THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.......................... Editor.

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The republicans of the seventh ward, Philadelphia, have nominated Blaine for President.

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The U. S. Senate has laid Pinchback on the shelf, where he will be allowed his nap until next December, when he will pinch-back again to claim his seat as Senator from Louisiana. As this mulatta is so anxious to have a place in the capitol, suppose the senate vote him a corner to keep a pea-nut stand in order to get rid of him.

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And now the Lewistown Gazette, radical, says that all the late annoyances and impudence of the blacks under the civil rights bill, is attributable to "democratic teachings." Well, even in the Gazette's apologetic light, the thing would not look well for the negro—but when we all know that all the training the negroes have received was from radical teachers, the Gazette's plea for the nigs is worth about as much as moonshine in daytime.

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The two republican papers of Union county, the Lewisburg Chronicle and the Mifflinburg Telegraph still keep up defending their unruly representative, Wolfe, recently censured by the House for his rowdyish conduct upon the floor, in order both to make a lion and a martyr of himself. Charles must have got into the mire pretty deep after all, as his own home organs have not yet succeeded in pulling him out and cleansing him after six weeks effort in that direction.

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The Williamsport Bulletin is drunk with the comfort it affects to find for the radicals in the New Hampshire election, and in a half breathless manner hastes to tell how it was in New Hampshire two and three years ago, and how the democrats gained last year, and then winds up by forgetting to tell that its party *lost* a member of congress in the recent election—making a democratic gain. How like the chap who whistled to keep his courage up as he passed a graveyard.

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The Bellefonte *Rep.* is loaded down with a long articleon the New Hampshire election. It wants to make its readers think its party has carried that state, but hasn't the courage to say so, because facts won't back it up. To elect just one congressman out of three, and that with the closest nipping, don't just jingle like a republican victory, but of course it is not out of place for that and other republican papers to be loud in the expression of thanks for the small number left them. These fellows need not think that the democrats intended to sweep the entire board in New Hampshire.

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The efforts made by the Forty-third Congress to improve the prospects of the Grant party took up so much time that but little attention could be given to legislate legislation. Nearly all the work finished by the late Congress was slovenly in the extreme. Among other evidences of negligence, or incapacity, or both, was the passage of a law increasing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter to one cent per ounce. It is thought that some of the members of Congress who aided in the passage of this law were influenced by corrupt considerations, as the change of the rates will be of great advantage to express companies, which it is known were represented in Washington by an impudent and persistent lobby. That the change was effected, however, was doubtless mainly owing to the carelessness of Congressmen, who did not take the pains to inform themselves what its consequences would be, since we can hardly suppose the majority would be so stupid as to assent to a new scale of postage which is certain to arouse the indignation of nine-tenth of their constituents, while nobody, unles it be the express companies, can be gainers by the change. Under the new law, extravagant and senseless rates of postage are imposed upon transient newspapers and periodicals; the postage on the monthly magazines, except to subscribers, will be doubled; a man sending a transient newspaper from New York to Jersey City may have to pay two or three times as much postage as would be required for the transportation of the same paper from San-francisco to London; and the law has other features of an equally idiotic nature. But although the people have shown their disgust for such law makers, President Grant is busily engaged in finding fat offices for the poorest specimens of the lot.

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And now Charley Wolfe, of Union, like Cameron, has been pardoned. The House, on Wednesday, 17, day before adjournment passed a resolution rescinding the vote of censure, passed upon Mr. Wolf. Charley thus was able to go back to his Pa and Ma in Derrstown without the fear of getting a scolding. Charley cried when the House agreed, unanimously, to wipe out the black stroke made for him. The following we copy from a report of the pro ceedings:

Mr. Lusk (dem.) offered the following which was unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS, owing to the uncertainty of human life it is not improbable that some of our number may not return to meet us in the adjourned session of 1876; and

WHEREAS, a feeling of good fellowship and brotherly kindness should characterize the hour of separation; theretore

Be it resolved, That the vote of censure passed upon the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the record of the vote of censure be expunged from the journal of the house.

Mr. Wolfe, evidently taken by surprise, arose, and with a feeling that welled his eyes with tears, and for a moment almost overcame his power of speech, returned his thanks in a short address, which was received with applause from all parts of the house.

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THE FIRST CARDINAL.—Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has been promoted to the princely position of Cardinal, and is now made eligible to succeed Pope Pius, provided he can master votes enough, when the present head of the Catholic Church shall be gathered with its fathers. Bishop McCloskey is the first American ever raised to a Cardinal. There are now fifty-seven Cardinals scattered throughout the world, only one of whom is an American. It takes a two-third vote to elect a Pope.

THE GOVERNORSHIP

The Williamsport Banner raises the name of Col. Noyes as its choice for Governor. The Banner in an editorial speaks as follows of the Colonel:

"The Democracy of the state have been looking around for some time past to find a leader who in the coming fall campaign shall lead them to victory. With common consent all eyes have turned to the Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, as the one man fitted to the need of the hour; the one man upon whom all honest men can unite, whose record is pure and unsullied. Sprung from the ranks of the working people, Amos C. Noyes is a fine specimen of honest manhood., of the hardy yeomanry of the state, who have carved out their own fortunes by the labors of their own hand. Not in the caucus of the politician, or in the other devious ways by which men achieve prominence did Col. Noyes first come before the people. He came to notice as a successful business man, and his neighbors sent him to the legislature to do business for them, and he did it as he does every act of his life honestly and straightforwardly. In a corrupt legislature his name was never tarnished by association or connection with venal jobbery. He attended to his legislative duties, and left the legislature as he had entered it—an honest man. Of a fine commanding presence, of gentle, genial deportment—he is a model of temperance manhood, adorned by the highest social qualities. Firm and decided, as all successful men are, yet his natural ruggedness of character is softened by a kind heart, and a charitable disposition. Wherever he is best known, he is most beloved, and as the proverb declares 'an honest man is the noblest work of God,' we present God's noblest work, Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton, as the choice of the West Branch for Governor of Pennsylvania."

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THE NAVAL CADETSHIP IN THE 20th DISTRICT.

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 an appointment. The recommendation must be made prior to the first of July next.—If not by that time, the Secretary will fill the vacancy. The candidate, if appointed before that time, will be required to report for examination at the Naval Academy in June. If appointed after that time, but before the first of July, he will be examined on the 15th of September.

The course of instruction is six years; the pay $500 per annum, but of this there is an outlay of $181.50 for clothing and $100 for books, &c. On admission $100 must be deposited for books, and there will be an outly for cloathing. The appointee must be over fourteen and under eighteen years of age. No candidate will be admitted unless he has satisfactorily passed an examination by the Academic Board. He must be "in all respects physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution." He must be of good moral character, satisfactory testimonials of which must be given, and must pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board "in reading writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar." Arithmetic is considered particularly essential, as the instructions read that "the board should ascertain the aptitude of a candidate in this branch of study, which, if good, should count in his favor in case of a slight deficiency in other branches." But the examination is thorough in all the branches named, a "slight" deficiency only being admissible if made up by thoroughness in arithmetic; and the Navy Department earnestly recommends any one "conscious of any deficiency in these respects, not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure, by accepting an appointment and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted.—*Cl. Dem.*

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THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL—GERMANY.

Berlin, March 16.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day debate was opened on the first reading of the new ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Falk, minister of public worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of the Berlin government with the church, dwelt especially on the fact that the pope had authorized the Austrian bishops to obey laws similar to those which he denounced in Prussia. The state was not afraid of the encyclocal, but considered the matter serious and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the church.

Prince Bismark made a powerful speech in support of the bill. He said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man, certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the king. The government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome. The house resolved to discuss the bill in full sitting instead of referring it to a committee.

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Since the establishment of the Insurance Department of the State Government in Pennsylvania, numerous cases of fraud and insolvency on the part of the companies have been brought to light. The people's Central, and Safeguard companies have succumbed in rapid succession. The National Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia is now added to the list. This company on Friday last decided to make a proposition to its creditors to pay forty cents on the dollar in full liquidation of its liabilities; but it seamed to be questionable whether even this proportion of its indebtedness can be paid without considerable outside assistance. The intelligence now reaches that other Philadelphia companies are in trouble, and the American Underwriters', the Fame, and the Penn of Pennsylvania are mentioned as being of this number. Strange to say, several of these rotton concerns have issued their policies quite freely in this city, the temptation held out to property owners, whether real or personal, being the offer to accept a slightly reduced rate of premium for the insurance of the risk.—*Sun.*

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ONE OF THE BROTHERS-IN-LAW

From the Boston Herald.

Collector Casey, the President's brother-in-law, is an amiable, inoffensive old fellow, capable of taking stiff and frequent drinks, and talking horse, both of which traits endear him to the President. He is conservative in politics.

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TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Washington, March 16.—The secretary of war has addressed a communication to General Sherman saying that all expeditions into that portion of the Indian territory known as the Black hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are now being made to arrange for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and all proper means will be used to accomplish that end.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

In describing the scenes in the House on Friday night during the passage of the Boom bill, says the *Patriot*, Philadelphia newspapers are careful to conceal from their readers the real responsibility for the proceedings which they so vigorously condemn. Now we declare on the uniform testimony of those who were present that all that was disgraceful in those scenes was inspired or perpetrated by members of the Philadelphia delegation. The behavior of these representatives of the Centennial City would have brought disgrace on a congregation of Piute Indians. Most all of the members from that city were opposed to the measure in question (on high constitutional grounds, it is presumed) and from the beginning to the close of the session these men resorted to the most disgraceful means to interrupt the proceedings, overawe quiet and orderly representatives, and thus secure an adjournment. There were honorable exceptions but we speak of the delegation as a body. Some of them were so conspicuous by their blackguardism and contempt for every rule of parlimentary decency as to bring disgrace on their associates and the city which they represent. They are themselves beyond the reach of public opinion. These men had the gass turned off, and so perfect was the understanding among the men that when the hall was relighted they were all found sitting with overcoat and hat in hand ready to retreat on the violent adjournment which they had expected to bring about in the darkness. One of them, who is sufficiently described as an officer of the last House, distinguished himself above his ruffianly associates by marching up and down before the Speaker, *pro tem*, a republican, and threatening to drag him out of the chair, accompanying the repeated menaces with the vilest and most insulting epithets. That this representative blackguard was not put in charge of the sergeant at-arms is due to the extreme forbearance of the House. Still the House proceeded with the business of the session hour after hour, unawed by these demonstrations of ruffianism, until the work was triumpantly completed. For the first time in a long while the representatives from Philadelphia found themselves in a House in which neither their number nor their character gave them the weight to which that great city is entitled in the Legislature of the Commonwealth. As the number of representatives have increased their influence has diminished. The House is so large that they can no longer obstruct the legislation which the people demand. In revenge the more ruffianly among them seek to bring disgrace upon the Legislature of the Commonwealth by such proceedings as those of Friday night. We shall do what in us lies to fix the responsibility of such outrages where it justly belongs. By exposing the members that disgrace Philadelphia, the newspapers of that city would do far more to purge its delegation and purify Legislature than by grossly false and dishonest accusations against the Democratic majority of the House.

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AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The Radicals of the Legislature have got themselves into a bottled-up condition. They have so legislated heretofore, that the sinking fund has more money than it needs, while the general fund hasn't enough to meet the necessary appropriations—indeed, members are not getting their pay. Mackey appealed to the House in a letter setting forth the deficit. In reply Mr. Reighard made a statement showing errors in amount of $1,329,704 in Mackey's estimate of the revenues applicable to the general fund and the House very properly refused to make any change in the sinking fund act of 1874 for the purpose of helping him.

As a consequence the Senate cut down many entirely proper appropriations, and attempted to lecture the House for not helping them in their political scheming to get money under the Treasurer's control which he had no right to have. If they wanted it so, why didn't they propose the act themselves? That wasn't what they wanted—they attempted to make a catspaw of the House, and failed and the Radicals are responsible for the present unfortunate condition of the State Treasury and for the failure of such just appropriation measures as failed.

Therefore the Treasury ring have had the whole thing to themselves, and could take out of one fund or the other, as it suited them, law or no law. That full control they unexpectedly lost last fall, and now they must take the legitimate results of their acts. If their bad legislation has carried too much money to the sinking fund, and too little to the general fund to meet current expenses, they must bear the burden of the situation. The Democrats didn't make it, and in it the light of Mr. Reighard's figures and that the Senate should have proposed the remedy under the circumstances, the Democrats are not responsible for the situation or its results.

In their efforts to play buncomb with the people by a large reduction of the public debt, the Radicals have got themselves in the situation of having to stop their folly, and their attempt to shove the passage of Mackey's bill on the House was a dodge to get the Democrats to institute and pass a measure that would curtail the reduction of the public debt. The Radicals would then have reaped the benefit of the relief, and gone before the people to enjoy a full Treasury at the expense of the Democrats, whom they would charge with having lessened the reduction of the State debt. The scheme failed.—*Cl. Dem.*

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CIVIL RIGHTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the United States Court, at Memphis on Monday last, 22, Judge Emmons delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in refernce to civil rights.

You ask, said the Judge, whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find an indictment that a negro has been denied full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and inns of the state. Such denial is not an offense over which Congress can give this Court jurisdictions. These are matters which the state government alone controls. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this Court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution which abolish slavery and attempted to protect the civil and political rights of freedmen, all parties conceded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, tresspasses, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to the right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns, and by common carriers within the state, were matters not only granted to the General Government, but in the constitution itself expressly reserved to states, the vast mass of civil and political rights included, in compendious phrase the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, rested entirely under state protection.

To this familiar and unquestioned truism, there was universal assent then and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is—have these amendments completely revolutionized the whole character of our Government because it is entirely evident that, if Congress has the power of regulating the theatre and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union, this necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

He then reviews the thirteenth amendment and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the fourteenth amendment and says relative to the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property with due process of law, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudicator or process, and prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only and have no reference to individuals. He cites a decision in Michigan and Ohio in support of this and also the slaughter house cases of the Supreme Court, (16th Wallace), then deals at great length with the outrages against the colored race, and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow citizens, including beyond question a majority of more conservative Christian gentlemen of the South, who regret there exists nowhere in either Government—State or National, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murderers.

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LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE SESSION.

List of Bills Passed Finally.

General Laws.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people. [This act makes the term begin on the first Monday of March after election.]

An act for the prepayment of the postage on the Legislative Record as required by the postal laws of the United States

An act repealing the proviso in the act of 1874, supplementary to the act for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the soldiers of this Commonwealth. [This amendment admits to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools a number not to exceed 300 of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who enlisted in the regiments of other States.]

An act authorizing the town councils and burgesses of boroughs to levy and collect a tax for gas and water purposes [This act permits a special tax for these purposes, not to exceed eight mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.]

An act to provide for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and the custody thereof. [It authorizes the Judges, if an irregularity appears, constituting sufficient cause of challenge, to issue an order to take from the wheel the names, and make a new seleciton.]

An act relating to Courts. [It authorizes the Judges in districts where there is more than one Judge learned in the law, severally to try causes on the same trial list and with the same panel of jurors, and to hold seperate courts for the disposition of causes in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and in Equity.

An act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits. [This act authorizes the Presiding Judge to direct the entry of judgment of non-suit, if in his opinion the plaintiff shall have produced no such evidence as in law is sufficient to maintain the action, with right to appeal to Court in banc or Supreme Court.]

An act to authorize partnership associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Secretary.

An act authorizing the return of writs issued by Courts abolished or changed by the Constitution to the Court having jurisdiction at the return day of such writ.

An act defining and punishing the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. [This law imposes a penalty of $5,000 fine and fifteen years imprisonment.]

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than the regularly commissioned Judges, in certain cases.

A supplement to "An act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1872. [Requires five days' notice to parties owning land on which Canada thistles are growing of commencement of legal proceedings against them.]

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasures. [Only affects Franklin and Lawrence counties.]

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads autherized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law. [It extends the time five years, but requires railroads accepting the privilege to hereafter hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution.]

A supplement to the "Act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868. [This permits companies for constructing railroads, having a gauge not exceeding three feet, to place their capital stock at no less than $6,000 a mile, and file articles of association when $3,000 of stock per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent thereon paid.]

A supplement to the act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, 1874. [It prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer, except between the first day of September and the first day of December.]

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools and to further regulate their management. [Requires the school to be managed by eighteen trustees, twelve elected by contributors and six appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. State appropriations to schools to be distributed by a Board consisting of Governor, Superintendent Public Instruction and Attorney General. Certificates to graduates as practical teachers must be signed by four out of the five examiners.]

A supplemant to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, and authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases. [It provides such writs may be issued by the Attorney General or any desiring to prosecute the same, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.]

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. [It makes statue law, what is the universal custom, as three days of grace or negotiable paper.]

An act requiring recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein prescribing the duties of said recorders and declaring that the entries in said general index shall be notice to all persons.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grant of special exclusive privilges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxica

ting liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and re-unions.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or of capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth to sell and transfer the same," approved the 1st day of April, A. D 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention,

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinance providing contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1874. [This is the bill that changes the mode of assessment of real estate in Pittsburgh, and makes other alterations in the 'Wallace law" of last year.]

A supplement to "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," approved the 20th day of April, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof. [It requires yearly publication of indebtedness, revenues, valuation, taxable property and assets of corporation.]

Joint resolution providing for additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of of 5,000 additional copies of the special reports of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania on mineralogy and petroleum.

An act to provide for the publication of 13,500 copies of the tenth volume of the transaction of the State Agricultural Society.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the division of election districts. [Requires the costs to be paid from the treasury of the county.]

A further supplement to "an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by insolvent banks," approved March 31, 1860. [It requires publication of intention to establish a bank or increase its capital stock under the free banking law.]

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children. [It authorizes Courts of Common Pleas on petition to order the payment of money for the education and maintenance of children in "Homes," and also provides for the admission of friendless, destitute or vagrant children]

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of five Centennial Managers for the international exhibition of the year 1876. [The Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs are made ex-officio members of the Board. It is to provide for a full representation of the interests of the State in the exhibition.]

An act to provide for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair or any exhibition of the products of the soil, or mine, or of manufactures, machinery or works of art.

An act relating to the terms of offices of Judges learned in the law, being a supplement to the act of the 15th day of April, A. D., 1874, entitled "An act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence." [It fixes the term of Judges to commence the first of December after their election.]

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24, A. D. 1874," construing the first proviso to the seventh section of the said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke. [This bill exempts from taxation coal used in the manufacture of coke.]

An act authorizing money for the propagation of fish. [Authorizes appropriation of $3,000 to co-operate with New Jersey in the propagation of shad in the Delaware river.]

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Secretary of Internal Affairs to make additions to the building known as Land Department.

An act to authorize the change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

An act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

An act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases,

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of any description.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

A supplement of an act entitled "An act relative to Courts of this Commonwealth,,' approved May 4, A. D. 1852, to provide for the service of writs in certain cases, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases,

An act to authorize several Judges throughout the Commonwealth, to fix the number of the regular terms of said several Courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the return of constables, aldermen, justices of the peace to the same.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building waters works.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coalmines.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all incorporations.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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PINCH'S EARLY HISTORY.

The chatty correspondent of the Pittsburg Leader says; Pinchback has a very remarkable history. He was once a slave. His father was Major Holmes, a wealthy planter in Georgia. His mother was a quadroon, the property of his father. Major Holmes was a classical old dog, immensely fond of reading. He dubbed the young brat off-spring with Shelley's high-sounding name by way of a joke, and wound up the high-sounding given-name with a surname of Pinchback, for the sake of the ridiculous. The little brat, who was in the future to make such trouble in Louisiana, and the United States Senate, was a great pet with his father, a sort of black foot ball for the family to play with. He was called then "Pinch," as he is to this day. He is said to be worth $250,000.

ONE OF MR MOODY'S SERMONS.

By J. Wendell Cole.

We have often wished to have a reliable report of one of those simple sermons that have been followed with such wonderful results in Scotland and England. The letter below is just what we wanted.

Birmingham, Eng, Jan. 30, 1875

Arriving in Birmingham Thursday morning, I decided that after business hours I would make arrangements to attend the evening service to be held by Messrs. Sankey and Moody in Bingley Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Accordingly I left the hotel in time to arrive at the Hall a half hour early, hoping thus to secure a good seat. * * * * * *

The building seats 11 000, and it is estimated on good authority that at least 16,500 people were in the building when the doors were closed at 6.30 p. m., and from the throngs who afterwards flocked to the spot, at least 5,000 people must have been turned away. * * * * *

At 7 30 Mr. Moody arrived, and after a moment's silent prayer, opened the service with the 53d hymn of the collection—"Jesus paid it all." At this time the Hall was quite full, but very little standing room being left, and that at inconvenient locations. The continued, and at times very heavy rain, probably kept many at home.

After prayer, Mr. Sankey sang the 43d hymn, on the parable of the lost sheep. These beautiful words, sung in this earnest expressive manner, will linger long in my memory.

After the 5th hymn, "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," was sung, Mr. Moody read from the 3d chapter of the 2d Epistle of Peter, the first 15 verses; also from the 24th chapter of Matthew the 34th to 45th verses, and based his address for the evening on the invitation to Noah (in Genesis): "Come thou and all thy house into the Ark." He said:

This is a dread message but an imperative one, and one that it is important that we now consider, for Christ says: "As the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." Are we to presume that there is no danger, that all men will be saved? If so, why were the wicked destroyed, and the righteous allowed to live on? Is it reasonable to think that the wicked were punished to usher them into the joys of heaven, and only the good left to suffer on earth? I desire to call your attention to the invitation given to Noah, which was not only for himself, but all his house, and also to other fathers of the Bible, who, though good men, allowed themselves to so mingle with and live like the world, that their children were not included in the salvation which they received. As for instance, Lot, who, when he went to plead with his sons-in-law to flee *from* the doomed city of Sodom, was mocked by them, and forced to flee, leaving those dear to him to perish. See poor Eli, and even King David, who had great sorrow, because of unworthy children being left out of the Ark of safety. Parents! strive to so live that not only yourselves, but your children shall be called out of the world and *saved*, not left out of the Ark.

It required great courage and faith to build the Ark—amid the ridicule and scorn of those who surrounded Noah. If they had had lunatic asylums in those days, Noah would certainly have been put in one. Imagine the difficulties were Noah living now, and to receive the same command! The first question would be: What! build such a thing on dry land, how would it ever get to the water, or the water get to it? You would hear of the comic man at the theatre raising a laugh at the expense of such a lunatic. The paper would occasionally have articles to show how this man thought himself better than others; how great a sum he was spending in his foolishness; and how little cause there was to dread the event which he predicted. Scientific men would show by their statistics and observations that no event of the kind had ever happened. That seed time and harvest *always* follow each other. That, though occasional floods occur in rivers, yet there is always high ground uncovered; and that the Ark itself would only be useful as so much kindling wood. Should one or two of the workmen employed on it drop into a public house for a dram, they would be chaffed by their companions there. "So you are working on that old hulk, are you, which that lunatic is building?" To which they, half ashamed, would reply: "He may be a lunatic, but his money is as good as any one else's." And the comic songs of the ale house would have Noah's Ark as their butt.

A hundred years have passed, and Noah, desirous that the people may repent and be saved from the wrath of God, will occasionally stop work for a day or two, to preach righteousness. Making no converts, he sorrowfully returns to his labor. The 120 years are up, and Noah, now an old man, with many relatives, pleads earnestly with them, that the loved ones may not be lost around him. It is springtime. Noah neglects to sow his lands and the merriment increases. He may have received no second message from his God, but his faith is strong. He now removes into the Ark, leaving the home of these many years, for he is to do what God has told him. Still no one believes. As now, there are many plausible excuses. "They were eating and drinking, marrying, and giving in marriage." They ask Noah why he builds so large an Ark? There are only eight of you, you cannot need so much room? And when Noah replied that it is to provide a refuge for all living things, they shake they heads, more than ever unbelievers. "This is certain proof the old man is crazy, because how could he get the wild animals in his Ark?"

But one morning there is a grand procession, of all living animals, as two by two they peacefully and harmlessly obey their God, and come at the appointed time to the Ark of safety. At this fearful sight the people tremble. Even as they say what strange power draws people here, night after night, to hear these Bible messages. But their wise (!) men have an apt excuse, and their nerves are quieted. They jeer on as now Yes, there is danger here! In this vast assembly I am speaking to some of whom it is true, "this year thou shalt die." There are some hundreds here who, according to the rules of mortality, shall be called from time to eternity this year. Some it may be in a day. When the appointed time had come, Noah did not shut the door, but God shut it, and saved him from the dreadful sight, which in mercy, no human eye was allowed to see and live.

Then in a vivid manner he portrayed the scenes of the Deluge. "What was of the most value in the world Kings and millionaires, would have given power, wealth and all, for the despised Ark. So is Christ, as was Noah's Ark, of more value than all the world. I ask you to come into the Ark of Salvation. To trust in Christ for the pardon of your sins. "For there is no other name under heaven whereby you can be saved." Can you give me a good reason for *not* loving Christ! A little child was much interested in securing scholars for her Sunday school class, and requested her playmates to attend with her, but they declined as their father was an infidel, and would not let them. The child, in relating her ill-success to her teacher, asked what an infidel was, and learned that it was one who did not love Jesus. A few days after meeting this father at the post-office, she ran to him and earnestly asked, "Why don't you love Jesus?" Meeting with no response, the question was again asked, and still the third time. "Why don't you love Jesus?" The child was hurriedly pushed away, but still the question lingered. Each letter opened, the leaves of each book read, seemed to contain the same question, "Why don't you love Jesus?" It was useless to attend to business, and so he left the office; but the same question followed him In the streets, at home with his children, in the silent hours of the night, until at midnight, with the resolve "to prove Christ a liar," (as he thought an easy matter) he rose and opened a Bible. His eye saw first John 3; 16: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Surely this was no reason for rejecting Christ, but rather a strong one for receiving him. And, turning over the leaves of his Bible, he found many reasons to love Jesus, and none for rejecting him. And there, alone with his Bible and his God, he sought till he found the precious loving Saviour, who is ready and willing to receive all who come to him. I want to warn you to flee from the wrath to come, while the door of the Ark is still open. And I try to so warn you to-night that no one here can rise up in judgment against me. Come to Christ just as you are. Do not fear you cannot live Christians. God will keep you, he has promised it.

Of course I have not written you a full report, but have endeavored to follow the spirit of the discourse.—*N. Y. Observer.*

* * *

A special says that oil was struck at a depth of six hundred and fifty-four feet on the farm of Daniel Beatly at Warren, Pa., on Saturday morning last. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick but the capacity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new belt of oil territory.

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A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

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