THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March, 11, 1875.

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It is supposed that the local option repeal will also pass the senate.

The franking privilege has been partially restored by Congress, so far as pertains to sending the Record, speeches, seeds and agricultural reports.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico failed, while that for Colorado passed, although New Mexico has double the population of Colorado. The reason why New Mexico failed was because the radicals were not sure it could be carried by their party.

What will Hartranft do when local option repeal comes before him for his signature? He is pledged to the temperance people, and afraid of the liquorites, and knew how to drink beer with the Germans in the Pittsburg saloons. This will be music that the governor will not like to face, as he is a candidate for re-election.

The resolutions passed by Congress, in 1862, censuring Simon Cameron, were rescinded on 2nd inst. These resolutions were passed by a radical Congress, when Cameron was Lincoln's Secretary of War, for corrupt practices. The old Winnebago was permitted to resign, but to let him down easy, old Abe sent him as minister to Russia. The rescinding resolutions passed unanimously.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, in his speech on the tax and tariff bill, drew a striking picture of the enormous taxation with which the country is burdened:

It is well authenticated that in the past ten years we have paid in taxes $7,000,000,000; three-fifths of this to the federal and two-fifths to the state and municipal governments. It is ascertained that this sum is nearly one-half of the total assessed wealth of the country in 1870. The yearly average of this taxation for the past decade, is $7,000,000—five per cent. of the whole taxable valuation. When you remember the rate of interest which the widow or the orphan and the savings bank depositor receive for their investments this five per cent. a year is crushingly enormous. In every twenty years, as Governor Tilden has said, there is assessed for taxation a sum equal to all the assessed wealth of the country; so that within twenty years, under bad administration, we consume the cost of governing it. Is this not the true text of our adversity, and the sure key to our panics? It matters not that some grow rich while people grow poor. A nation is not made rich by the transfer of property—one class to another—the one accumulating, the other paying out; this is not general wealth. When we reflect that this all-devouring taxation eats out the whole substance of the people every twenty years it hardly becomes gentlemen to talk about slavery or incivility among races, or disabilities among men. Do not such attempts to tax beget pillage and speculation? Besides, the largest amount of this tax goes to feed a temporary cormorant like the federal administration, and that administration thus swells its pride and power. And what is this federal government, as it was first established—not as now administered—that it should absorb more than twice as much as all our state governments and municipalities?

Rumors in regard to coming changes in the Cabinet continue to circulate freely, and there is the best authority for saying that both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Jewell have decided that in a certain very possible contingency, they will resign their positions. There is nothing in the affairs of their special departments that leads them to desire an early retirement, but it is said by the friends of both gentlemen that they will not consent to identify themselves with the Administration for a single day if Grant ventures upon any further flagitious measures in the south. Thus, should the President undertake to overturn the present Governor in Arkansas, as his message to the Senate lately threatened, there will certainly be two vacancies in the cabinet.

Mr. Jewell has given the President to understand what his feelings are upon the question, and if Grant ventures on any high-minded measures hereafter he will do so with the full understanding that it involves a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Grant's little tariff bill, which we published in last week's Reporter, has been kicked from all sides like a worthless cur. The World in a lengthy article upon the bill alludes to the whiskey clause as follows:

The obligation of the whiskey people to these gentlemen is easy to be seen. There are about 30,000,000 gallons of whiskey and spirits in the hands of manufacturers and wholesale liquor-dealers. Under the Tax bill, as it has finally passed both Houses of Congress, this liquor, as well as that now in bond, pays no tax except the old tax of 70 cents a gallon. But all liquor manufactured on or after to-day must pay the new tax of 90 cents a gallon—20 cents a gallon more than that already in bond or in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. Thus the 30,000,000 gallons already on hand have been increased in aggregate price just $6,000,000, and every cent of this money goes into the pockets of the whiskey people, not one cent of it into the Treasury. A measure at once more imbecile and corrupt has never passed through Congress. The only tolerable thing about the proposed tax on whiskey, as it first came from the Ways and Means Committee, was the additional tax of 15 cents a gallon on liquor in bond or in the hands of manufacturers and dealers, whereby the Treasury would have gained some immediate relief, and the price of whiskey on hand and whiskey to be produced after to-day would have been in some degree fairly equalized. It would have given the Treasury two or three million of dollars immediately. But this was exactly what the whiskey ring fought to prevent and succeeded in preventing. Both Mr. Dawes and Kasson strenuously helped the ring to fight its battle in the House, and whatever may have been their motives in so doing, there can be no denying the fact that they have conferred a much larger benefit upon the ring than upon the Treasury. Leaving the whiskey ring's axe, now nicely ground, out of the discussion, the tax of 90 cents a gallon on whiskey is much too high to be easily collected. The recent tax of 70 cents a gallon was too high for the purpose of revenue, and the more extreme the tax the bolder and more successful do frauds upon the revenue become.

SENATOR CAMERON PARDONED.

It will be remembered that during the first years of the Rebellion, as it was termed, Simon Cameron was Lincoln's Sec'y of War—he gave out contracts for supplying the army, &c., to his political pals—his principal confidential distributor of a few millions of dollars, was no less a person than Alec Cummings, and he at high rates furnished the soldiers with straw hats, Scotch herrings, muslin pants, and shaving soled shoes, and such like, all approved of by Simon Cameron. His political party were in a large majority in Congress—but they could not approve of Cameron and Cumming's manner of distributing the public funds, and they passed a resolution of censure on Cameron which was entered on the Journal of Congress—where it remained until last week. President Lincoln to get clear of his Sec'y of War, sent Simon to Russia, and every session since, Simon has been trying to have the resolution of censure repealed, but failed as long as there was a majority of the "war members" of Congress in session. Since the November election he thought now is the time. Ninety of those fellows will not be back in Congress again—they will do it—and Scofield of this state made the motion to repeal the offensive resolution after twelve years of its existance. Who employs a medium to interrogate Lincoln in the spirit land on the subject, and gets an answer that the resolution should pass—that he should be cleared—but does not explain if it was advising him to resign or for sending him to Russia, and Congress complies with the medium's answer—and they repealed the resolution of censure which particularly states is not to effect public opinion on that subject.

A MO-DOG.

And now Meek dodges the *real points* made by the Reporter, by sneaking behind a dog story. Shades of the Twitchell and Lytle letters! But that's his way. Why Gray, that dog story don't jingle as nicely as the Silver mining story did. Besides, just to show Centre county folks how little of truth is in him, we will just state that we are willing to stake $100 against his $50, that he can not substantiate his silly dog story. Gray also says we "can not get fifty dollars out of him;" "well, there *was* a time we could—didn't you Gray, *twice* upon a time, tell us to just say what we would take to set up Potter township for you? We refused your stamps then, didn't we? We don't want them now. Look out for the Mo-dogs.

REPEAL OF LOCAL OPTION BY THE HOUSE.

On 2nd inst., the bill for the repeal of the local option law passed finally in the House. The following is the repealing act:

Be it enacted, etc. That the act approved on the 27th day of March A. D. 1872, entitled an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

On agreeing to the bill on final passage the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Achenbach, Agnew, Andre, Anstine, Bakeoven, Bardsley, Boyd, Boyer, Buck, Butler, Carver, Conrad (Berks), Crawford, Cruikshank, Devereux, Deyarmon, Douglas, Dry, Darling, Eldred, Erwin (Northampton), Ettla, Everhart, Faunce, Fincher, Fogel, Fredericks, Gaffey, Gehr, Geiselman, Gemmill, Gillespie, Good, Gorman, Gross, Gunster, Hannan, Hartshorn, Harvey, Henry, Hetrick, Hill, Hoffer, Holland, Hostetter, Huhn, Jamison, John, Kennedy, Kyser, Kimmett, Kistler, Knight, Knipe, Large, Andrew, Law, Lecron, Lewis (Schuylkill), Loftus, Logan (Crawford), Losch, Loudenslauger, Lusk, Lynott, Marshall, M'Henry, McLean, M'Nite, Miller (Berks), Miller (Philadelphia) Miller (Somerset), Miner, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mumper, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Pallatt, Parker, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Piper, Quirk, Reutter, Reyborn, Richardson, Ringgold, Roney, Rosenmiller, Rutter, Ryan, Salter, Schoch, Shugert, Smith (Berks), Smith (Chester), Snyder, Souder, Stahle, Stevens, Stober, Stotzer, Summy, Swan, Talley, Thornton, Toner, Vogdes, Wanner, Willett, Wilson, Wimmer, Wise, Wishart, Withington, Wood, Worrall, Yerkes, Zern and Patterson, speaker—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allexander, Baily, Barnett, Bedford, Bell, Billingsly, Birch, Blatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Chrisman, Christy, Dickey, Edge, Embrick, Endsley, Ealkenbury, Findley, Fortenbaugh, Graff, Graham (Alleghany), Hays, Hollenback, Humphreys, Irwin (Allegheny), Jackson, Kimmell, Lewis (Luzerne), Logan (Erie), Long, M'Gowan, Mateer, Morgan (Lawrence), Moscrip, Mumford, Nisley, Philips, Rawlins, Reed, Roberts, Rogers, Shonk, Steck, Stewart, Sturtevant, Terry, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Indiana), Tracy, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), and Wolfe—54.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the bill passed third reading.

A LARGE APPROPRIATION.

Washington, February 24.—The extraordinary appropriation of $3,000,000 in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to be expended under the department of of Justice, led to a long and exciting debate in the House to-day, during which Messrs. Wood, Speer, Randall, Cox and others on the Democratic side showed most conclusively that most of it was simply a vast fund in the hands of the Administration to be used for partisam purposes in carrying elections under color of the Enforcement act of 1871, and all acts in existence supplemental thereto, and which may be passed hereafter. Testimony from the Alabama Committee's report was read, showing that Federal supervisors of election, under the guise of deputy marshals, were indiscriminately paid out of this fund, and were armed in one instance with 300 warrants, issued by the Republican State Committee, to arrest and imprison whoever they saw fit. In North Carolina and western Arkansas, it was stated that under the pretence of other judicial expenses the fund was literally plundered.

Incidentally to this debate the fact came out that the Government bacon and other rations sent by act of Congress to the overflowed sufferers on the Alabama River were carted seventy-five miles from the scene of suffering and dealt out from churches the day before election to negroes who voted the Republican ticket for Congressmen. This fact excites the ire of the Alabama carpet-baggers and scalawags to a white heat, and the House in Committee of the Whole became the scene of one of the most uproarious and disorderly tumults of the season. The attempt made to cry down Mr. Luttrell, of California, who made and sustained this and kindred charges, utterly failed. About all the Northern Republicans had to say by way of reply was that this immense appropriation had been made every year, and consequently ought to be made now, and after such a cooling argument as that the house agreed to it, every democratic member voting against it.

GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

TITUS OATES THE PROTOTYPE OF THE MODERN CARPET-BAGGER.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the great speech of General Gordon on Louisiana affairs. Among the many good things, contained therein we find a most striking and felicitous comparison between Titus Oates and the present carpet-bag declaimer on southern outrages. Read the following passage:

Mr. Gordon—Other testimony from equally respectable republican sources could be introduced. But, sir, what is the use, when none but those who defame are believed? When your own republican committee, appointed by a republican congress, is charged with making a *whitewashing* report. It cannot have been forgotten that General Grant himself made a tour of the southern states since the war, and that he reported what he saw and heard. Yet even General Grant was charged with "*whitewashing*" the southern people. General Grant has not been in the south since, *and all the information with reference to that section which has reached him or his subordinates, has come through those whose business and interest it has been to slander that people for the last nine years.*

Mr. President, as illustrative of these times, I shall now read a paragraph from the history of Titus Oates and the great "popish plot," which, with the change of dates and names, would fitly describe the condition of the south. If you will substitute for Titus Oates the "carpet-bagger" and southern people for Catholics, you will have a perfect daguerreotype of southern society under the rule of adventurers.

Speaking of Titus Oates, the great prototype of the present carpet-bag declaimer upon southern outrages, the historian says:

"He caused a written narrative of a conspiracy of the Jesuites to murder the king and subvert the Protestant religion to be drawn up and laid before the king."

They saw they were monsterous falsehoods, and paid no attention to them, says the historian:

"Enlarged his fiction, and in September made a disposition before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, a justice of the peace He added to his story at various times; and the substance of it finally was * *

* the Jesuits were the authors of the great fire of 1666, and that they were then plotting to burn all the shipping in the Thames. At a given signal the Catholics were to raise and massacre all the Protestants in the kingdom. * * *

Some color was lent to the suspicion by the death * * * of the magistrate before whom Oates' disposition had been taken. The boy was carried to the grave with every demonstration of popular excitement. Sir Edmond bury Godfrey was styled a martyr to the Portestant cause. "The capitol and the whole nation," says Macaulay, "went mad with hatred and fear. The penal laws, which had begun to lose something of their edge, were sharpened anew."

* * * * *

"Almost in a moment he was raised from beggary to wealth."

Just as the carpet bagger has been in the south.

Says Roger North:

"He walked about with his guards, assigned for fear of the papists murdering him."

Fit archetype of our political adventurer, seeking the guard of United States troops to protect his person; and like our modern Titus Oates, he was, says the historian, "called, or most blasphemously called himself, the savior of the nation."

We have many saviors among us. [Laughter.]

"Whoever he pointed at was taken up and committed."

As in Alabama, as I shall presently prove upon the authority of a federal official—

"His example was imitated by a multitude of the most despicable wretches of London, one of whom swore that he had been offered canonization and £500 to murder the king,"

How many assassination plots have our Tituses discovered? [Laughter.]

"No lie was too gross to be believed against the Catolics (the southerners). No evidence was suffered to weight in their favor. At last the utter improbability of Oates' story, his frequent self-contradictions, and his notoriously bad character began to be considered."

A few more revelations of the characters of our Bullocks, Blodgetts, Kellogg and Loudelings will uncover the real character of our Oateses.

Sir, history will never record a truer story of the state of affairs at the south than that which is here given, except that where England had one Titus Oates the south has a hundred. Every negro and every republican killed in a broil is canonized as a modern Sir Godfrey and a martyr to liberty and the faith.

Ah, Mr. President, is it any wonder that people so circumstanced and so systematically slandered are restive? Bereft of defense, disarmed, plundered and powerless; every friend who defends or lifts the voice of sympathy in their fearful crucifixion denounced as a sympathizer with murderers and assassins? O, sir, is it any wonder that they are restive?

Is it not rather a source of unmingled surprise that they have not long since yielded their hope and madly followed the temptations of dispair.

RADICAL HIT AT CONGRESS.

The 43 Congress is no more since 12 o'clock, March 4. We do not know that it had any mourners when it drew its last breath—not even the President went into tears at its demise, but judging from its organ at Washington, he was in a better mood to make "snoots" at it than to cry. It says that "more than one half of the members of the present Congress will deservedly retire to the seclusion of private life" with a record for stewardship which it denominates as "white-feathered," it declares that, in the way of special legislation, "The finances have been tinkered at, and a piece of sentimentalism known as the Civil Rights bill has been enacted into a law." The republican members are further charged with having "wasted their time in frivolous debate," and, "fearful of their own personal interests, frightened by the bellowings of their political opponents, and generally demoralized by an abject and cowardly spirit of self-distrust, they have yielded themselves to be the willing tools of the independent press. As republican representatives, they have proved themselves to be despicable failures. With rare exceptions, the strong-minded, bold, determined statesmanship which illustrated the earlier period of the party's history stands forth a marked contrast with their chicken-hearted and pusillanimous dilly-dally, makeshift lack of policy." It goes on to say—this article written with executive approval—that the mistake of the Republicans was made at the outset in the organization of the House. That Speaker Blaine was chasen because he was a good parliamentarian, and not because he was known to be a steadfast Republican. That he had previously planned a deliberate disruption of the Republican party, and had attempted to organize a conservative one with recruits from its ranks. "But his great mistake," adds the article, "was the selection of committee-men from among those whose political cuticles had been lacerated by Credit Mobilier and back pay scandals." After stating that "a mean conspiracy" was started in the republican ranks in Congress to destroy Grant, the article criticises Congres further, and then says: "The truth is, the party has too many politicians and too few statesmen, too many schemers and two few patriots."

GRANT SNUBBED.

Grant has met with a stunning rebuke in his own house, on his Arkansas programme. His extraordinary message upon Arkansas affairs, in which he played Grant vs. Grant, settled the whole country, and showed the outcropping of third-term tyranny. Congress on the 2nd gave him a black-eye upon this subject as will be seen by the following Washington despatch of 2nd:

The administration met a signal defeat this evening in the House of Representatives by the passage of the resolution, reported by the majority of the Special Committee on Affairs in Arkansas, recognizing the present State Government and constitution of Arkansas as legal, and warning Grant not to interfere with it. The resolution adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee on Arkansas be accepted, and, in the judgment of this House, no interference with the existing Government of the United States is advisable.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 149 to 80. The majority was composed of the democrats present, and some sity-five republicans, or more than twice as many republicans as voted against the Force bill. The eighty republicans who voted against the resolution were the very weakest members of the House, and a comparison of the names in the minority with the list of republicans who voted for the resolution would show that on one side were pretty much all the ignorance malice and blind partizanship of the republican party, and on the other side its brains, character and common sense. In fact, there was not a single respectable republican voting in the negative, except a few men like Orth and Tyner, of Indiana, whom Grant has handicapped by valuable Federal offices.

The opponents of the Poland resolution favored the passage of the resolution of Mr. Ward, of Illinois, declaring the present government and Constitution illegal and recognizing Joseph Brooks as Governor of Arkansas. The first vote was taken on this resolution, and resulted adversely, 80 to 153. The yeas and nays were next called on a motion to lay the Poland resolution on the table, and it was defeated, 95 to 147. The main question was then put, with the result above given. The political firm of Grant, Clayton, Dorsey and Joseph Brooks, railroad bond jobbers, is thereby dissolved forever.

OPENING DAY OF THE SENATE.

Washington, March 5, 1875. The crowd in the Senate galleries to-day was larger than at any time since the inauguration, and the floor was crowded before the Senate was called to order. The greatest anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of Andrew Johnson and prominent new Senators. Mr. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row of the Democratic side—that formerly occupied by Mr. Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Alcorn. Dawes has the seat which Mr. Chandler occupied upon the desks of Messrs. Johnson and Lawes were large boquets. Burnside was welcomed by the clapping of hands in the galleries.

Vice President Wilson called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President, the oath was administered to the new Senators. As Mr. Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice President. After he was sworn in a large boquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy.

All the new Senators having been sworn in, Mr. Morton offered a resolution acknowledging the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday.

At 12.20, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate took a recess till one.

Immediately Senator Johnson was surrounded by visitors, and he was kept busy shaking hands until the close of the recess when Vice President Wilson stepped down to his seat and gave him a cordial greeting. Senators Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Florida, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath having been in the rebellion on the Confederate side.

LAWS RELATING TO INSANE PERSONS.

At the present time there is unusual interest manifested in this State in reference to the safe-keeping, treatment and general care of insane persons.—Three State institutions have been provided for their accommodation—one, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane; another, the State Insane Hospital at Danville, and a third, the State Insane Hospital at Warren. In addition to these there are numerous private hospitals for the treatment of demented patients, where they are attended to by physicians skillful in managing this most deplorable mental disorder. Besides these manifestations of care and attention to insane men and women, each county in the State takes care of its own insane poor in almshouses, and thus this class of hopeless individuals are provided for in the State of Pennsylvania.

From time to time laws have been placed upon the statue books of the Commonwealth intended to rule and control insane institutions and prevent patients from being robbed of their liberty or rights, or treated in a cruel, barbarous manner. Each year these ordinances have leaned more and more to the side of the inmates of insane hospitals, gave them and their friends broader grounds on which to question the acts of their keepers, and readier means of obtaining justice from Courts of law in all parts of the State. But these laws are scattered through the report of years, hard to find, and when found, not always entirely consistent with each other in all particulars. A lawyer, in many cases, is puzzled to fit one provision in a particular act with a similar provision in another. A layman in the law cannot make use of the statutes in an intelligent, satisfactory or practical manner.

In order to gather up the odds and ends of this whole subject, a bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State for the codification of the laws relating to insane persons in this State. The general provisions in this bill cover the following points: First. On what evidence insane persons are to be admitted to insane asylums. Second. Insane patients may communicate with counsel. Third. Habeas corpus to be for such persons. Fourth. Proceedings for commitment of insane persons committed by their friends. Sixth. Courts may send insane persons suffering for want of care to an asylum. Seventh. Officers relieved from responsibility. Eighth. Existing rights not to be impaired. Then comes a presentation of the laws for the care and protection of criminal insane. This is followed by an enumeration of the exceptions to the general code of procedure and laws in relation to the hospitals at Danville and Warren, and likewise the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Thus all the laws and ordinances in reference to insane hospitals and their unfortunate inmates are brought into the most compact form, made consistent with each other and easily accessible. Those who wish to see what rights are accorded to patients of these institutions and their friends, and how to secure them, can arrive at their desires in a certain and easy manner. At the same time, the Managers of Hospitals, both State and private, can ascertain the true line of their duty, as marked out by law, and walk in the proper path. This modification of the laws of Pennsylvania in relation to insane persons is a work long needed. Under the new system our insane hospitals will be brought still nearer to the humane spirit of the age, while at the same time the rights of both Managers and inmates will be amply protected.—Philadelphia Age.

Two pounds of butter forces a man to pay one thousand dollars.—It is explained to us in this way. A man gave his note for $1000, which note was endorsed by Mr. Jno. Wolfe, of North'd Co., as bail. Note was kept good by the maker by the payment of interest, but after the expiration of six years the maker failed and could not pay. Suit was then brought against the bail, Mr. W., for the money, who it appears delivered two pounds of butter to the gentleman who held the note, for which credit on the paper was given This butter-delivery occurred before the expiration of the six years, and by reason of this fact a jury of twelve men at our recent court made him liable for the amount of the note. Very expensive butter, that.

The Venango Spectator says: On Monday morning, last week, Captain Mackey, living a few miles from Titusville, found a hound lying in one of his fields, on the snow, and beside the dog was a dead fox. The hound was unable to walk and Captain Mackey carried him to his house where he was taken care of. On Saturday last a gentleman living near Barstown, Crawford county, forty miles from the place where the hound was picked up, called on Captain Mackey and claimed the dog. The owner said the hound started on the trail on the Friday before he was found by Mr. Mackey and it was his opinion that the dog had chased the fox fully 200 miles, until Reynard fell exhausted and his enemy lay down beside him. The hound is some dog, no doubt; but the fox was also a steady goer.

TO JUSTICES ELECT.—Parties elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at the recent election, should bear the fact in mind that if they do not notify the Prothonotary within thirty days after the election, that they intend to act and lift their commission, their names will not be forwarded to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and consequently no commission will be issued by the State authorities.

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ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Old Fort, on Dec. 1st, a Chesterwhite boar, about 11 mo. old, and having a slit in left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove the same.
Mar. 11 2t. JAS. ALEXANDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the Estate of Rebecca Books, late of Potter township, Centre county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for payment.
A. LUKENBACH,
Mar 11. 6t. Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that he is ordered by the President of the L. C. & S. C. R.R. to issue summons on all stock in his hands for collection which remains unpaid, and Executions on all judgments on his docket entered against subscribers for unpaid stock, within ten days from the issue of this paper.
J. P. GEPHART,
Mar 11. 2t. Justice of Peace.

CAUTION.—We hereby caution the public against buying infringments on the Champion Washing Machine, Gipson's patent. See that the machine you buy is patented, for any machine possessing real merit, that is not an infringment is patented. Parties buying infringments are liable to prosecution with the vender of such machine.

We are the only authorized agent for Centre county of the Champion Washing Machine. Parties wishing to test the machine at their houses will be accommodated by addressing,
Z. P. KRISE,
4mar 2t. Milroy, Pa.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—In closing out our winter stock, we offer special bargains to all in Clothing, Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Cloth and Rubber Overshoes, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Call at the Clothing Store, Milroy.
Respectfully,
Z. P. KRISE.
4mar.2t.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.
PETER HOFFER
Feb 4.tf MRS C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent oppertunity to any parties wishing to go into business.
PETER HOFFER.
Feb 4, MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

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For the Reporter.

THE GOSPEL NOT A CUNNINGLY DEVISED FABLE.

By the Gospel in the widest sence, we are to understand both the Old and New Testament, i. e., the whole word of God, or the Holy Scriptures—the whole subject of Christianity. Peter and the rest of the Apostles preached a Gospel, the burden of which was the powerful coming of Jesus Christ—Jesus Christ, the one Eternal God, who became incarnate and died that we might live, and who will one day raise the dead and judge the world in Righteousness and receive all believers to glory. This Gospel is no artificially devised fable, dream or false miracle. Such fictions abounded among the Jews, Turks and Heathen. Hindooism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism are all of them full of fabulous histories and doctrines; all without evidence and full of absurdities and most of them grossly impure—Missionaries dare not translate them at all. Mohammedanism the most intelligent of them all, contains many things that would make Sunday School children laugh. But the Gospel of Christ is no fable; it is an infallible rule of faith and practice; as certainly true as the landing of Julius Cæsar on the shores of Britain. The Apostles did not invent, or forge the Gospel to mislead others, nor were they imposed on by others. Peter leads us to a sure foundation; divine revelation, the only foundation of faith. We can not see the Sun without the Sun, so we can not know God without God. God must reveal himself. God does reveal himself in two ways: First, *Immediately*, e. g., as when God revealed himself to Adam, Abraham, Moses, &c., by visions, dreams and voices. Secondly, *Mediately*, i. e., by the Holy Scriptures and the preaching of the Prophets and Apostles. St. Peter directs attention to both kinds of revelation. Says he: We have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of his majesty. For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount. We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts. In regard of the first kind of Revelation, the Apostle says: We were eyewitnesses of the majesty of Jesus Christ, on the Mount of Transfiguration, of which we have an account in Matt. 17. 1, and Mark 9: 2—Peter, James and John were eyewitnesses of the Transfiguration. They saw the brightness of Christ—his faceshine as the sun—his raiment white as the light—as no fuller could white them. They saw the appearance of Moses and Elias, men of God, in glory talking with Him about his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. They themselves were the men that were reposing on Tabor and awaking saw the glory of their Master and the men standing by them. As they departed, Peter said, Let us make here three Tabernacles; one for Thee, one for Moses and one for Elias. They were so full of glory that they did not know what to do, Mark 9: 6. They had such a foretaste of heavenly joy and glory as enabled them to say, It is good to be here. They heard the voice from heaven saying: This is my beloved Son, &c. They knew that God represented Jesus Christ as his Son, his beloved Son, in whom He was well pleased; so beloved that God beholds well pleased all poor sinners who are in Christ. They knew that God himself represented him as a Teacher who taught true doctrine—a Prophet greater than Moses, Deut. 18. 19. They heard God himself say, Hear ye him. Peter, James and John as the chosen eyewitnesses of God, saw and heard this Revelation on Mount Tabor. This Transfiguration took place only a short time before the crucifixion, for the encouragement of the disciples of our Lord. By means of this remarkable event, the truth of the gospel was revealed immediately to Peter, James and John. But Peter will not build his faith upon this foundation alone. He therefore, appeals to a more sure word of prophecy, (prophetical word,) the Scriptures, the written word of God, i. e., *Mediate Revelation*. God does not now speak to us by visions, dreams and voices, but by men employed as instruments; and this is a surer foundation of faith than all other Revelation, Deut. 13: 1 4. God's ancient people were to depend upon prophecy rather than signs and wonders. They were directed to the Law and the Testimony. Is. 8: 20. Abraham said to the rich man, They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them. If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though he rose from the dead. The word of God is infinitely more important and valuable than a message from the dead. Peter heard the voice of the Father, and saw the glory of the Son; yet he would not have believed his own eyes and ears, had he seen or heard any thing contrary to this sure word of prophecy. In as much, then, as he had both mediate and immediate Revelation, he could certainly know, whether he preached the power and glory of Jesus Christ or not—know that he was not preaching a falsehood—a fable. Besides the Holy Ghost strengthened him, so that he knew that he preached no phantom, no hobgoblin nor anything of this kind. But why trust more in the word of God than in visions and apparitions? I answer, because of the divine power in the word. For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the hearts, Heb. 4. 12. It was by means of this word all men should see Christ transfigured. The testimony of three witnesses was sufficient to attest this fact. Their testimony has been recorded in the inspired volume; and we know that the Holy Scriptures are a sure foundation of faith. The reason of this, is the supernatural and divine power in it. Divine truth is a light that shineth in darkness; a light that has inherent power to enlighten the benighted soul; to produce conviction and a change of views and feelings. To this end, however, there must be attention. The Scriptures must be read and studied. Indeed all our Religion consists in knowing and understanding the Word of God. No man has any more Religion than he has religious knowledge. No man has any more Religion than he intends to have. Then *Scrutamini Scripturas* should be the motto of every man that loves truth.

But where is the darkness spoken of. A reply within us—not in a corner. The whole heart is full of darkness. The understanding is full of darkness. The judgment is full of error. The will is full of rebellion and the affections are full of selfishness. Reason is blind and all the desires are diverted from all that is good. This is indicated by St. Peter when he speaks of a light that shineth in a dark place—all the world is dark. No man can enter the Kingdom of God who brought life and immortality to light in the gospel, except he walk in this glorious light. The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned, Eph. 4: 18. But what will dispel this darkness; I answer the light of divine truth. Hence the Psalmist says: Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path, 119: 105. 2 Tim. 1: 10. No human power will avail. There must be divine power. There must be spiritual illumination; the light of God's word. This word is a foundation of faith. The use we should make of this light is an important matter. In order to be benefited by this light, there must be attention, prayer, reflection and obedience. There must be attention until the day dawn, and the morning star arise in our hearts. The morning star precedes the sun and announces the approach of day—the Holy Ghost is the morning star and Christ the sun. Follow this light and you will not err; turn away from these lamps and you must walk in darkness. If they (false teachers) speak not according to this word (the Holy Scriptures), it is because there is no light in them. There will be need of the gospel until the judgment of Jesus Christ, i. e., the written word—after that not. The Bible is, therefore, a book of the last importance to all. It ought to be every rational mans *vade mecum*. A man should not however, read this Book of God according to preconceived opinion; to suit his own opinion or theory. He, who will thus read the sacred oracles will never attain to the truth. He who would read the inspired volume to good purpose, must also remember that no Scripture is of (any) private interpretation. No man, no church, must presume to interpret the word of God according to their own mind. They must seek understanding from God, who shows the meaning of the word by the word, (comparing Scripture with Scripture,) and by his spirit leads *good* men into the knowledge and understanding of it. The Bible is its own interpreter. It should, therefore, command the highest respect. The Bible comes from God, not from man—not from any set of men—not from human reason at all. David says: The spirit of the Lord spake by me; St. Paul says: All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and instruction in Righteousness, 2 Tim. 3: 16. Ministers must write and preach according to 1 Tim. 4: 13. 14. Prophets and Apostles according to Matt. 10: 19. 20. The men who wrote the Scriptures were the hand of God—what they wrote was as if God himself had written it. If holy men of God wrote the Scriptures as moved by the Holy Ghost, then, the Scriptures should not be explained according to the will of man, but spiritually. The Holy Spirit is the Author of the Scriptures. He can, therefore, best explain them, since the Scriptures receive their full sense from the spirit and not from the speaker. But says one where is the spirit? I answer in his word. Seek to know the truth and the Holy Spirit will aid you. As soon as a man will begin to work outwardly in the use of the means of grace, God will work inwardly by his spirit—work in and through the truth and thus purify and sanctify the soul. And now to sum up, we have preached to us a gospel of the kingdom of Christ, which is no fable, but a Revelation of divine truth—we not only see the majesty of a crucified Jesus, but we have a more sure word of prophecy, which can not lie—produced not by man, but by the Holy Ghost; let us, therefore, give heed to it, that we may experience joy and peace in believing it and be saved by it with an everlasting salvation. A man might be tempted to doubt the truth of the Christian Religion, but here in this holy Book is the assurance of eternal life through a crucified Jesus. Well might Dr Pason say: Surely, if Christianity be a delusion, it is a blessed delusion indeed; and he who attempts to destroy it, is an enemy to mankind. It is a delusion which teaches us to do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God; a delusion which teaches us to love our Maker supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves; which bids us love, forgive and pray for our enemies, render good for evil, and promote the glory of God, and the happiness of our fellow creatures; which, wherever it is received, produces a humble, meek, charitable, and peaceful temper, and which, did it universally prevail, would banish wars, vice and misery from the world. It is a delusion which not only supports and comforts its believers in their wearisome progress through this vale of tears, but attends them in death, when all other consolations fail, and enables them to triumph over sorrows, sickness, and the grave. If delusion can do this, in delusion let me live and die; for what could the most blessed reality do more?
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