The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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The Democratic State Convention will be held at Erie, September 8th.

The spring elections all over the state of New York, show democratic gains.

Another great outrage has been perpetrated in Alabama—a negro was expelled from the Legislature, because he had bargained to do certain things for $300. This is too bad—the expelling—now then let's have an old fashioned howl.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee legislature to tax all bachelors $10 per year. The money to go to the school fund of the county where collected. Let all the old maids rejoice.

The New Hampshire election has gone republican—this was effected by the temperance vote going for Cheney, the republican candidate for governor, who is elected by a small majority.

Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace has been appointed in the United States Senate on the Committee of Appropriations, on Manufactures, and on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.

The Radicals have fixed upon Wednesday, the 26th day of May, as the time for holding their State Convention. They will hold it in Lancaster, in Fulton's Opera House, and nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Wells, Fargo & Co., gives the production of bullion for 1874 on the "Pacific slope" at $74,400,000, of which $26,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

Shacknasty Jim, Scarface Charlie, Steamboat Frank and other Modoc Indians were at the executive mansion a few days ago to shake hands with the President—having no other business. These Modoc leaders might come to Centre county, and have a shake with the members of the tribe here.

The Ohio State Grange met at Columbus on 9th. The aggregate number in attendance was between 500 and 600. The annual report of the Secretary shows that, at the beginning of the official year, there were 517 granges in Ohio. Now there are 1,146 in good working order, with 65,000 members. Every county in the State is represented.

The senate committee on foreign relations reported on 11th, the Hawaiian reciprocity with an amendment providing that permission shall not be given to any other nation to acquire any naval or coaling station within those islands, and recommended its ratification.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, member of Congress from the 20th Congressional District, composed of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre counties, has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that there is a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the District he represents, and he is requested to recommend a candidate for appointment.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Office show that the number of distilleries in operation February 1, was 356, with a daily capacity of 200,779 gallons. March 1st there were 406 distilleries, with a daily capacity of 295,817 gallons, showing an increase of 50 distillerries, with a daily capacity of 95,038 gallons.

Under the section of the new law for the resumption of specie payments, directing the retirement of outstanding legal tenders amounting to 80 per cent. of the national bank notes issued until the whole volume of legal tenders is reduced to $300,000,000, Secretary Bristow will shortly direct the retirement of about $1,250,000 of legal-tenders, or 80 per cent. of the amount of national bank notes already issued under the provisions of this law. These legal tenders will be taken from the cash in the Treasury, cancelled and burned by the proper officer of the Department.

The Washington Republican is Grant's organ. It is advocating a third term for Grant. It also advocated the adoption of the force bill. Why? Because, to use its own language, "the passage of the bill is required to preserve to the Radical party the electoral votes of the Southern States." And it further says: "Remember, if the Democrats carry the Southern States, as they will if the White League usurpation in some of them is not suppressed, it will require only fifty Democratic electoral votes from the Northern States to elect a Democratic President." Two things are herein shown—that Grant is a candidate for the third term, and that the "force bill" was a part of the plan to elect him, by putting the Southern States in such shape that Grant could use the military to aid his office holders in the plot of re-electing him.

The opinion of our business men that there was to be an early and encouraging revival of trade generally, is confirmed by an elaborate article in that observing paper the New York Bulletin. It says that while business is awaiting the advent of better weather, there are a number of encouraging signs. In the dry goods trade a hopeful feeling prevails, and the weight of opinion among merchants indicates a fair and safe business. The jobbing trade, although opening two or three weeks later than usual, has commenced with fair prospects, stocks in the hands of retailers throughout the country being exceptionally small. In the metal trade there is a feeling of some doubt as to the outlook, but a disposition to hope for some improvement over the present stagnation. Most of the eastern producers of iron are inclined to hold for rather higher prices, in view of a prospective cutting off of supplies consequent upon the coal strike, the Bulletin adds: "So far as respects a majority of the trades, we seem to have reached a condition in which a fair show of activity would greatly strengthen confidence and create a marked revival of business. The croaking distrust respecting the solvency of commercial firms has had but very partial confirmation of the frequency of failures; and what misgivings do remain would quickly disappear if the volume and character of business were sufficient to satisfy creditors that a living profit was being realized. There is reason to hope that this bar to complete confidence may be removed by the results of the spring business."

Judge Orvis held court at Bedford, week before last, and the Bedford people and bar were very favorably impressed with the manaer in which he presided upon the bench and the legal ability displayed by the Judge. A banquet was gotten up in honor of him before he left. In another column we copy from the Bedford Gazette further particulars.

The Beecher trial is now in its eleventh week, and not near over yet. Any body elses case would have played out in two weeks at longest. Well, who cares how long it does take, we ain't reading it, and we pity him or *her* who does.

NOT SATISFIED.

The radical journals are not satisfied with the democratic House at Harrisburg. They keep up a continued grumbling. Not that they can charge it with being corrupt; not that it is engaged in legislative jobs; not that it has appropriated the public funds in a manner to be gobbled up by individuals for their private pockets—these radical discontents are not scolding at the democratic House because it has been guilty of any of these things, as has been the custom of the radicals during the last fifteen years while in power at Harrisburg. But, strange to say, they are complaining that it has only passed three or four bills! All the better. Just what the people desired long ago—fewer laws and no corruption. The people were disgusted with annual pamphlet laws of 2000 pages, which puzzle the sharpest lawyer to tell what they were all about. If the enactments of the last fifteen years of radical rule were all placed upon one pile they would rival the pyramid of Cheops in height, and would offer matter enough to build breastworks around the state capital, against the next invasion.

Then these radical journals grumble because the legislature intends to adjourn to-day, 18th, thus saving thousands of dollars fooled away on prolonged sessions, such as we had in the past, when you could scarce drive them out of Harrisburg. Let the session of the legislature be shorter still—all the legislation that the people really need can be done in four weeks. The long sessions of the past were to plunder, breed corruption, play poker, carouse, and furnished a magnificient opportunity for lazy office holders to idle away time at the expense of the people.

The New Constitution was ratified by the people to correct such abuses, and the democratic House, in its work has only come up to the spirit of that instrument and to the wishes of the people—short sessions and less legislation. Let the croakers grumble.

CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL.

Under the above head the Baltimore Gazette has an article which will interest readers of the Reporter. The Gazette says: The introduction of the bituminous coal of the Kittaning coal company, from the Franklin and Beaver collieries of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, at a price that brings it into competition with the products of our Cumberland mines, is an event of no little interest to our citizens. These mines are 227 miles from Baltimore, and if the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies will make such a contract, as to rates and provide such terminal facilities as will guarantee the delivery of the coal, for shipment at tidewater, at a profit, and, consequently, the premacy of the trade, its activity on both sides of the harbor would give a tremendous impetus to our manufactures and commerce.

The whole matter of the introduction of this new source of supply of bituminous coal turns upon the determination of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies to encourage this trade, and to enter, in spite of the longer distance to the Clearfield mines, into a healthy and bold competition with the Cumberland operators. That the Kittaning company has the desire and the ability to make heavy shipments to this market there can be no doubt whatever. Their coal lands cover 5,000 acres; they have been for a considerable period in successful operation; are now mining some 250,000 tons a year; own 231 eight wheel coal cars, and have the means, appliances and capacity to extend their operations to 1,000,000 tons per annum. Their principal markets at present are Philadelphia and New York and among the steamships in the latter city which use this coal are those of the White Star line and the Pacific mail steamship company. They are now looking to Baltimore as a new field of enterprise, and as soon as the rates for transportation were put sufficiently low to warrant the experiment they sent their agent here, Mr. W. J. Smith, to make sales to consumers and for shipment to the West Indies and elsewhere. The coal is said to be of excellent quality for steam generating purposes, leaving little ash, and being entirely free from slate or sulphur. As far as it has been tested here it seems to have given great satisfaction, and it is certainly for the interest of our city that the sale of this competitive coal—assuming it to be all that is claimed for it—should be encouraged. This would not interfere with the sale of our own Cumberland coal, but would increase the demand for it. The greater the quantity of coal that is brought to the market the larger the trade will grow. The enormous commerce in anthracite at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, is proof of this. Vessels come there from all the coastwise ports to load with that species of fuel, and from the activity which its docks and wharves present, it has built up a populous city where but thirty years ago was an outlying suburb. The wealth of England, and the prosperity of her manufactures, said MacCulloch, many years ago, are based upon her abundant supply of coal. In like manner, it is this abundant supply of coal that has made Pennsylvania the chief state of the Union for the production of iron, and Philadelphia not only a great manufacturing city, but the great mart for the export of coal, and next to coal, petroleum. Our advantages in respect to bituminous coal are greater than those of Philadelphia in respect to anthracite, and as between us and Philadelphia, so far as the last mentioned fuel is concerned, the distance is only some thirty odd miles in favor of Philadelphia. Our geographical position for the distribution of both species of coal is superior to that of our sister city, and if the Pennsylvania and Northern Central companies in pursuance of that vigorous policy which they have recently proclaimed, will enter extensively into the transportation, not only of bituminous coal from the Clearfield county mines, but also of anthracite of the best quality from the nearest accessible coal fields, at rates that will afford the shippers a reasonable profit, we may yet hope to see our port rival that of Philadelphia as a market for coal both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and for shipment coastwise and to foreign countries.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ITS LIMITATIONS.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

There appears to be much apprehension as to the meaning of the Civil Rights bill, which is causing trouble among many classes of people who think its provisions embrace their occupations, as among the ignorant negroes, who are taught to believe by the designing whites, who pretend to be their friends, that their rights and privileges under the law are without limit.

The bill limits the rights of negroes to Inns, Public Conveyances by land or water, and Theatres or other places of public amusement.

An Inn is described by all lexicographers as a house where travelers may obtain shelter, lodging, and entertainment for money. A restaurant, where people may obtain food and drink, or a drinking house, where liquors are sold, is not an inn, unless the proprietors furnish their houses as lodging places for travelers. Neither of these comes under the law at all.

A day or two since, at the annual commencement of one of our medical schools, some negroes obtained tickets of invitation through their white friends—very improperly. The tickets were personal and not transferable. They were doubtless given for the purpose of raising a disturbance, and the negroes demanded and obtained admission. Now, exhibitions of that kind are not "public amusements," and the negroes had no right there unless they had received from the faculty personal cards of invitation, and they should have been refused admission promptly and firmly.

Some trouble has also arisen in barber shops. A barber shop is not a place of public amusement, and however much a negro may desire the luxury of being shaved by a white man, he has no right under the law to demand it.

The negro, if left to himself, would not give trouble under any law. All the trouble will arise from designing white men who will incite the negro to these intrusions for the purpose of robbing him of his hard earnings, or of using him in politics.

THE PINCHBACK - KELLOGG-GRANT-CASEY SQUABBLE.

Washington, March 9.—The debate on the admission of Pinchback was continued by the Senate to-day. Mr. Morton continued and finished his remarks in favor of admitting Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. Merrimon followed with a statement of the precedents against the admission of the claimant in this case. The debate will go on to-morrow. The friends of Pinckback here are confident that he will be admitted on a prima facie case, and claim that they have a majority of two for him. They assert that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, will be found voting on their side.

It is alleged here that Kellogg, Packard and Casey are at work to prevent the admission of Pinchback, Kellogg still having hopes of getting the place, and Casey also being hopeful. The White House influence is in favor of the recognition of Kellogg, but not for admission of Pinchback. The latter is using his influence at home to annoy and frighten Kellogg, and the whole crowd seem to be very much more disorganized than ever before. At present Pinchback is certainly the strongest politician in Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

It is not probable that a vote will be taken on the resolution for admission of Pinchback until after the result of the arbitration now being held in New York is known. Should the arbitrators agree to the seating of the conservative members of the legislature thrown out by the returning board of Louisiana. It is said the republican senators will turn in and vote for seating Pinchback.

The seating of the conservatives would of course give the legislature a democratic majority on joint ballot, and, should Pinchback be rejected, would elect a democratic senator. There are a number of republican senators who are already on record as against Pinchback, and the difficulty will be to get them to change.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

Washington, March 9.—The President did not, as has been stated, veto the bill for the equalization of bounties except in withholding his signature. He had, however, prepared the draft of a message in pencil but which was thrown aside by him without being copied for transmission to the house, where the bill originated. The draft is as follows:

House bill No. — is herewith returned without my approval for the reasons: First, that it appropriated from the treasury a large sum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for the current wants; secondly, I do not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers, who it is supposed will be the beneficiaries of this appropriation, are applicants for it, but rather it would result more in a measure for the relief of the claim agents and middle men, who intervene or would intervene to collect the bounties granted by it.

Later returns from New Hampshire indicate that there is no election of governor by the people. The democrats elected two of the three Congressmen. The election of governor now devolves upon the legislature, which is republican and will doubtless elect Cheney the republican candidate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The latest returns from New Hampshire show no republican victory at all, as at first supposed. The democrats elect two of the three congressmen—a gain of one for our party.

The latest figures on the House give 191 Republicans and 179 Democrats, with four towns—Clarksville, Errol, Pittsburg, and Hart's location—to hear from. These are supposed to return five representatives. All but one of them—Pittsburg, which may be considered doubtful—elect Democrats.

The Senate stands five Republicans to five Democrats, with no choice in the Second and Fourth.

The Council stands three Democrats and two Republicans.

On the vote for Governor the candidates, Cheney and Roberts, ran within 100 of each other, and the votes of each exceed 39,000. The prohibition vote will be about 300 when all the towns are in.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

In a recent charge delivered by Judge Rowe, of Franklin county, principles were set forth which will serve as a guide to teachers and scholars in their conduct toward each other. Appended is a synopsis of the charge.

That the teacher beat his pupil by striking him with a flat and not heavy ruler, is admitted and justified on the ground of the authority of a schoolmaster, to correct his scholars for misbehavior or disobedience, in a reasonable manner. And the law is that a parent may correct his child, or a schoolmaster his scholar, in a reasonable manner.

The prosecution, allowing this to be the law, insists that the punishment inflicted on this lad by his teacher and master was excessive and disproportionate.

To consider the law of the case a little more fully: It is laid down that a schoolmaster may, in a reasonable manner, correct his scholars. But the correction or chastisement must be reasonable, and not disproportionate of the case at the time.

A schoolmaster is liable criminally, if in inflicting punishment upon his pupil he goes beyond the limit of reasonable castigation and either in the mode or degree of correction, is guilty of an unreasonable or disproportionate violence or force, and whether the punishment was excessive under the circumstances of any case is a question for the jury.

The chastisement must not exceed the bounds of due moderation, either in the measure of it or in the instrument made use of, and regard must be had to the age and strength of the pupil corrected.

The law reposes in a teacher the power of inflicting punishment, and makes him the judge of the occasions when punishment is necessary; but it will not allow him to gratify his own evil passions, and requires him in inflicting corporal punishment to exercise a reasonable judgment and discretion, and he must be governed as to the mode and severity of the punishment, by the nature of the offense, the age, size and apparent powers of endurance of the pupil.

A teacher has not the right to inflict so much punishment as is necessary to secure obedience to his rules or orders if that would require him to inflict a cruel or unreasonable or merciless chastisement. And to make him criminally liable it is not necessary he should have acted from vindictive feeling, passion or ill will. Even if his sole object was to promote discipline in his school he is not allowed to effect that by a cruel or immoderate castigation. Other means must be resorted to, and effectual means may be found.

Whether the use of the rod in school is advisable is with some a debatable question. But it is a question with which we have nothing to do. The law allows it. Those who have in their especial charge the great interests of education in our state have not asked that the law in this respect be changed.

The jury ought not to undertake to measure in strict scales the precise punishment deserved, and to hold the defendant responsible if he in the least exceeded that. Even if the jury should think the correction severer than under the circumstances as they see them, they would have administed or approved, yet unless it was in its mode or measure immoderate and unreasonable it would not be criminal. Regard ought to be had to the teacher's judgment made with a full view of all the circumstances, the past conduct and the manifested disposition of his scholar. The court and jury can never or but rarely have so complete a view of all the facts as the teacher.

Every intendment therefore ought to be made in his favor, and he ought only to be held culpable when it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that the punishment was immoderate and disproportionate.

LOCAL OPTION.

In the state senate on 15, an act to repeal an act to permit the voters of Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, came up on second reading, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Cooper to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the bill offered by him Saturday.

Mr. Bechtel said that he thought he should explain his vote. He was in favor of a fair, honest license law, but not in favor of this amendment, which would change every local law now existing in the state. By the provisions the man residing in a borough or town of 500 taxibles must pay $250 license, simply because he resides in such borough or town, while a man who happens to live in a township with 1,000 or more taxables has only to pay $150. Again, in a county of 100,000 inhabitants or less the license would be $150, while in one of larger population the license would be $300; a distinction without either reason or justice. That by section eleven every person before obtaining license would be obliged to file a bond, with two sureties in the sum of $3,000, conditional for the payment of all penalties that attach to the conduct of a hotel keeper; the object evidently being to prevent the hotels in the rural districts from obtaining any license, as their proprietors could furnish no such unreasonable and excessive bond, and in this way the business would be put on the hands of the larger dealers exclusively. He also called attention to the absurdity of section seven, providing that any person causing "the intoxication in whole or in part of any other person" shall be liable to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may care and provide for such intoxicated person.

Mr. Payne said he had a duty to perform towards his constitutents, but a higher duty to perform in the interests of morality and good government. He felt it his duty to vote against repeal, if he was driven to choose between it and the license laws, which are of no effect. It would cost him the best friends he had, his seat in the senate and his political preferment, but let them go. He could leave them but he could not leave his conscience.

Mr. Yerkes questioned whether any one would believe that the proposed law was better than the old ones. Laws that the moral sentiment of the people would not enforce in was useless to increase in severity. He did not regard these propositions as superior or equal to the act of 1856.

Mr. Newmyer had voted once for local option and once against it. He supposed when the local option law was passed that its provisions were fair and still thought so. The principle it involved had already been recognized in the senate this session in the passage of another law. He should vote for the pending amendment.

Mr. Cooper would vote for the amendment to the amendment, as it was offered with a view to give every senator an opportunity to place himself on the records for or against the repeal of local option. It was known that a majority of the senators were in favor of repeal, but if he must fail back he would do so fighting.

Mr. Wood wanted the people to understand that a barrier had been thrown in the way of an honest vote, not by democrats but republicans; not because the latter were temperence men, but for purposes of political trickery. They were seeking to carry water to temperence men and whiskey to whisky men.

The amendment was lost, the vote being,

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), Anderson, (Allegheny), Cooper, Cutler, Jones, Maclay, M'Clellan, M'Kinley, M'Mullan, M'Neill, Newmyer, Rockwell, Rutan, Strang, Watson, Winslow and Yeakle—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Alexander, Bechtel, Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan, Crouse, Dill, Dunkle, Ermentrout, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Lamon, Lemon, M'Kibben, Nagle, Payne, Playford, Rowland, Shimer, Waream, Wood, Yerkes and Yutzy—25.

Mr. Crouse moved to amend by striking out the third section and substituting the following;

That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county, as follows, to wit:

All cases where the classification shall be $10,000 or more shall constitute the first class and pay $1,000; where the classification shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000, the second class, and shall pay $600, where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000, the third class, and shall pay $300; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000, the fourth class and shall pay $200 where the classification shall be less than $4,000, the fifth class, and shall pay $100. Provided, That no license shall be less than $100.

Provided further, that any person licenced the present or any portion of a year shall pay a pro rata share of the license fee and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year, and provided further that no license for bottlers shall be less than $100.

Agreed to by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Anderson, (Allegheny), Anderson, (Crawford), Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lemon, M'Clellan, M'Mullen, M'Neil, Payne, Playford, Reckwell, Roebuck, Rutan, Strang, Waream, Watson, Winslow, Yeakle and Yutzy—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright Bechtel, Bussey, Chestnut, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout, Maclay, M'Kibben, M'Kinley, Nagle Newmyer, Rawlan, Shimer, Stanton, Wood and Yerkes—17.

The amendment of Mr. Cooper as amended was then agreed to by the foling vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (Alleghany), Anderson (Crawford), Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkle, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lemon, M'Clellan, M'Kinley, M'Mullen, M'Neil, Newmyer, Payne, Rockwell, Roebuck, Rutan, Stang Watson, Winslow, Yakle and Yutzy—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Bechtel Bussey, Chalfant, Chestnut, Colihan, Dill, Ermentrout, Maclay, M'Kibben, Nagle, Playford, Rowland, Shimer, Stanton, Waream, Wood and Yerkes—18

On motion of Mr. Cooper the title was amended by adding "and to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," and the bill ordered transcribed for third reading.

It is now formally announced that the convention between the governments of Spain and the United States in relation to the dispute growing out of the capture of the Virginius and the murder of a portion of her crew by Spanish officials, has been signed at Madrid and was to have been ratified on Thursday King Alfonso has been recognized by the American government, and an indemnity amounting to $64,600 is to be paid by spain to the relatives of the victims of that terrible massacre. The English government accepted a similar indemnity, at the rate £500 for each white subjects killed and £300 for the blacks. Whether this discrimination was made in the arrangement of the demand of our government is not disclosed.

The treasury received fifty dollars money from a former member of company A 106th Pennsylvania volunteers.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Fuss in a Barber's shop.

[*Richmond Whig, March* 2.]

Last night, about 8,30 o'clock, three negroes walked into Heckler's barber shop, on the corner of Broad and Seventh streets. One of them, Elias Page, ordered one of the barbers (a colored man) in a very peremptory manner to shave him, and then threw himself down in a chair. The barber told him he might sit there all night before he would get him to shave him. A large crowd gathered in front of the shop to witness the result. Captain Disney being notified, sent Sergeant Hall and Policemen at once dispersed the crowd, telling them that while they (the policemen) had nothing to do with the Civil Rights bill, yet they had the right to keep them from blocking up the sidewalk. Page and his party upon seeing this quietly sneaked out of the barber shop and left. The barber-shop in question is kept by Mr. Heckler, a white man, and he employs colored barbers. This was the first time any colored man ever attempted to get shaved there. The crowd which gathered in front of his shop was very large (about one hundred and fifty people), and was composed of whites and blacks. Some time before the same party of negroes went into Mattern's bar-room, on Broad near Sixth, and called for drinks, asking the price. The bar-keeper charged them 25 cents per drink, which they refused to pay, and left without drinking, first taking down the name and number of the house. They then went to Euker's and Manly's barrooms and obtained drinks at both places. Page, the ring-leader, is a big and ill-featured negro, who has heretofore professed to hold his race in great contempt.

An Attempt to Enter the Virginia Senate Chamber.

[*Richmond Enquirer, March* 3.]

A negro man and three very black women walked into the Senate Chamber on Thursday while that body was in session, and boldly marched towards the privileged seats. The Sergeant-at-Arms politely suggested that they would find excellent seats in the gallery, but the man insisted upon his right to go where he chose, and only desisted when informed that he would be forcibly ejected. He and his convoy then strutted out in great rage.

The Bar Room Case in Wilmington.

[*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, March* 5.]

On Wednesday night some negrees entered the saloon of Mr. W. H. Gerken on North Front street and called for drinks, which were not furnished them. The first was a man named Charles Owners, whose occupation no one seems to know. He left and was followed by one Williams, a dray man, Jim Taylor, a shoemaker; Scipio Hill a gentleman of elegant leisure. Of course it looks like a put up job. Yesterday a warrant was issued by United States Commissioner McQuigg for the arrest of Mr. Gerken, upon an affidavit made by Francis Holmes avers "that William H. Gerken, a keeper of a licensed public liquor saloon on north Front street, in the city of Wilmington State of North Carolina, did on the third day of march. A. D., 1875, deny to him the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges enjoyed by the white portion of the public, in his said saloon, by refusing to sell to him a glass of liquor, called for by him, and that the only ground or cause of refusal was because he was a citizen of color, contrary to the statutes of the United States, made and provided."

Two Gentlemen And a White Man,

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

On Thursday a white man and two negro men—all well dressed—entered a saloon on Broad street, not far from the theatre, and the white man called for three brandy cocktails. The industrious dispenser of spirituous comfort briskly compounded the fluids and set before the negroes two glasses. "I called for three glasses," said the white man. "Yes," replied the bar-keeper, "I'm sorry we cannot accommodate you, but we only sell to gentlemen." The negroes grinned and imbibed, and then followed their exasperated friend and brother to the street.

High Priced Drinks.

[*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*]

Last evening a party of ten negroes, headed by Richmond Hale, called at the saloon of Lextus Henson, colored, on Ellis street, and asked for drinks. Lextus at once told them that was a white man's bar, and that they ought not to try and injure his business in that way. His scale of prices, he said, was as follows: Beer, $1 per glass, whiskey, $2,50 per drink, brandy, $5. The darkies after some little chin music retired to the street, where they engaged in earnest conversation. Finally two of the party returned to the saloon, put down $2 on the counter, and called for two glasses of beer. Lextus peremptorily refused to let them have it. They then left muttering something about "$500," and a "new suit of clothes."

A Peculiar Interpretation.

[*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*]

A conductor coming south on the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad one evening this week was much amused by encountering a new interpretation of the Civil Rights bill. A colored man got aboard at one of the way stations, and in due time was approached by the ticket-puncher with

"Your fare, sir."

"I don't pay no fah, sah," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?," sharply inquired the conductor.

"Kase, sah, don't the Civil Rights bill give culled pussons de right to ride on all de cars, sah? I don't pay no fah, sah!" responded the gentleman of color.

The conductor labored like a constitutional lawyer to explain the provision of the bill, and collect fare, but the passenger had fully made up his mind not to pay, and his faith in his own interpretation of his right could not be shaken a particle. It was only when a movement to put him off was begun that he paid under protest. He evidently intends to make a test case of his grievance.

CIVIL RIGHTS INCIDENTS.

A First Class Wife.

[*Petersburg (Va.) Appeal.*]

The mail train from Lynchburg yesterday afternoon brought down as passengers a colored man and his wife, who got aboard at Ford's Depot. The husband felt more pride about his wife than he did about himself, so he purchased a first-class ticket for her, saying she should sit among the ladies and he bought a second-class ticket for himself. And so they rode in different coaches—she among the elite and he among the common folks. They found themselves all right on reaching the depot here, and, striking hands, walked off rejoicing.

Traded like a white man.

[*Memphis Appeal.*]

Scene in a Broad street clothing store, time 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Enter colored troop from the rural regions. Storekeeper walks hurriedly up to troop and says:

"Well, my colored friend, the Civil Rights bill has passed, and I am now compelled to sell you anything you want, just the same as to a white man,"

Colored troop (pompously)—"I know dat."

"Well, now just say what you want. I will have to sell it to you, although I don't care to do so."

"I don't want nuffin."

"Now just look around the store, and if there is anything you want to buy, say so. I'll have to sell it to you, as I am not able to pay the $500 fine. If you haven't got money enough to pay for what you want I'll have to lend it to you, though I hope you don't want much, as I haven't got but a little."

"What's de price o' dem pants?" pointing to a pair of corduroys.

"Seven dollars." (Worth about $3.)

"I aint got but $5."

"Well, I'll have to lend you the other $2."

And so the trade was consummated. The darkey took the pants, paid $5, borrowed $2, paid that, and went off, owing the storekeeper $2 borrowed money, with the firm conviction that he had made "that white man" sell him a pair of pants and lend him $2 to boot.

For the Reporter.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, THE WORD OF GOD.

The divinity of the Bible is a matter of very great moment to all who love this good book. The writer, therefore, wishes to adduce a few rational proofs, (proofs founded upon reason), that the Bible comes from God and not from man.

I. I allege the united testimony of the prophets and *Apostles from the beginning.* It is impossible that so many persons, living at different times—from 1575 B. C. to 95 A. D., should unite to forge a book and impose on the people. The prophets wrote before Christ, the Apostles after Christ—They could not confer with each other, therefore, and deceive the people. St. Peter says that just before the death of Christ, he and James and John saw Him transfigured before them on Mount Tabor—saw Him by sight, saw Him who is the medium of all Revelation, the Wonderful Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace—the Brightness of His Father's glory and the express image of His person, and knew, therefore, that there was such a man as Jesus. Some might say, this is only a vision, dream or fable. Yet but prophecy opposes itself to this objection. The testimony of the prophets for many hundred years is against this view. They predicted the birth of Christ, precisely the time and place thereof; and his resurrection—Gen. 49:10, Is. 7:14, Mic. 5:2, Ps. 16:10—and Paul who was miraculously converted confessed Jesus to be the Son of God, and proved Him to be the very Christ. Now could men thus agree in preaching falsehood? I don't believe that they could. I think this to be just as improbable as that John, the Baptist was metamorphosed into a sea-horse to baptize the multitudes that came to his baptism in the wilderness of Judea.

II. The fulfillment of prophecy *is also an evidence of the divinity of the Bible.* Is. 45:1, mentions the name of Cyrus, the Persian king, beforehand, who was to conquer Babylon and deliver the Jews from their captivity. This prophecy was uttered 708 B. C. and fulfilled 536 B. C.—Dan. 2:36, describes the great kingdoms of the world which should influence the affairs of the Jewish Church, very minutely, in the spirit of prophecy. He also describes the kingdom of Christ, his person and office in a wonderful manner. Jeremiah predicted that the Jews should be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse in all places whither they should be sent. These prophecies together with many more that might be quoted, have been fulfilled, and most certainly their fulfillment confirms the Bible.

III. The wonderful preservation of the Holy *Scriptures is another proof of their divinity.* Persecutors have done their utmost to destroy the word of God, to banish it from the world. In the time of W. Antiocus every corner was searched for the purpose of destroying the writings of the prophets (see Josephus), but in vain. In the time of the apostles and subsequently for three hundred years, the gospel was persecuted with all the malice of hell. Fire and water, sword and bayonet were all employed to accomplish this wicked purpose. But in spite of all opposition, the word of God grew mightily. The Roman emperors trembled on their thrones—Rome fell and the gospel filled the world. Here was no arm of flesh to help poor Christians, only the power of an invisible Christ, working by his spirit on his word.

IV. God's providence is an irrefragible proof of *the divinity of the Holy Scriptures.* God has manifested Himself in His works and virtue as a Lord who preserves and rules all things by His providence. If God has so wisely provided for the body and preserved it, furnished food, raiment, health, etc., should he not take care of the soul? It will be granted by the reader, that the soul is immortal—that it has been formed for an imperishable good, that God is just, etc., can it be, then, that God would be careful for the body and not for the soul? This can not be ascribed to the goodness of God. There must, therefore, be something under heaven in which God has reached the way to happiness for the soul. I say it must be. This revelation we find in the Bible; if not in the Bible, then there is none in all the world—Holy Bible, book divine, precious treasure, thou art mine. The religion of the Greeks and Romans several thousand years old, is not as old as the writings of Moses, yet well nigh defunct. On the other hand the doctrine of the Holy Bible, chaste and full of supernatural wisdom, has lasted from the beginning till now—can not be destroyed and is true in every particular pertaining to the kingdom of Christ.

V. There is a divine testimony which has a mighty tlevancy, to which attention should be directed. I refer to a *divine conviction of the conscience that the Bible is the Word of God.* St John says: He that believeth hath the witness in himself. Who produces this conviction? Answer, the Holy Ghost—Ep 5:8., Be filled with the Spirit. We find this evidence in Christ and all his sermons. They carried conviction to the heart. Hence when Jesus ended his sermon on the Mount of Beatitudes, the people were astonished at his doctrine, For He taught them as one having authority and not as the scribes. Truthfully did Simon Peter say: To whom shall we go, Thou alone hast the words of eternal life. And no wonder certain officers that went to arrest Jesus on one occasion said: Never man spake as this man spake. Aptly too did the disciples say: Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked to us by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures—Lk. 24:32. Therefore St. Paul lays much stress on salvation 1 through sanctification of the spirit and belief of the truth. 1 Thes. 3:13—Now with the effect of all this ponderous testimony upon the mind, how could any man hesitate to believe in the Bible, Cling to it as the Book of God and rule his life according to its inspired teachings.

VI. The Ten Commandments are an incontroverible proof that there is a God, and that the Bible, which is a commentary on these ten commandments, has been given to us by God Himself. None but God could give us such a pure and holy law—they are a transcript of the divine mind itself. I know it is said that Moses was a cunning fellow, and obtained these commandments from the heathen around him. To this kind of logic, I reply, that none of the heathen ever had such a law, and, therefore, it was out of the question to obtain the ten commandments from this source. And, consequently, as long as these commandments stand recorded in the word of God, the writer for one will be obliged to believe that the Bible is *the Word of God.*

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

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