poor families of your workmen; consider that you are rich and we are poor; consider the future; consider eternity, and we are not afraid that you will speak any more about reducing the wages of your laborers.

A secret session of operators took place, the proceedings of which are unknown, but the result is known to be a persistence in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Dec. 31. At the opening of the meeting of the miners and operatives, Mr. Pardee spoke for the operatives, and Mr. Williams followed for the miners. The circular was then read by President McGarvey of the Miners' Benevolent Association, and he in conclusion told the operatives that the miners had come together, and the unanimous result was that they refused to accept the offer of the operators, but said the miners would agree to a suspension of the operators for one month. The meeting finally adjourned, subject to the call by the members of both committees. The general feeling is that there will be a great strike, even worse than that of 1869.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic majority of the House held a caucus on Monday afternoon 4th. The chairman was Mr. James S. Lusk, of Butler, and the secretaries W. P. Withington, of Northumberland, J. Miles Jamison, of Bucks, and T. F. Miller, of Philadelphia. Candidates were named for Speaker, and S. F. Patterson, of Allegheny, was nominated by 82 votes as against 18 for W. Cooper Talley, of Delaware, and 5 for F. W. Gunster, of Luzerne. The nomination of Mr. Patterson was made unanimous. The candidates for Chief Clerk were: Adam Woolever of Lehigh, George McGowan of Philadelphia, H. J. McAteer of Huntingdon, Charles B. Brockway of Columbia, Charles King of Schuylkill, R. Brown of Clarion, and William P. Furey of Philadelphia.

The first ballot was: Woolever, 44, McGowan, 17; McAteer, 20; Brockway, 5; King, 2; Brown, 16, and Furey, 2. The second ballot was: Woollever, 63; McGowan, 16, McAteer, 13; Brockway, 3, and Brown, 11. Mr. Woolever was accordingly nominated for Chief Clerk, and was elected next day. It was agreed to appoint a committee of twenty-one to name the remaining officers of the House, and this committee met in the evening and were occupied to a late hour. Among the nominations were those of Elbridge McConkey for Resident Clerk in place of John Smull, and of Mr. Herbert, of Mercer, for Reading Clerk. The above caucus nominees were all elected by the House next day.

Senator Cutler of Erie, was elected Speaker *pro tem*, of the Senate, and will administer the office until January 19, when Lieutenant Governor Latta will preside.

The Republican majority of the Senate will alter the rules of that body so that the standing committee will be elected instead of appointed by the presiding officer. An anonymous circular has been prepared and distributed by those who oppose William A. Wallace for united States Senator. It was sent from Columbia county, and is not regarded of any particular weight. It quotes from the constitution to prove that a State Senator cannot be legally elected to any other position during his term, but it does not appear that there is anything to prevent a State Senator from resigning one office before he assumes another. Mr. Wallace is still regarded as the most prominent candidate.

The Beecher-Tilton trial in Brooklyn on 12, attracted the usual crowd. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his wife and son, and Assistant Pastor Halliday occupied seats behind their counsel. Mr. Moulton and and Mr. Tilton had seats on either side of ex-Judge Fullerton. Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington came in with Judge Morse and Ira Wheeler, and took positions behind Mr. Hill. Public curiosity was raised to the highest pitch by their appearance. Mr. Morris continued his opening speech and had not concluded at the adjournment.

Mr. Morris towards the close read the following letter, which he said Mr. Beecher in his agony had drawn up, and would have sent to Plymouth Church but for Moulton's intervention.

May 31, 1873.

To the Trustees of Plymouth Church:

I tender herewith my resignation of the sacred ministry of Plymouth Church. For two years I have stood with great sorrow among you in order to shield from shame a certain household, but a recent publication makes this no longer feasible. I resign my ministry.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SHERIDAN AS A MILITARY DESPOT.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Gen. Sheridan has sent the following despatch:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MO.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., JAN. 5, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War,

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Missisippi, and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them bandit[i], they could be tried by a military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, also more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the county, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. General U. S. A.

The city is very quiet to-day; no unusual demonstration in any quarter. The military still occupy the State House.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Williamsport, January 8.—The state grange of patrons of husbandry, in session here all week, closed their proceedings to-night. About two thousand persons were present. Much business was transacted of interest to the farming class.

STEAMER LOST—26 PERSONS DROWNED.

London January 10.—The Steamer Kathleen Mary from Odessa for Falmouth has been lost at sea and 26 persons drowned.

RELIGION OUTSIDE OF SELF.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage preached in the Fifth Avenue Babtist Church on "Personal Religion in its relations to Domestic Life, Business, and Politics." His text was; "Ye are the salt of the earth." Mathew v., 13.

Salt, said Dr. Armitage, is not only a preventive against corruption and an element of nutrition, but an active force of preservation. It is used, therefore, in the text to indicate the sanitary power of the love of the people of God. As salt gives savor and preserves, so the deciples of Christ may by their holy examples of life preserve all from the polution of sin. As salt imparts its sanitary properties to other bodies, so our personal religion should be imparted to others. This is the idea of the text. It is not the salt of man or of a community, but of the whole earth. The piety of the world is its salt. It is good in times like these to look broadly at things. for the tendency of political and religious thought to-day is in the direction of individualization. Much of the political and religious preaching of the day seems to countenance the maxim: "Every man for himself." But there is another side to life that needs to be expanded, namely, that individual interests are identical with universal interests. It is impossible to convert the world until every man in it is converted. One cannot get along without the others. So in a school, those in advance are retarded by the ones behind. The scholar must wait for the dunce. Some say, "What is it to me that men a thousand miles away, or even in the next street, are ignorant and superstitious? I am not." But it is something to you. You can never be perfect while they are imperfect. The man who contributes to the universal well-being advances his own best interests. Christian life is well illustrated by the growth of a tree. In its first stage of existance it is only a seed, utterly self-contained. When it breaks the ground and begins to grow, it looks to be in sympathy with all around it. It is now in the stage of preparation. While its branches are spreading wider, its roots and stem are growing stronger, to prepare it to stand up against the storm. The most widely branching tree has also the strongest roots. It takes and it gives out equally. When in nature we have the sublime form of receiving we have also the sublime form of giving. So it should be with personal religion. The religion of Jesus Christ manifests itself always in the person. The cry, "What shall I do to be saved?" is the first manifestation of Christian life. The soul cries to be satisfied. But, as a child, when it sees the smile of affection it is attracted and interested, and begins to develope. The tree of life grows through the family to the national, and through the national to the universal; theerfore it is that Jesus Christ likens the Kingdom of God to a grain of mustard seed, which, being put in the earth, grows into a great tree, and the fowls of the air seek shelter in its branches. As long as the religious life expresses itself in mere self-concern it is weak, narrow and in the first stage of existance. When a man becomes wrapped up in himself religiously he is a religious epicure. To be crucified with Christ does not mean simply to watch the crucifixion, or to accept it as a historical fact. The chief question must not be only, "Where shall I obtain good?" but that which grows out of it: "How shall I do good?" A Christian should not ask to be shown to all the good he can get, but to lead into the mystery of Christ's death. As long as the spiritual life is concerned only with itself it will be stunted, feeble, and shut out from light and air. A self-induegent or self-opinionated man can never be spiritual. Selfishness must sink itself into truth. There must be fasting from our own will in order that God's will may be done.

Take your personal religion out of yourself and put it into your domestic life. The nation recruits itself in our homes. The home is the nursery of ideas, sentiments, and feelings. If ideas are not born at home, they are brought home to be nursed—one of the two. There must be one of the family in whom all trust—one will before which all other wills will bow. Home without unity is not home. It is a mere lodging-house full of discension and unhappiness. The family must be the nursery, then, of the religious life of its members. It should be filled with sunshine, in which the young life may bask and grow. The whole world has been divided into gardens for us to cultivate. By cultivating our own garden we cultivate the entire world. When we have cleared our own garden of rubish and made it bloom there, we look with kindly interest over the wall at our neighbor's, to see that it blooms too. The man who builds up his own character cares about the character of others. The salt is in him in atom, and he sends it out to all the world in mass. Parents are responsible for the form of family life. They must fill home with love. A man who is magisterial in his home cannot expect to win the love of his child. He cannot be fatherly until he is childlike. Children cannot feel too much the organic unity of the family. The whole home training of the child is to fit him for the wider society of the business world. The anxiety of many fathers to save their children from the cares of the business world by endowing them with a competency is as much cruelty as it is to endow a church. In both cases the endowment results in a demoralization. Toil and difficulty are necessary to the training of man. Parents wish to guard their children from temptation, but he will never know that he is a man until he has faced and overcome it. Every man should have a business. Every man has a divine calling, partly conscious and partly latent, and by this he ministers to the body politic. Besides this, every Christian man has another higher calling in the Lord Jesus. Both spring from the grain of salt in his being.

If a man goes into the lowest calling of life he takes the higher with him, and it elevates his work. The maker of boots who is a true Christian will make better boots than if he were not a Christian. He will not deceive his customers. This is applicable to every sphere of life. The spirit of Christ in a man exalts him in every way. "Business is business" is a maxim that is made to excuse every sort of bad method. But a man should admit no principle in business which is not safe in domestic life. It is a mistake that business cannot be carried on on principles every way justifiable. What a terrible fallacy is this that the first thing is to succeed, and the second to do right. The order of true manhood is always to do right first. In doing this, a man may fail in the eyes of the world, but he will succeed before God. In the world's eyes no man ever made such a terrible failure as did Jesus Christ, but yet what a sublime success was his! It is impossible to carry religion into business by hanging up texts on the office wall and scanning them over as it were in school. What is needed is the Spirit of God, not the power of memory. It must inform a man's whole business life. In this sense an unconscious is better than a conscious religious life. You can't have a conscious Christianity and be just the best Christian you ought to be. In proportion as the business world is ruled by the principle of every man for himself it will go to ruin. Why is business stagnated to-day? Because it has been done on the principle of selfishness. Other reasons may be given by the business man or the politician, but from a moral and religious point of view, it is certain that no healthy business can be conducted on the principle of selfishness. Why do not men invest their money in business? Because public confidence is shaken. Men don't trust one another any longer, for they have been taught fearful lessons of selfishness. Take pleasure and see its results anywhere else—in the family—in the social relations of life. It would destroy all peace and happiness. It must be kept out of business too. Let business be done on the basis of commercial integrity. There may be failures, but martyrs are needed in business. Every Christian man is bound to be a political man as much as he is to be a religious man. The time is come when in choosing our legislators we should go back to the question: "Is he a man of God?" The conclusion of the whole matter is that as part of the subject which points toward the cosmopolitan. There was no selfishness in Christ, and we can't afford to have it. This religious life manifests it-self first in the person, and springs up through all the relations of life until it includes the whole universe. It makes the business circle honorable, the family beautiful and true, and the person robust and unselfish. The true Christian man is as cosmolopolitan as Christ.

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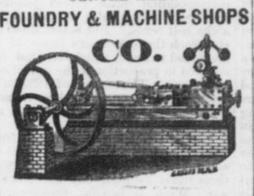

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NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Jacob Neese, committee of Elizabeth Gentzel a Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be confirmed at January Term next, if there be no sufficient reason shown to the contrary.

Dec. 10. 3t AARON WILLIAMS,
Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the unders