The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 1., 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 10c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Gov. Hartranft hangs fire on the new license law. He hasn't signed it yet.

"Governor Hartranft will have no opposition for a re-nomination," says a radical exchange. But he will have some opposition in November following, when the democrats expect to put one of their own party in his place.

It is rumored about that near relations of President Grant hold stock in Adams Express Company to the amount of something like $100,000; and very good stock it must be at present. That's probably why the postage on newspapers and small parcels were doubled by the late Congress.

There is quite a mania for spelling matches in many cities and towns. Prizes are offered to the best spellers, and an admission fee is charged—the profits generally going to charities. A great match came off in New York, the other day, in which doctors, lawyers, editors, preachers and professors participated. In Boston, a few days ago, Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to witness a spelling match between fifty boys, selected from the higher schools of the city, and fifty editors, reporters, professors and typos, selected from the various newspapers, in an old-fashioned spelling. The contest was spirited throughout, and finally narrowed down to one on each side, when a typo misspelled "conferrable," and the match was awarded to the boys.

There would be no harm in having this mania for spelling matches spread all over the country, and continue. The contest offers the best and most exciting amusement and has a highly instructive tendency, and we should like to see these spelling matches started in Centre county.

PHILADELPHIANS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Philadelphia delegation in the legislature, as a general thing, is made up of the curbstone politicians of that city, and the "Columbian" draws a correct picture of it when it says that the character of the delegation sent to the Legislature by Philadelphia is an insult to all the State. They are ignorant, rude, ill-bred and boisterous, and are constantly guilty of want of decent respect for authority or for the body of which they are members. There may be some who are a partial exception to this general description of them, but such is the character of the delegation. They would like to be dictatorial if they knew enough, but, failing in that for want of brains, they attempt to substitute impudence and blackguardism as a means to rule. No wonder, therefore, that the county members so often act as a unit against Philadelphia interests, and no wonder that what ought to be the great Centennial commands no interest and scarcely respect from the people of the State.

Once all this was different. Although some men of indifferent character then crept into the Legislature from Philadelphia, both the old city and county were sure to send some first class men to rule their delegations. Now the associates and equals of the "flying dutchman," of "Slippery Jim," of the "educated hog," &c., give character to and perhaps compose the delegation. Ought the people of the State to regard this conduct of Philadelphia otherwise than as an insult to them? They at least try to send decent men, who have regard for good names, and who behave in public at any rate with ordinary propriety, but Philadelphia leavens the whole with her educated hogs—educated in vulgarity if not in letters—and thus brings the whole body into disrepute and contempt. The country does right in resenting this state of affairs, and it will be to its own interest and credit if it cultivates hatred for a city that acts thus towards it.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools, for the year. It requires all balances not drawn after the end of three months after the close of the fiscal year to revert to the treasury and be duly covered into the same. The following is a statement of the provisions made under the bill:

Salaries State officers, clerks and employees, and incidental Expenses Executive Department,	$ 175,000
Support common schools,	1,000,000
Printing and binding,	50,000
Legislative Record (about)	25,000
Public buildings and grounds,	6,000
Water supply public buildings,	600
Fire companies, Harrisburg,	700
Judicial salaries,	510,000
Interest on funded debt,	1,420,000
Chambersburg loan certificates,	5,000
Postage and labor, office clerks House and Senate,	1,600
George H. Cutler and H. H. M'Cormick, expenses awarding contracts, June, 1874,	300
Indexing journals,	500
Stationary, printing, paper, fuel, repairs, distribution of laws and reports in accordance with contracts, about,	40,000
Adjutant General's office, etc,	1,512
Steel plate and engravings, State Capitol and Independence Hall,	600
Commission to correct arms State,	300
Total	$ 3,237,113

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by the various special appropriation bills that passed the Legislature:

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools,	$400,000
Pennsylvania Reform School,	16,500
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	55,000
Pa. Institution Deaf and Dumb,	39,000
Danville Insane Hospital,	62,000
Harrisburg Insane Hospital,	52,000
Dixmont Insane Asylum,	45,000
Eastern Penitentiary,	35,000
Western Penitentiary,	35,000
Media Training School,	23,000
Penn'a. Institute for the Blind,	39,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	50,000
Board of Public Charities,	7,700
Serving Writs of Election,	116

The ice on the West Branch has not yet moved—but is expected to do so every hour, and the people of the towns along the river keep watching the dreaded monster as he lies dormant upon the river bed, and who, should the floods arouse him into action, threatens devastation and destruction along the beautiful Susquehanna.

Buffalo valley, in Union county, is still covered with a heavy body of snow. West of the Allegheries the snow has disappeared and the rivers are free from ice.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D. C., March 23, '75.

Mr. Anthony gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-day, without recess, until a vote should be reached on the pending resolution approving the action of the President in regard to Louisiana.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Wallace, in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation of military interference in Louisiana. He said the action on the part of Congress toward the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It was like building a wall around the Southern portion of this republic, and thus destroying the markets of the North. In his own great State of Pennsylvania, the coal, the iron and the lumber lay in piles in the mines and at the furnaces and at the saw mills. The busy industry of the Lehigh and Schuylkill were no longer heard, and now the people were becoming convinced that this prostration was largely due to the Federal bayonets in the South and the violations of the rights of the people there by the Federal Government. The people of the North now asked that the people of the South be allowed to control their own affairs. Give them power to grow rich, take away Federal bayonets from the throats of the people of the South and restore the prosperity of the land.

Mr. Thurman said this resolution, brought forward by the Chairman of the caucus (Anthony), used the whitewash brush very freely upon the President. This was a new doctrine—approving of the action of the President in enforcing the laws of the United States. Suppose he did enforce the law; it was his sworn duty to do so. Those who voted for this resolution voted, in effect, that Kellogg was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State. How any man not believing Kellogg to be Governor, and not believing the Legislature which elected Pinchback to be the legal Legislature of the State, could vote for the resolution, was beyond his comprehension. Some of the Senators on the other side might think that it would elect the next President, but he (Thurman) thought it the thinnest gruel ever poured down the throat of a sick patient.

Mr. Christiancy said he understood the substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, first, as an implied recognition of the Kellogg government, merely as one in the actual exercise of governmental powers in Louisiana, without reference to the question of its rightful origin or legal validity, and in no way involving the propriety of its establishment; second, that it approves of the President's action, so far only as directed merely to the protection of that government and the people of the State against domestic violence and civil war, and to the enforcement of the laws of the United States, without approving any interference of the military with a legislative body or in the creation of a State government. Such being, as it seems to me, the most natural and obvious sense of the language, and the sense in which it will be most naturally understood by the people; while I adhere to the principles and conclusions which I announced here in my remarks on the 12th inst., and which I here adopt by reference, without retraction or qualification; and while I hold that a recognition by the Senate, or by Congress, of a government thus initiated, can give it no greater validity than it had in its inception; still, as domestic violence and civil war, which may lead to a complete dissolution of society, are not the best remedies for getting rid of even an illegitimate government, I can approve the action of the President directed to the humane purposes mentioned in this amendment or substitute offered by the Senator from Rhode Island; and, believing the recognition of this government, for this purpose and to this extent, is justifiable under the peculiar circumstances now existing in that State, until by a fair election a more legitimate government can be initiated, I can vote for the resolution in the sense I have here attributed to it. But, in the enlarged and odious sense which has been attributed to it by some of the speakers on the other side, I could not vote for it; and I most deliberately avow my conviction that, in such an enlarged sense, and in any sense which would assert the validity of the action by which that government was originally set up and put in power, it could not secure the votes of a majority of this body.

Mr. Whyte modified his amendment, offered yesterday, so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That the use of the army of the United States to enforce the unwarrantable and void order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing the Marshal to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the employment of United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States."

The question being on the above amendment, it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 33.

ANNEXATION OF NORTHERN MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, March 20.—The Mercury has a Washington dispatch alleging that the excursion of Senator Cameron and others to Mexico, has for its object the annexation by purchase to the United States of the Northern States of that Republic. Mexican authorities are understood to have already acquiesced to the transfer, the terms of which are yet to be settled.

The territory proposed to be annexed is all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande De Santiago, and comprises the States of Sonora, Chihuahau, Coahuala, Nueva, Leon, Cinolos, Durango and Zacatecas, one-half of Tamsalipas, one-third of Julisco, a small portion of San Luis Potosi and the territory of Lower California, altogether about 438,000 square miles of territory and over a million and a half of population, of whom less than half a million are whites, the rest being Indians and mixed.

Having attempted to hang himself, but having been permanently cut down, a young gentleman of Paris has survived to give this account of his sensations: "As I kicked away the chair and fell I had the sensation of receiving a blow from a hammer on the top of my head. I did not feel the rope, and the only definite sensation succeeded that of the blow was a sensation of weight in my head. My head seemed heavier and bigger than the great bell at Notre Dame. It was night all about me, and then there came a terrible cold in the lower part of my body, and then a sharp pain where the rope was tearing my neck, and then—nothing."

SAM BOWLES ON GRANT.

Sam Bowles writes from Washington, to his newspaper, the Springfield Republican, his impression of the Republican party and of Grant and his future course:

The opening of Congress in December found the Republican members asking each other, "Wherewithal shall we be saved?" The close in March dismissed them with the conviction that they are lost. Certainly, the session has increased the division and deepened the demoralization. There is a real and radical difference of opinion in the Republican party, not only upon men, but upon measures, even upon principles. All attempts to heal this difference, to smother it, are failures; and its legitimate progress to its legitimate results is beginning to be accepted by the wisest leaders on both sides. Differences between currency and tariff, even between economy and extravagance in administration, might be tolerated or postponed in the presence of union upon a more pressing issue; but the difference upon the more pressing issue—that of dealing with the Southern question—has come to be greater than any others; and, coupled with a sharp difference over the head of the Administration, as the representative of the side of that issue, has come to be inexorable and stingent.

For it is not to be escaped that the policy of Gen. Grant with the Southern States, and the manner in which he has illustrated it, is the rock upon which the Republican party is splitting. There are shades of difference with him but nearly all the strong men of the party here—strong intellectually and morally—repudiate both the policy and the manner of its enforcement. Wilson, the Morrills, Wadleigh, Ferry, at least a third, possibly half, of the Eastern Republican Senators are against both. So in the House, Blaine, Dawes, Garfield, Poland, and even the two Hoars, Willard, Hawley—the forty best Republicans of the House—are more ir-reconciled to the Administration on this question than either their speeches or their votes have yet indicated. The cabinet, even, might be entered for protestants.

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Nothing is more obvious here now than the increased realization and confession of this third-term ambition.—Since December the President's strange ambition finds many more open advocates, much more open recognition among Republicans than it did then. The names that could be given in authority for the President's purpose would almost carry a convincing weight with the country. I think at least fifty of the most prominent Republican Congressmen now confess it—all of them with sadness, most of them with indignation. The cabinet and the Supreme Court both furnish supporters of the theory. The Democrats all believe in it; and, moreover, they believe that, so far as the Republican nomination is concerned, the President will win. On the other hand, most of the strenuous supporters of General Grant and his Southern policy either embrace or accept the theory, or will not commit themselves upon it. A few, like Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Howe, of Wisconsin, are infidels. They affect, at least, to believe that he has no third-term purpose, and they are against it if he has. So some of his personal friends out of politics. But the great bulk of the Grant men, pure and simple, either advocate his re-election, accept it as a possible contingency, or dodge it a painful question. General Butler, the accepted leader of the Presidential policy in the House for the past month, has not doubted General Grant's third-term ambition these two years, and has already given significant token of his willingness to support it. While among the rings and jobbers and lobbyists, temporary or permanent residents in the District, the contractor and sutler following of the White House and the departments, and all that crowd of cuttle-fish that circle around power, and in whose company the President and many of his personal advisers have found too congenial associations, protestations are growing louder that he is the only man who can save the country and the party and—themselves; as many of them seem really sincere in their belief that he can be re-elected.

Defeat in his only too manifest desire for this measure, the question comes up: Will Gen. Grant abandon his wild ambition, or seek it by the same agencies, so far as he dares to employ them, or seize upon other means for gratifying his desire? If the theory of the third-term purpose is correct at all, it is a deep desire, and will not be readily abandoned. The feeling among those who thoroughly believe in its possession of the President, as I have described, is that it will carry him on to rule or the ruin of his party; that he will command his own re-election or forbid the choice of any other Republican.

CONVERSATION OF REFUSE IN COAL.

The Harrisburg foundry and machine shops, says the Patriot, are manufacturing for Dr. Hayes a large machine for making coal from coal dust, with a capacity of turning out a ton of coal every seven minutes. This machine is for the use of the Pacific mail steam ship company and is to be operated either in New York or San Francisco, and if successful of which there is now no doubt; will result in the ordering of at least two dozen machines for this company. Dr. Hayes proposes to have built at the same works a still larger machine capable of making a ton of coal every minute and will locate it at the mines where the vast heaps of coal dust are. Some estimate of the value of this enterprise will be conceived when it is stated that a machine of this size, costing from $8,000 to $10,000, will pay for itself in ten days' operation. The belief is seriously entertained in many quarters that we are on the eve of revolutionizing the whole coal business of the country, based on the following facts:

Of all the coal now consumed in the raw state at least from ten to thirty per cent. passes away unconsumed in the shape of clinker and cinder and is therefore wasted. Were all the coal mined crushed to powder and then treated and moulded into suitable forms after the plan proposed by Dr. Hayes this waste would be prevented, as nothing is left after burning the pressed coal but an impalpable ash. The cost of crushing the coal and moulding it into any form desired will be less than the present system of breakers now in use, and the pressed coal can be made as perfect as a billiard ball by proper machinery and thus do away in a great measure with the disintegration that coal is now liable to in transportation.

Nature lavishly provides us with the raw materials necessary for our use and comfort, and no one will gainsay that wheat as an article of good, for example, goes further when ground into flour in sustaining animal life than when partaken of whole, as nature supplies it to us. So with many other articles that become serviceable in the utilitarian and economic sense only by the ingenuity of man conserving the elements and forces in nature. In the process of time this process must be carried out; for the present it is surely interesting to know that the vast mounds of coal dust or powder made in mining coal can be successfully converted into serviceable fuel.

SNOW SLIDES.

A Nevada paper, speaking of the avalanches of snow which have been so destructive of life and property this winter, says: "The purely sliding avalanches, or snow slides, are such as occur in dry or merely moist snow, while rolling avalanches take place when the snow is wet or sufficiently moist to form into balls by rolling. The avalanches that occurred in Virginia City were of the genuine rolling description—the kind most dreaded and the most destructive in the valleys of the Alps. A very small beginning when the snow is in the proper condition may end in a destructive avalanche. A ball of snow no larger than a man's head, started high up on the side of Mount Davidson, might have swept away several houses at the foot of the mountain. The fearful force of the avalanche was shown here when one broke into a house and killed two men, and another demolished two houses and buried five persons who were rescued with much difficulty. A further illustration of the terrible force and destructive power of the avalanche is to be found in the fact that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed by one that fell near Genoa. As we have said, a small ball of snow started high up on the slope of Mt. Davidson would result in a genuine avalanche. In rolling a distance of fifty yards in the moist snow the small ball of snow would become four or five in diameter, when it would burst, and each piece of it would an instant after form a ball of large size; these in turn would explode as soon as they had acquired a certain weight and velocity, and a moment after there would be hundreds and thousands of these balls in motion, all bounding down the steep side of the mountain.

While hundreds of these are exploding or just forming other hundreds are of full size and are picking up rocks, dirt and all manner of rubbish, which becomes involved in the grand downward rush. Toward the lower part of their course the balls become so numerous that they bound and clash together so often that they are broken before they acquire any great size, and the whole avalanche is then a plunging, sliding mass of snow. The avalanche which knocked two houses to pieces and buried five persons, started but a few hundred yards above where the houses stood. It started at a bunch of rocks which projected fifteen or twenty feet above the general surface of the slope of the mountain. On these rocks snow had fallen and accumulated to the depth of about three feet, hanging in places as snow is seen to do on the eaves of the house. From one of these rocks fell a bunch of snow which began to roll down the hill, and the result was a destructive avalanche. Doubtless the avalanche which killed two men started in much the same way.

LIMITED DAMAGES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The State Supreme Court, in the case of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, vs. Cooke, from Luzerne county, has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and held that a person injured personally, by the negligence of a railroad company, may recover more than $3,000 damages. The court thus throws aside the act of Assembly limiting the amount of damages recoverable in such cases against railway companies.

WHAT IT COST MASSACHUSETTS TO BURY CHARLES SUMNER

From the Boston Globe.

Funeral Expenses—For floral decorations, $4,458; other decorations for Doric Hall, $736. 69; entertainments of guests, $2,069. 17; carriage hire, $1,808; music (band, choir, &c.) $646.25; refreshments for military guard, $258.81; use of saddle horses, $250; services of undertaker, $200; services of sexton, $50; printing, $164.36; expenses of the committee, $19.681; crape, badges, &c., $195.66; building platform and use of stools, $50.75; messengers, telegrams, &c., $35.15. Total, $11,119.65

Expenses of the Eulogy—Use of hall, with doorkeepers, $584; floral decorations at Music Hall, $1,600; paid J. B. Smith for decoration, $1,215.14; entertainment of committee, $775; expenses of committee to New York, $604.50; services of George W. Curtis, $1,000; services of Clara L. Kellogg, $178.95; services of Adelaide Philips, $400; services of J. W. Churchhill, $200; services of Temple Quartet and others, $275; services of Brown's Brigade Band, $135; printing, $486.43; carriage hire, $136.38; photographs, $1000; expense on portrait of Charles Sumner, $60; stamps, rosettes, stationery, &c., $57.61. Total, $8,108.01.

Printing the Memorial Volume, 5 000 copies—Composition, $328.30; press work, $315.70; paper, $3,916.59; frontispiece, $800; engraving, printing, and stock for frontispiece, $49 50; binding, $3,600—$8,469.99. Editorial services, $1,000; services, proof reading, $100; H. O. Reed, services, preparing volumes for delivery, $125; paper boxes, postage, and expressage, $27.75; expenses of commitee, $800—$10,022.74. Grand total, $29,250.40.

YOUNG GIRLS INITIATION INTO WASHINGTON LIFE.

On none who indulge in so-called "society" does its blight fall so heavily as on the young girls. Take any one of them fresh from the wholesome regimen of a quiet home among the eastern hills, or on the western prairies. She is impulsive, impatient of restraint, inexperienced, galled a little by school discipline, with attractions enough to invite, and in a position to reciprocate attention, and she has just arrived at the most sensitive and impressive part of her moral and physical existence. Consider her daily career. She dresses for an indigestible breakfast at ten o'clock followed by a fashionable luncheon party, which ends in a dance. A second toilet for afternoon calls, at many of which she dances again. A third toilet for a dinner party, and still a forth for the german, which lasts till the gray morning light, and includes intense heat, draughts of cold air heavy supper to say no more.—Sunday graciously intervenes, but one can hardly make amends in twelve hours for a week's dissipation. Moreover, calling is always en regle Sunday evening; and there are quiet little teas, where the appetite is sanctified by terrapin and divers French dishes.

Soon hollow circles begin to form around her eyes; then the beautiful color which alternately kindled and waned in her cheeks goes out altogether; and at last she finds that, even if she stay in bed till noon, she is not rested, for sleep is denied her. Then, though the first suggestion of the kind was repugnant to her she gradually experiments on the virtues of bella donna; she learns the arts of red and white powders, and the secret of charcoal pencils. In the beginning she practices slyly, and seems ashamed even before her mirror; but ere long she become brazenly indifferent as to painted lips and brows, and cheeks that simulate the blush as they no longer know. More yet! Champagne—she takes it to "strengthen" her; chloral—to woo sleep. Her highest ambition is now a german favor; her only standard, dress, her most innocent emotion, vanity. Physically, morally and intellectually she is stunted and warped.—*N. Y. Post.*

A JUDGE'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

At Morris, Grundy county, Ill., three saloon keepers—one woman and two men—were arrested for selling liquor to minors. As usual in such cases, the liquor sellers were lavish of their funds in all of their unfortunate co-workers, and eminent counsel was employed in defense of those destroyers of the bodies and souls of the rising generation. But the proof of their guilt was so fully demonstrated that the jury were compelled to pronounce them guilty. Hon. J. M. Reading, the presiding judge in pronouncing the sentence of the court used the following language.

"The jury having found you guilty of selling liquor to a minor, it remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. The penalty of this offence, fixed by the Legislature, indicates that it considers the crime to be of a serious character. By the law you may sell to men and women if they will buy. You have given your bond, and paid for your license to sell to them, and no one has the right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what destitution and poverty are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable, no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or mourn over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush for the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling, you are licensed. You may fit up your place of business in the most captivating form, you may finish it with the most elegant and costly equipments for your lawful trade, you may fill it with the allurements and amusements, you may use all your arts to induce visitors, you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choice wines and most captivating beverages, you may then induce thirst by all contrivances, to produce a ravaging appetite for drinks; and then you may supply that appetite to the full—because it is lawful; you have a license.

You may allow boys, almost children to frequent your saloon, they may become witnesses of the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to the very lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. But, while you have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have a right to say, 'Leave my son to me till the law gives you a right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that fatal moment when I can assert no further protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister for his friends, and the community to see him take the road to his death. Give him to us in childhood, at least. Let us have a few years of his young life, in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some degree for the love and care we have lavished upon him." This is something you, who now stand prisoners at the bar, have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. You have your 'bond' to use to the fullest extent; but in taking your 'pound of flesh' you draw the blood, and that which is nearest the heart. The law in its wisdom does not prevent this, and you must obey the law. By a verdict of the jury you have been found guilty of transgressing the law. Its extreme penalty is thirty days imprisonment in the county jail, and $400 fine; its lowest, ten days imprisonment and $20 fine.

For this offense the Court sentences you to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of $75 and costs, and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of the prosecution are paid."

As may be imagined the delivery of such a sentence produced considerable commotion, being praised as the best temperance speech of the season.—*Friends Review.*

IS LYING WRONG.

It was never thought an open question, until this Brooklyn scandal broke loose. But now it seems to be held that lying is right and proper, and indeed a duty under peculiar circumstances. The most curious exhibition of this sentiment was made by a worthy women witness, testifying as to the character of another women concerning whom she gave answers as follows:

Q. Will you state what was her religious character. A. She had a very exalted religious character, a highly spiritualized religious character, and the chief element of her religious character was love.

Q. Will you state what was her character for truthfulness? A. I never had the slightest hesitation in relying upon her word in anything but one direction.

Q. What direction was that? A. I do not think she was always truthful with reference to her husband's faults.

Judge Neilson—That answers the question.

The Witness—She sometimes made statements that I think were not truthful in reference to her husband's faults, endeavoring to cover them up.

Judge Neilson—That will do, Madam; you have answered the question.

The witness does not speak of blindness to a husband's faults; that is often the effect of love; but she testifies that she "would make statements not truthful" in regard to them, and although untruthful in this respect she had a "very exalted religious character," "a highly spiritualized religious character."

Whenever such self-delusion as this is put forth, let it be met with just rebuke. Truthfulness is at the basis of all good character, and to talk of a highly religious person making "untruthful statements," is a contradiction in terms. You might as well say that a man "is honest the most of the time, but does steal occasionally," as to say that he is "highly religious, but does now and then lie."

Is not this the outgrowth of that philosophy which we stamped upon a short time since, though taught by a Professor of Theology, that "it is a very different thing to lie against a man and to lie for him?" But whatever the source of the doctrine, it is evil and only evil and that continually. And it is shocking to think of, that the idea prevails anywhere in a Christian community, that occasional untruthfulness is consistent with a highly spiritualized religious character.—*N. Y. Observer.*

CHINA.

An insurrection broke out in Tien Tar, near Ning Po, in which 10,000 farmers were engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of an increased tax on rice. A body of 5,000 troops failed to subdue the rebellion, and the increased tax was removed.

On January 22 a mob attacked the laborers on the telegraph line from Foochoo to Amoy, at the town of Kwang-Tas, and destroyed the poles, interrupting the work. It is generally admitted that the attack was incited by the authorities, who have waited till the line reached a point where it would be at their mercy. No redress if possible, the work having been commenced in defiance of the wishes and without the full permission of the Provincial Government

New Orleans, March 24.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald has information to the effect that the Indians who captured the stage near Laredo last Friday, attacked Cachine Poncho, near Corvizel, on the Texas side. They were driven off by rancheros, and were overtaken by Captain Benovid's volunteer company. The Indians were almost entirely cut to pieces.

FEASTINGS AT FUNERALS.

On Long Island and in Albany, N. Y., Not Many Years Ago.

From Furman's Long Island Antiquities.

Within the present century it was the custom at funerals in the country parts of Long Island, for the relatives of the deceased, at the house from which the funeral was to proceed, to prepare a large quantity of cold provisions, such as roast turkeys, boiled hams, roast beef, etc., which were set upon a table in a room opened for the purpose, and every one went there helped himself as he pleased. Also rum, brandy and gin, with pipes tobacco and segars were handed around among the people during their stay at the house, it being considered inhospitable not to do so; and it was not an unusual thing to see the farmers congregate together, in warm weather, under the shade of trees, about the vicinity of the house, smoking their long pipes and drinking, hearing and telling the news, and laughing and talking together for two or three hours before the funeral would move. This long stay at the house previous to proceeding to the place of entertainment, together with the great plenty of spirituous liquors distributed about, sometimes occasioned scenes of much noise, and very appropriate to the purpose for which they had assembled. The change which has been produced in this practice is mainly to be credited to the exertions of one gentleman, the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, then the rector of the Episcopal church at Newtown, who some years since proposed to the vestry of that church, that thereafter, at all funerals in that congregation, the friends should be bidden or invited at the same hour, so as to allow them sufficient time to assemble and no more, and to induce its acceptance the rector agreed to relinquish his claim to a scarf on such occasions; he also proposed that the use of spirituous liquors at funerals should be discontinued; to all these propositions the vestry assented, recommending that in place of spirituous liquors, wine should be handed around among the people; this was a great reform, when we consider that it was long before the temperance movement commenced. This plan being seen to work well in that congregation, was also adopted by other congregations in other parts of the island, and after a while the use of wine itself at funerals was dispensed with.

But expensive as it was the character of the funerals on this island, and in New York, they could not compare in that respect with those among the Dutch inhabitants of the city of Albany. Judge Benson, in his memoir read before the New York Historical Society, describes the funeral of Lucas Wyngaard, who died in that city in the year 1756, a batchelor, leaving some estate. The invitation to that funeral was very general, and those who attended returned after the interment as the custom then was, to the house of the deceased, towards the close of the day; and a large number of them never left it until the dawn of the ensuing day. In the course of the night a pipe of wine, which had been kept in the cellar for twenty years before the occasion, was drank; dozens of papers of tobacco were consumed; grosses of pipes broken; scarce a whole decanter of glass was left; and, to crown the whole, the pall-bearers made a bonfire of their scarfs upon the hearth of the room where they were carousing. This may have been a little more uproarious than most of the funerals of that period, as the deceased was a bachelor, and had no widow and children in the same house to control, and, in some degree, to modify their proceedings; but yet all the funerals of that time were more than enough so under any circumstances. Even down to within the last fifty years Albany was noted for the expensive character of its funerals; a funeral, in a respectable old Dutch family at that place and especially of the head or any principal member of it, often cost from three to four thousand dollars. That of the first wife of the late Peter, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, it is said, cost him not less than twenty thousand dollars! All his tenants were invited, and most of them were in Albany two or three days at his expense, and two thousand linen scarfs were given on this occasion, it was formerly the custom there for a young man immediately previous to his marriage, to send to the Island of Madeia for a pipe or two of the best wine; a portion of which being used in the rejoicings consequent upon his marriage, and the remainder stored away for his funeral and that of his wife.

It was also the practice in that city to send out special funeral invitations for all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, being about the same age, and likewise for all the clergy and professional men of that city and neighboring country, and general invitations from the pulpits of the churches for the citizens at large. To the house of each person thus specially invited was sent a linen scarf, a pair of black silk gloves, a bottle of old Madeira wine, and two "*funeral cakes*," which were round and about the size of a dinner plate; this was done previous to the funeral, and in addition to the great quantity of spiced wine and other liquors, which with tobacco and pipes, were distributed and used in the house of the deceased immediately preceding and after the interment. When General Schuyley died in that city, all the jelergy, lawyers, physicians, and even students, in Albany and its neighborhood for many miles were invited specially, and a scarf, gloves, and a bottle of wine with funeral cakes, given to each one of them. So particular were they about the lines of which to make these scarfs, that in several instances they sent down by land to New York, in the depth of winter, to purchase it, and paid two dollars a yard. Common linen would not answer; the finer it was the better it was liked for that purpose. These customs have now all died away in that city.

A NEW STORY OF THE CREATION.

The Result of Mr. George Smith's Attempt to Decipher the Chaldaic Account of the Creation and fall of man.

Mr. George Smith has written a letter to the London Telegraph concerning his efforts to read the Cuneiform tablets, which were procured by him in Assyria and deposited in the British Museum. These tablets contain the Chaldaic account of the creation and fall of man, and thus, at this comparatively late day of the world, their report comes to strengthen or to weaken the Mosaic history as recorded in the Bible of the same great events. Mr. Smith, after giving an account of the discovery of the tablets, says that when complete they must have numbered nine or ten, and that the history as recorded on them of what occurred "in the beginning" was much longer and fuller than the corresponding report in the Book of Genesis. He continues as follows:

"The narrative of the Assyrian tablets commences with a description of the period before the world was created, when there existed a chaos or confusion. The desolate and empty date of the universe and the generation by chaos of monsters are vividly given. The chaos is presided over by a female power named Tisalat and Tiamat, corresponding to the Thalatth of Berosus; but as it proceeds that Assyrian account agrees rather with the Bible than with the short account from Berosus. We are told, in the inscriptions, of the fall of the celestial being who appears to correspond to Satan. In his ambition he raises his hand against the sanctuary of the God of heaven, and the description of him is really magnificent. He is represented riding in a chariot through celestial space, surrounded by the storms, with the lightning playing before him and wielding a thunderbolt or a weapon.

"This rebellion leads to a war in heaven and the conquest of the powers of evil, the gods in due course creating the universe in stages, as in the Mosaic narrative surveying each step of the work and pronouncing it good. The divine work culminates in the creation of man, who is made upright and free from evil, and endowed by the gods with the noble faculty of speech.

"The Deity then delivers a long address to the newly-created being, instructing him in all his duties and privileges, and pointing out the glory of the state. But this condition of blessing does not last long before man, yielding to temptation, fails and the Deity then pronounces upon him a terrible curse, invoking on his head all the evils which have since afflicted humanity. These last details are upon the fragment which I excavated during my first journey to Assyria.

"I have at present recovered no more of the story, and am not yet in a position to give the translations and detail; but I hope during the spring to find time to search over the collection of smaller fragments of tablets, and to light upon any smaller parts of the legends which may have escaped me. When my investigations are completed I will publish a full account and translation of these Genesis legends, all of which I have now been fortunate enough to find, some in the old Museum collection, others by excavation in Assyria."

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Cleveland, March 16.—The Austin powder company's mills, located near the canal, five miles south of this city, blew up this afternoon with a series of terrific explosions. The works, which consisted of ten or twelve buildings, were completely demolished, large fragments of timbers and heavy machinery being thrown a considerable distance. There were eight or ten men at work in and about the mills at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed, but the rest escaped with a few slight injuries.

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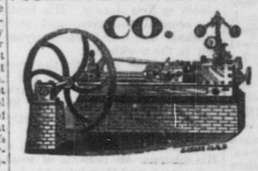

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