THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 18, 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.

Tuesday's election returns, so far as received, will be found on next page.

C. W. Jones, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator from Florida. This is another democratic gain.

Do not spit in an old lady's face nor slap her on both cheeks. Anthony Price did this for Cath. Friesse, of Baltimore, and the jury brought in a verdict for her for $2,000 damages. She might stand another ear-boxing for that price.

Mr. Dawes is engaged in putting the tariff bill in shape. It increases the tax on whisky thirty cents a gallon; sugar at a small increase; abolishes the stamps on checks, but does not restore the duty on tea and coffee; repeals the ten per cent. reduction.

On last Saturday morning, 13, the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero in different parts of the state of New York. In some parts of Maine on the same morning, the thermometer stood 40 below and mercury congealed.

On the third-term question on Monday Mr. Speer, a Democrat, moved a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the house the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic; is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred in itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country. It was voted down by the Radicals.

The two houses of congress, says the Patriot, have each passed a civil rights bill. The senate bill lies on the table of the house, and the house bill on the table of the senate. The latter bill is the same which has been published and commented upon frequently in the columns of the Patriot, with the clause making mixed schools compulsory stricken out. It provides for the enforcement by pains and penalties of the full and equal enjoyment on the part of negroes of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of hotels, railroads, steamboats, stage coaches and other public conveyances of travel, and also of theatres and other places of public amusement, etc., etc., subject only to such limitations and conditions as are now established by law. Exclusive cognizance of the violation of the law is given to federal courts.

The senate bill is different from the house bill in its subject matter, though not greatly divergent in its general scope. Both bills may yet fail, from the refusal of either house to pass the bill of the other or to arrange in conference the points of difference. In the house the civil rights bill had to be acted upon. It blocked the way to other legislation, and was disposed of in its order. The republican leaders may think it advisable to leave the civil rights legislation in this straddled shape, trusting to what they have done in each house separately to hold the negro vote, and putting upon the next congress the responsibility of its permanent defeat. A few days will determine their policy.

TAXATION.

"It becomes necessary to raise an increased public revenue by additional taxation. The national expenditure is very much greater, it appears, than the national income. In the case of a private individual, who was thus 'outrunning the constable,' the obvious remedial action would be to bring the outlay down within the limits of the income, and a general reduction of the whole establishment would be the obvious beginning." Thus starts out an editorial in Forney's Press, a warm Grant organ. It is a significant admission, and one that has poor comfort for the tax-ridden citizen in these hard times. The Grant administration is living far beyond its large income, and necessaries are to be taxed to raise something like an additional $40,000,000. Why not cut down the salaries,—Grant's not excepted—and lessen the number who are feeding and fattening at the public crib? Sugar is to have an additional tax; tea, tobacco, and whiskey, and other articles the same, because they will not practice economy at Washington. While the farmers are getting only starvation prices for their grain, this congress finds it necessary to put an additional tax on every "chaw" of tobacco he takes, on every cup of tea he drinks, and on every spoonful of sugar with which he sweetens it, but not a single effort to cut down the congressmen's big pay or lop off the president's doubled salary or lessen the horde of office holders.

REPORT IN PINCHBACK'S FAVOR.

Washington, February 8.—The Senate Committee on Elections reported late this afternoon in favor of admitting Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana on a prima facie case. The report is signed by only four of the nine members of the committee, and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, very properly made the point of order that it was not the majority report of the committee. Mr. Morton said it was the majority of a quorum of seven members, and the presiding officer, Mr. Anthony, ruled it in order. The fact, however, is palpable to all that five of the nine members of the committee are opposed to Pinchback's admission. Mr. Morton has simply taken advantage of Mr. Carpenter's absence to force this partisan course on the Senate. The report recognizes the validity of the Kellogg usurpation, and is the first of a series of Radical measures which are to be forced through the Senate.

The New England Sovereigns of Industry are purchasing at least 10,000 barrels of flour per month, directly from mills owned by the grangers. The average saving is about $1,50 per barrel, or $15,000.

The President has decided to convene the Senate in extra session on the 4th of March to consider the provisions of the new Hawaiian treaty.

The joint committee of the Senate and House Republican caucus have agreed upon a measure to secure an increase of Federal power in the South. It provides that the President shall have the power to suspend the Habeas Corpus act in the South whenever in his judgment such a proceeding may be necessary.

It is alleged that the President's message on Arkansas affairs was written at the request of Boss Shepherd in behalf of Powell Clayton and the railroad bond-jobbers, whose schemes Governor Garland opposes.

THE RESULT.

The result of last Tuesday's election in this county, for a member of the House, offers food for reflection. Pennsvalley—the section that casts the democratic majority, and without whose vote no democrat ever was or can be elected in this county—has shown signs of faltering. The vote for our nominee, Mr. Alexander, is so far from what it should be, that it is time to halt and look for the cause of it among Pennsvalley democrats who never before, not even in the days of know-nothingism, were known to falter, although there were occasions when our people felt as though they had not been fairly dealt with in the making of nominations and on account of impositions practiced by politicians on the Bellefonte side. Always true, save last Tuesday, to the nomination, — the causes and charges against our nominee, upon which democrats justify their action, it is useless for us to refer to now, rather prefering to leave this unpleasant matter to the voters themselves, much deploring the loss of a democratic member as we fear.

Mr. Alexander sustains an enviable character for uprightness, and his nomination was fairly made and thus he was entitled to the vote of every democrat—but unfortunately for him, his nomination was attributed to the work of a few men whose support every democratic candidate in the future will find it a burden when it comes to the polls. Wm. K. Alexander, of course, was not to blame for this, and the sins of others (friends) fell upon his shoulders to show the disfavor in which the latter stand with the mass of the democracy, and this, with exaggerated reports used against him, produced the much to be regretted result.

We are sorry for Mr. Alexander's defeat. We loose a member whose vote may be needed, and a radical will be counted against us instead. It is time for democrats who have the good of the party at heart, to turn their attention to the danger ahead and to the real causes that are producing a discontent among the rank and file which will prove fatal to our organization in this county, if the ulcer be not removed, and with which irritating cause there seems little prospect for that harmony so essential to success.

THE LAST ABYSS—A CORRUPTION FUND OF ELEVEN MILLIONS.

We present in another page, says the Sun, some documents and extracts from documents which shed a broad glare of light on the mysteries of Congressional legislation and the methods of the railway lobbies. They show that the long series of frightful exposures which stain the current history of American politics—Credit Mobilier, San Domingo, the Washington Ring, Pacific Mail—have only touched the surface of the hideous mass of corruptions which fester in and around Congress, pervading the whole atmosphere of the capital and polluting the country. They show that the ruling party is steeped and sodden in venality, rotten all through, and perishing of internal putrefaction.

The San Domingo investigation exhibited the President as the avowed chieftain of a huge Ring, whose rapacity would be satisfied with nothing less than the spoils of a tropical island. The Credit Mobilier revealed the chief officers of the two Houses, the chairmen of the principal committees, and the trusted party leaders in and out of Congress, basely prostituting themselves for a few hundreds. The Washington Ring included the Chief Magistrate of the nation, together with the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and a few humbler members, in conspiracy with a gang of wretched thieves to plunder the people of the District and the Treasury of the United States. The Pacific Mail shows the lobby swarming with greedy agents and rustling with greenbacks, counted out in immense piles; and now comes this long-hidden, nameless, monstrous crime of another continental railway to shock and shame us again.

If the documents we begin to print this morning do not startle the country like an explosion in the night, we may safely conclude that the moral sense is dead in the public breast, and the experiment of republican institutions near its final catastrophe. We offer here no synopsis of these extraordinary papers, and record none of the reflections which they provoke. We prefer that every citizen should read for himself and draw his own conclusions. We are sure that no honest man will rise from the perusal of this shameful page, torn from the secret history of Congress and the lobby, without an impulse to seize the scourge and drive the thieves from power.

The official records of this company and the correspondence of the parties concerned prove that about eleven millions of its securities were gravely and coolly set aside to form an enormous corruption fund whereby to purchase legislation, and were used as such. As an indication of the morals and methods prevailing at Washington, it is the most stupendous fact thus far developed.

Let the people understand and ponder the facts as they are set forth.

The result of Tuesday's election shows that the respectable portion of the democracy on the other side of the county, sympathized with their brethern on this side. We always believed that the conduct of certain desperate politicians and their doings did not have the approbation of the honest democrats on that side of the county, some of whom are of the purest and best men in the party. Now let the voice of the honest, sober, thinking rank and file be respected—they intend to be triffled with no longer.

Last Tuesday's result is a rebuke of those in the recent convention who led off for the "winning party" and called out the disgraceful closing scene to the disgust of the Pennsvalley delegates, whose decency led them to withdraw from it—and Tuesday's vote sustains the delegates who retired.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

London, February 13.—A special dispatch to the Echo from Paris says the greatest uneasiness prevails in that city in consequence of the political situation. The crisis is graver than ever. The chamber cannot make a constitution, and will not dissolve. President MacMahon wou'd have resigned if the senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The republicans will make no further concessions.

It is reported here that Mr. Enos Benfer of Centreville, Snyder Co., was frozen to death on Tuesday of last week, while hauling lumber from the mountains in the north-western part of this county to that place.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for military service, 10,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba.

As we go to press Alexander seems to be elected by about 60. Hope so.

RAPINE, BLOOD AND FIRE.

The card of the leading colored individuals, to which we called attention yesterday, is likely to stir up a decided feeling throughout the country. The N. Y. Tribune referring to it says:

If this means anything it means that in the event of the failure of Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, the colored people in the South would be justified in rising against the whites whom they are unable to defeat at the ballot-box and in avenging their wrongs by fire, sword, and giving free reins to the worst passions of man. It is at once a threat of vengeance and an invitation to violence. As a threat it will be of course utterly ineffective, for no member of Congress who is opposed to the Civil Rights bill would be thus brought to its support. As an invitation to incendiarism, murder and rapine, it is entirely within the range of probability that it will fall upon ears too eager for such advice, and influence minds too willing to carry it into execution. The mass of the colored people in the rural districts of the South are ignorant. Their devotion to party is more binding upon their consciences than their religion. All accounts agree that they follow their political leaders blindly and to any extent. To such men the words we have quoted will be read in cabin, church and league-hall, where the utterances of Douglass and Langston, or Pinchback and Rapier, are as law and gospel. The argument is as plain as language can make it; if the Civil Rights bill is not passed, only three roads are open to their race: a hypocritical neutrality between the existing parties, an alliance with the Democrats, or the assertion of their rights by the worst kind of revolution. The first and second roads are condemned; the third is dwelt upon with no word of objection, and the address closes with an appeal for legislation to avert this catastrophe.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT?

The following is from the highest Republican authority in the country, the Chicago Tribune.

We have received some circulars from the "Anti-Crisis League" of Philadelphia. Very noteworthy things they are. The Anti-Crisis League declares that our foreign debt, owed by the nation, the States, corporations, etc., is somewhere between $1,200,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. The interest on this debt is alleged to be from $72,000,000 to $120,000,000. We must, therefore, export this amount of specie every year to pay interest alone. Nor is this all. We have "bought, annually, during the last eleven years, on an average, $100,000,000 worth more merchandise than we sold." This surplus must be paid for with gold. There is a necessary demand," says the Anti-Crisis circular "for from $172,000,000 to $220,000,000, with an annual production of only about $60,000,000 of coin and bullion."

Our annual product of specie is somewhat greater than the figures given, but the difference does not affect the substantial accuracy of the argument. The "Anti-Crisis League" is quite right. During eleven years, that is, during the time since a high tariff got into full operation, we have been steadily piling up our foreign debt, until now our interest payments to Europe far exceed our annual product of specie. Pennsylvania has had the tariff raised nearly a dozen times since 1861. Her boasted theory of "Protection" has had a fair and a long trial. Now comes the confession from Philadelphia, the headquarters of "Protection," that while the tariff, which was to make us rich and independent of all other nations, has been in existence, our dependence on foreign nations has constantly increased! What, indeed, has the high tariff done for Pennsylvania? Her furnaces are blown out, her factories are idle, her mines are abandoned; Tom Scott escapes, in his printed plea for a subsidy, that he ordered iron from a number of Pennsylvania works simply to give them a chance to employ their men; and the whole State groans and wails over the depression of her business and prays the National Government for help. Let the condition of things in Pennsylvania to-day answer the question, "Does Protection protect?"

Butler seeing that things are becoming desperate with his party, is for resorting to desperate means to save it. He is reported as saying, privately to a friend, that in his judgment the only way for the republican party to succeed in the future is to show a bold front and act as though it was an army in line of war, by filling up its ranks with new recruits and stop desertion by shooting deserters, metaphorically, of course. He would order the liberal republicans to fall into the party line or leave the camp and join the emeemy. Vice President Wilson and General Butler, therefore, do not agree as to the policy to pursue.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Ex-President's Reception And Speech in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, February 7.—Ex-President Johnson, United States Senator elect, arrived here to-day, and was met at the depot by several thousand persons. When he appeared on the platform he was met with deafening shouts of welcome. Mr. Johnson responded in a speech of half an hour's duration. He said the people of the South must lay aside sectionalism, and that the times demanded of the Democratic party that it should nationalize itself, and become the party not of this or that section, but of the whole country. It was also time, he said, for the people of the South to begin to make proper distinction between the Government and the administration of the Government. Let the South and the whole country stand up for the Government as made by the Constitution, combine with patriots of all sections to turn out of power the corrupt men by whom it is now administered for selfish and base purposes. Let us stand around one common altar, laying aside all party politics and bickerings, join hand, with uplifted faces to Heaven, in defence of constitutional liberty, for equal rights to all, irrespective of creed, nationality, politics, race or previous condition.

PUTTING ON MORE TAXES.

The Treasury of the United States, says the Sun, is getting out of money, and unless a new squeeze is made upon the pockets of the people, the Government will not be able to meet its obligations. This all comes from that compound of incompetency, extravagance, and downright public robbery which is known as Grantism.

It will not be easy for the people, already exhausted by taxation, to furnish the additional millions they are now wanted, but the taxes must be imposed nevertheless. Economy in the expenditures of the Government is not now to be expected. Instead of curtailing, it is much easier for Grant and his agents to pile on new taxes. They must run the machine at high pressure, no matter how hard it is for the masses of the country to furnish the money.

If people wish to be relieved from these outrageous and intolerable burdens, if they wish to see economy and moderate expenses once more prevailing in the Administration, they must turn out Grant and the corrupt and rascally set of office-holders that he has imposed upon the country.

INVESTIGATING THE TREASURY.

The Judiciary Committee, says the Pittsburg Post, of the House on the subject of investigating the accounts of the State Treasurer have submitted a report which declares that by law the power, and by inference the duty, of such investigations devolve upon the Auditor-General. In any aspect; the duty is one that requires in its discharge more than ordinary ability and discriminating application. That there have been abuses in the conduct of the Treasury during the past few years, admits of no reasonable sort of doubt, but the proper exposure and thorough correction of these manifest abuses, will be no easy undertaking. The books of the Treasury will no doubt show everything to be fair and square, but the investigation must go back of the books and the external accounts and take in the system itself upon which the finances of the State have been conducted.

This brings us back to a proposition made by us months ago, that in view of the onerous and responsible duties set forth in the report of the Judiciary Committee, the incoming Auditor should provide himself with the best clerical ability that is to be had in the State, for to properly investigate the conduct of the Treasury back to the date of Mr. Kemble's administration, will require the highest order of ability that is to be procured in the Commonwealth. The people of the State demand a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Treasury, especially during that period when the bonded indebtedness of the State was transformed, involving an immense sum of money that the books of the department, we fear, do not account for in any way whatever. Since that time millions of the State funds are said to have been improperly loaned, presumably for the individual benefit of some one. The amounts so loaned and the individual profits derived, it has been frequently charged, are not shown by the Treasurer's books, and the detection of these irregularities is what is proposed by the contemplated investigation.

It will require the highest order of clerical ability to conduct this much demanded investigation, something in which every man in the State is interested; hence, we renew our original proposition that Mr. Temple should provide himself with clerical ability adequate to meet all the requirements of the situation.

DISCORDANT POLITICAL ELEMENTS—PARTY LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS IMPOSSIBLE.

From Washington comes the information that the course of a number of republican members of the house in purposely staying away from the caucus on Tuesday night, 16, others who declared openly that they would not be bound by the action of a majority who were in attendance, establishes one fact conclusively—that there will be no party legislation this Congress. The caucus last night was not a full one, and there was an utter lack of harmony among those present. After a prolonged and exciting discussion, the bill to protect electors and prevent frauds at the elections in the Southern states, and allowing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, at his discretion, was carried, but not without much opposition and against the strong protest of a number of prominent republicans. The bill agreed upon may pass the house by a small majority, but has little or no show of getting through the senate, where the democrats will insist upon debating at length all the points involved, which will be fatal to the measure, unless the republicans agree to allow some of the appropriation bills to fail, and this would necessitate an extra session of congress.

Washington, February 13.—The latest manaifestation of art connoisseurship in our capital has been the awarding of the Farragut statue to Vinnie Ream. General Sherman and Secretary Robeson (two gentlemen whose pursuits and tastes suggest to any candid observer the highest artistic judgment) and Mrs. Faragut composed the committee who awarded to this sprightly young lady the very important work. The cost of this prospective statue is either $10,000 or $13,000; its site I knew not. Possibly Robeson may take it as a figure for one of the monitors. Once upon a time Miss Ream was invited to model at a fair, some mechanics' or industrial fair in New York, I believe; so she went on, and was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Among the multitude who gathered daily around the little curly-haired girl to see features and garments grow under her deft fingers, two ladies happened along one morning and stood to see. They stared at her in that unsymphathetic way women have for each other, and at last one spoke. Now, it happened that a gentleman of honest, chivalric spirit, who had watched the young artist narrowly, stood close by, and was indignant at the injustice of the remarks that reached him. "Do you believe it is her own?" he heard one of them say. The other sneered, "How absurd! of course not." Said she, "I've heard some people say it was." Resumed the first, "But I don't believe it." He could brook such injustice no longer. Defying etiquette he turned with great warmth to them, exclaiming, "Madam, how can you be so unfair! Do you not see for yourself? There are her hands and there is the material. She has been working on it all day. I saw her put it up with my own eyes this morning." Both ladies fixed him with their glittering eyes, and then in scorn that contrasted with his vehemence, the elder of the two said, "Pardon our doubts; it is seldom a lady has as much hair as Miss Ream, but if you saw her put up yourself this morning there is nothing more to be said." In which view he acquiesced.

MRS. FITCH'S COSTLY ELEPHANT—$75,000 DUTY ON THE KHEDIVE'S JEWELS.

How is Lieut. Fitch to get the Khedive's present to Mrs. Fitch, *nee* Sherman, through the Custom House free of duty? is a question which revenue experts here and in Washington are trying to solve. He being an officer in the Government service, Congress had to pass the act allowing him to receive the diamonds, but the import on them is not waived by the act. The Turkish Minister cannot ask for a permit for them, as they are not for himself or his family, and are not even consigned to his care, being sent direct to Mrs. Fitch through the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Secretary Bristow is not disposed to issue a free permit merely because the gems are from a foreign ruler to the daughter of the General of the Army.

The duty, which is twenty five per cent, on set diamonds, would amount to about $75,000 a fortune which neither Lieut. Fitch nor his father-in-law will probably not care to throw away on a present which will not be of any utility or benefit in their lifetime. Even if Mrs. Fitch eventually gets the diamonds they will become a white elephant on her hands, as there will be few occasions when she can wear them, and to keep them safe she will have to pay rent for their storage with a deposit company.

The revenue men decide that the only way to escape the payment of duty is to take out a warehouse entry for the diamonds and export them back to Europe. Mrs. Fitch can follow them there and wear them at some grand levee, and then bring them here as personal property in use.

BROWN VS. BUTLER.

The following is a report of the proceedings on Thursday which resulted in the vote of censure against Congressman Brown, of Kentucky:

Mr. Brown (dem), of Kentucky, opposed the bill, although he acknowledged that it was a foregone conclusion that today's sun would set upon it as the law of the land. Men on the republican side had been dragooned into its support. Its success had been, in a measure, accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on the time honored rules of the house. It had been born in malignity, would be passed in defiance and violation of the constitution, and would be executed in violence and in bloodshed, as he feared.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the last sentence as unparliamentary; but, it having been reduced to writing and read from the clerk's desk, the speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary law.

Mr. Speer (dem), of Pa.—That is an honest decision.

Mr. Brown, continuing his remarks, said that he regarded the bill as part of the machinery to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that a deliberate conspiracy had been formed for the overthrow of constitutional liberty. You men, said he, who propose to pass this bill have been weighed in the balance and have been found wanting

The speaker informed Mr. Brown that he must address the chair.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker, your conduct in this and other matters—(laughter at the effect of Mr. Brown's obedience to the speaker)—reminds me of a passage in "Junius," where he describes a bad tenant, having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder and doing all that he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the south is broken, it lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? Is your magnanimity cannot be reached will you not be moved by some sense of justice? In 1872, by a conspiracy between the attorney general and Kellogg and a drunken federal jade, the sovereignty of a state was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one or your generals entered the legislative halls, as Cromwell entered the English parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the southern people to destruction, to "give their roofs to the flames, and their flesh to the eagles." A federal general steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of that state are "banditti." We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. The clergy of that state, Jew and Gentile, have denied it. The business men and the northern residents have denied it. A committee of your own house, a majority being republicans, has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction, and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men, but of language within the rules of this house—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is the champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself? In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking."

The speaker—Does the chair understand the gentleman to be refering in this language to a member of the house?

Mr. Brown—No, sir. I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye.

The Speaker—The chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of the house.

Mr. Brown—No sir. I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "Burking." If I was to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it "Butlerizing." (Sensation.)

The Speaker (interrupting Mr. Brown)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the chair. He did not answer in good faith the question addressed to him.

Mr. Hale, of New York, then offered a resolution of censure which was after a heated debate adopted.

Last week a case was tried before Judge Dean in this county, which promises to eclipse anything in the way of land trials that has ever been presented for adjudication in the history of this Commonwealth. It is well known that a great portion of the coal and mountain lands of this region is held under a title derived from Judge Morgan, and that this "Morgan title" is founded on a certain conveyance executed on the 10th of August, 1796, by Judge Wilson, the then owner of these lands. Judge Wilson was at that time a king among land speculators; he owned hundreds of thousands of acres—millions we might almost say—in this and other States. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and wore the ermine of the Supreme Bench of this State. Being indebted to Judge Morgan and to Gen. Lee of Virginia, he executed the conveyance above refered to, for all his lands in Northampton and Huntingdon counties, excepting a small estate of 150,000 acres near Wilsonville, which he reserved. Huntingdon and Northampton counties at that time covered nearly half the State. This written instrument has ben decided by Judge Dean to be only a mortgage. Judge Morgan and his executors and their agents, sold all these lands without foreclosing the mortgage. Judge Wilson died two years after executing the mortgage, in debt and in prison.—The plaintiffs in this cause have purchased the interest of Wilson's heirs, and have brought their action to recover possession of a portion of these lands which is held by the Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company. The decision of Judge Dean was in favor of the Defendants, but the trial in our court is understood to be only a step in the progress of the cause, which will be contested with great vigor in the Supreme Court of this State. The plaintiffs were represented by Hon. Wayne McVeigh, Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, Benjamin P. Wilson, Esq., and Frank C. Cheyney, Esq., and the defendent by Hon. S. S. Blair, Martin Bell, Esq., and George Orlady, Esq.—Tyrone Herald.

STABLES DESTROYED.

Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Daniel Dempsey's stables at Bennett's station, on the West Pennsylvania railroad, were burned this morning, and thirty-five horses were burned to death.

THE TRIAL OF FAITH.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon at Plymouth Church.

The text of the sermon was taken from 1st Peter, i, 7: "That the trial of faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearance of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Beecher said: Peter called himself an apostle to the Gentiles. Paul also regarded himself in the same light. This epistle he has directed to the scattered throughout the continent. Pontus Galatia Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. By strangers doubtless was meant the exiled Jews, his own countrymen, who then wandered into every part of the world and were found with their synagogues everywherein every principal city, and to whom first always the gospel of Christ was preached. Peter comes before his audience and says: "I am the man that was called by Jesus Christ; this is his history; I heard him say these words; I saw him perform these miracles; I was with him in Jerusalem when he was arrested; I followed, though afar off, when he was tried; I saw him crucified; I witnessed the darkness, and remember hearing that he had risen; I saw him after his resurrection; I talked with him and he with me." These were his teachings. Now, we shall never have anybody come to us in this way. There was very little intellectual teaching in those days; systems of the truth as they now present themselves were not born then; they were the product of a later stage. Not for three or four hundred years was the doctrine of Christianity such as we now have; the teaching of the primative faith was indeed a living Savior who was coming in their lives, and it was an enthusiasm of personal adhesion to Jesus; he was their hero, and they had the highest enthusiasm—that of hero worship. It was not doctrine or church or religious worship. It was a personal worship of the Lord Jesus Christ. We are 2,000 years away; to us it is a long time event; enterprises have come up and gone down; governments have grown to imperial proportions, and have again come to nothing; laws which have dominered the world are now only found in libraries, and in their place statutes have sprung up utterly unknown then; they stood where they could almost see the footprints of Christ, and there was therefore an integrity of faith in the personal man. They had with them one who had seen him; who could tell how he looked, the color of his eyes, of his face, the length of his hair, of his statute, when he rose and when he slept, his acts, his modes of conversation—everything that makes personality sharp could be told them. There is a great deal of difference between knowing things from books and knowing them from those who have seen them. At beside General Handcock, one of the bravest of our generals, and heard him describe the scenes of the battle of Gettysburg. I had read of them, I had gone over the field myself to look over the memorial, who had commanded, who had directed the charge, who could just tell me how the men came over the barricades, when men were preached to about Jesus Christ by a man who had seen him, who had ate with him, slept with him, who had stood aghast at his miracles, their expectation of seeing him again very soon gave intensity to all their personal representations of the Lord Jesus Christ. Now as to their trials, what were their trials of faith? Here were all these men training like a squad of soulliers, day by day, preparing themselves, praying wishing, earnestly longing that when he came he might say, "Here is a good and faithful man as well as saw." What was the trial of their faith? There was in the first place a great trial of their faith by reason of the perplexities which belonged to the transition from sensuous worship to spiritual worship. They were brought up in a church with not only a ritual worship but with a round of daily observances. Their whole life kneaded over with provisions for right conduct within and without, and they came to a new life in which the inspiration was Jesus Christ, and there were innumerable questions: "How shall we abandon that which we have been taught? Is there nothing in feasts? nothing in days? nothing in observances?" and in conscientious minds when these questions have to be met they are grievous. Some persons do not take anything very hard; they are physically and mentally adipose, and the consequence is they do not suffer much by the way; they take on or give up very easily; but there are intense natures that, when they believe, it strikes clear through and through and stains the very nature of the soul with its colors, and when by and by the error of early teaching is made manifest it is like tearing asunder the very structure of their hearts. We see the same thing going on to-day. Strange men meet on the road John H. Newman from spiritual faith traveling towards an organized symbolical faith, and therefore is his face set as if he would go up to Rome, and on the road is Perry Hyacinthe coming down from the road where he has been disappointed and deceived, and on his way to a purely spiritual, non-sensuous faith; and to some are going from nothing towards something, and others are coming from ritual down towards the imaginative and spiritual life. It was always so and always will be so, and the primative Christians whom Peter addressed had these trials of transition. The good that makes good men and good women is get out of a higher state than that of secular influence. Do not aim, therefore, so low as to think you have succeeded when you are prosperous in secular things, and do not suppose you are unsuccessful in life when you have lost all outward implements and have gained the richest hope. There are men, thousands, call you unfortunate; in one sense you are, for it will take the loss of these things your pride grows stronger, your temper more irritable your disposition more sour, then, indeed, you are unfortunate; but if with the departure of these things there is God's blessing left behind and you find yourself surrounded by a sweeter and more joyful life by faith, then you are not unfortunate, but are favored. He is an unfortunate man in life who has outward good and inward emptiness, and he who has the riches of God in his soul, though living in a pauper's hut is a happy man. Are there not men here who are tried, who have found that men are unworthy, that there is little here worth the having in the other life in the heavenly land? If you see me there, and you will if you get there, you will say, "What a fool I was to let these things trouble me!" Take care that trouble does not make you sordid; see to it that trouble makes you better; so shall the trials of your faith prove rich with blessings.

THE WAR IN SPAIN—THE CARLISTS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Madrid, February 9.—The Carlist chieftain, Mendiri, whose death at the hands of his own men was reported yesterday, was arrested for treason and shot by order of Don Carlos.

An official despatch has been received at the Ministry of War admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Alfonsist troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check, and stating that it was caused by overconfidence of its commander in his strength.

This, however, will have no effect upon the general plans of the campaign.

London, February 9.—The Carlist Committee in this city claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos's troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists, the loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men. The committee also reports hat Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating them.

THREATENED TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Shanghae, February 12.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the imperial throne. Although the son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed.

The Empress Dowager, widow of the late Emperor, is reported to be enceinte. Should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress mother and Empress dowager, would be appointed joint regents during the minority.

The rumors that the Empress Auloute committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded.

While a man in Indiana was cleaning a loaded shot-gun recently it was accidentally discharged and the wiping stick, which was in the barrel, passed clear through his body, coming out under his left shoulder. The stick was withdrawn with great difficulty, and he expired in a few minutes.

The sewing machine monopoly seems to have few or no friends in this Congress. Any bill looking to the extension of any of the patents, for which application has been made, will be overwhelmingly defeated.

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.

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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.

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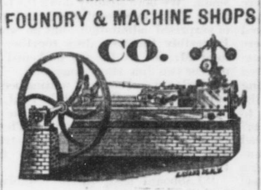

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

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

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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 8tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

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Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WILSON & HICKS.

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SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

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

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

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

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

PETER HOFFER
MRS. C. S. WOLF,
Jan 14 6t. Adm'rs.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain* 21jan tf

D. M. ETTINGER.

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. dec 3 tf.

DR. P. D. NEFF,

Centre Hall, Pa., thankful to the public for past patronage, he takes this method of informing his friends that he will continue in the practice of medicine as heretofore. Having the experience of 27 years in medical practice, his best endeavors will be used to render satisfaction to all giving him a call dec. 16 tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Winter Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

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C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

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