The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 13, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The venerable Cassius M. Clay will stump Kentucky for the democratic ticket.

The Corner-stone of the new Lutheran church, at Centre Hall, will be laid on Sunday, next, 16th.

W. C. Gardner was elected Co. Superintendent in Mifflin. The salary for the present year was fixed at $800, the sum paid last year.

R. M. M'Neal was elected Co. Superintendent in Huntingdon. Salary $1000.

The Lycoming rads, through their Co. Committee, have expressed themselves square against the third term business, and instructed their delegates to the state convention accordingly. The Gazette must have a little influence there after all. Carry the news to Hiram.

The municipal elections in Indiana, last week, show complete democratic triumphs all over, and there is not a crumb of comfort for the third-term mogul of Washington and Long Branch. Shelbyville went democratic for the first time in forty years. New Albany is swept by the democrats, and Jeffersonville shared the same fate.

In Alabama the democrats have carried Montgomery for the first time since reconstruction.

The Pittsburg Post puts it in this way: The woods are burning in the North-east and the buffalo gnats are coming from the South-west; there are symptoms of grasshoppers on the plains, and yet there are people who affect to believe that the radical party have nothing to do with these things. This is precisely the view that old Pharoah took when the frogs and lice and locusts overrun Egypt. He never would admit that he was to blame for these inflictions.

In Washington city the strike among the laborers on the public works is thought to be over. The men, unsuccessful in their demand for an increase of wages, are willing to resume work at the old price of $1, and in some cases $1.-25 a day.

Eugene F. Johnson, of Centre county, sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary on August 29, 1869, for murder in the second degree, has been commended by the board of pardons to the favorable consideration of the governor. Also the following:

Hopewell Walton, of Lycoming county, sentenced to the penitentiary on January 27, 1872, for five yaars and one month for arson.

Thomas Wagle, of Clearfield county, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary on September 26, 1871, for felony.

Daniel Ball, of Clearfield county, sentenced on September 3, 1869, to ten years in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree.

Some of the state departments at Harrisburg have at last been relieved of the ringsters that have occupied them for the last dozen years. The Auditor General's department under Justus Temple, is now in honest hands, and the department of the Sec'y of Internal Affairs, under General M'Candless, is filled with subordinates who have been selected solely with a view to honesty and efficiency—among these, as we stated in our last issue, is Maj. Forster, of this county.

So far so good, but there is still the executive department that needs a ridding out, and a good democratic governor to occupy it, and this order "to get up and go" we expect to see served on Hartranft next fall. We must have a change—the people desire it, and said so last fall, and to make the cleaning out thorough and complete, the democracy must make good nominations; place men upon its ticket who are not tainted with rings and their corrupt practices. The democracy have promised economy and honest government if power is placed in their hands—and that promise must be held sacred, else our party will fall back, as it should, into a minority. The people have become tired of dishonest and unfit men, and will no longer vote for such. This is right, and only by taking a determined stand in that direction can rogues, plunderers, roosters and lobbyists be kept from robbing the people. The party that will succeed is the one that practices as well as preaches honesty.

Another spoke flies out of the Southeran revolutionary political wheel that is whirled at Grant. Judge Kelley has wintered in the South, and devoted his leasure hours to the study of the material and political condition of the reconstructed States. Like all disappointed men, of whatever political faith, he is forced to the conclusion that the black man has peace, protection and unrestrained civil rights from all but thieving carpet-baggers and abandoned scalawags, who must trade on negro blood and disruptions of race, or close out all political hopes. The presence of the military is denounced by Judge Kelley as unnecessary, and of course a menace to popular government, and the Ku-Klux organizations, which are disentombed for every election campaign by Northern editors and orators who need advertising or office, he tells us exists mainly, if not only, in the falsehoods of agitators, who dare not welcome peace. Judge kelly is a little later learning what any intelligent statesman should have known several years ago, but it is something to have one of his strong partisan proclivities to bear testimony to the truth when it costs something of the favor of power to tell it. Of course Judge Kelley won't go into the Cabinet now, nor will he be sought for to give advice at the White House; but as truth will outlive not only the incumbent of the White House, but the White House itself, he has made a profitable investment, and he won't have long to wait for the dividend. If there is one thing that the people of the country mean to have, at any cost to ambition, it is—Peace!—*Times.*

Several destructive fires were caused by lightning in Ohio, last week.

Patrick Marr, aged 92 years, hung himself to a tree, at Jersey Shore, a few days ago. With a little more patience he would have seen the end without the use of a rope.

It is thought that the jury in the Beecher trial will not agree, and then we will all wonder whether Beecher is guilty or not. Bowen's testimony did not throw any light upon it. Next Mrs. Woodhull is to be called.

HOW THEY MANAGED TO INTIMIDATE THE SOUTH.

The testimony below, of one Terrin, is another chapter in the book of carpet-bag iniquity practiced in the South. As to the gigantic plunderings of those northern scamps who held offices in the South, and the enormous debts they caused to be heaped up in those states, utterly bankrupting them, are things that have been often told, but an investigating committee, sitting in Montgomery, Alabama, has succeeded in obtaining some testimony, which needs no further comment. It is as follows:

J. S. Perrin, late Republican member of the Legislature from Wilcox county, testified as follows before the Committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate: Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of the revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops, accompanied by United States Marshals, who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by the Ku Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards and elect Spencer. A number of witnesses testify to the use of money to effect the same purposes.

CIVIL RIGHTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

We recently gave the decision of a United States Judge against the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, and now it has received two more kicks from U. S. Judges. Judge Brooks, at Wilmington, N. C., May 4, in the United States District Court, in charging the Grand Jury, said the Civil Rights bill, in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the Grand Jury, was unconstitutional and void.

On the same day Judge Morricles of the United States District Court, eastern district of Texas, in his charge to the Grand Jury reviewed the civil rights bill and expressed the opinion that all persons have a legal right to have board and lodging at an inn, transportation on steamers and railroads or stages, or an entrance in a theatre, while they do not thereby acquire any social rights to hold that a conductor of a railroad train cannot assign a special car to ladies and children and their attendants to the exclusion of all others, provided other passengers are furnished with other cars with all necessary facilities for traveling, would be to stab the social rights privileges and immunities. Therefore my view of the act is that it was not intended to affect social rights but civil and legal rights. In conclusion the Judge stated that if it shall be made to appear that any inn keeper, manager of theatre or transportation agent has refused proper facilities to any one on account of race, color or previous condition, the Grand Jury will be authority to find a true bill against them.

SWINDLING THE INDIANS.

Swindling the poor red man is still carried on by government agents. We believe it was Simon Cameron who started in that kind of mean work and by it made his first "raise" and gained his first notoriety. Simon's operations were with the Winnebagoes, while officiating as government agent; hence he still goes by the nickname "Old Winnebago." Below we publish a report from a U. S. military officer who exposes the shameful manner in which the Indians are cheated out of their rations by Grant's agents, who pocket the ill-gotten gains and get rich whilst the poor red man of the western wilds is starving. It is this conduct on the part of thieving agents, that causes the Indian wars and bloodshed on the frontiers, by which the lives of hundreds of innocent souls are sacrificed. The Indians are wronged and then take revenge and satisfaction after such a manner as their instinct and wild nature teaches them, while the rascally white government agents are the bottom cause:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SILL., I.T., April 10, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

SIR: Frequent complaints having been made by Indians camped near this post that they are suffering from hunger, I have made an investigation and find that the complaints are well founded. The following is the ration allowed by the Indian Department:

Beef, three pounds (gross on the hoof); one day in fifteen three-quarters of a pound of bacon is issued in lieu of beef; flour or bread, one half pound. To the hundred—Rations, four pounds of coffee, eiget pounds of sugar, cne pound of salt, one pound of soap and one half of tobacco. This ration was established when the Indian could partly support himself by hunting. With no other help it is barely enough to prevent hunger. It is not, however, all issued. There is at the agency no flour, and not over one-third the authorized amount has been issued during the present fiscal year. There is no sugar, and not over two thirds the regular issue has been made during the same time. The beef lately issued has been shamefully bad. It is so poor that the gross is altogether out of proportion to the net weight. One of my officers reports the following as coming directly under his notice within the past few days: A beef just issued broke down in being driven less than two miles from the agency to the Indian village, and the chief was forced to send men to kill it and bring the beef into camp. The Indian agent, Mr. Haworth, has been absent several weeks, the acting agent, Mr. Howard, acknowledges that the beef lately issued was unfit for food, but states that it was all he had for issue. Under these circumstances I have directed the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post to issue full rations of flour, or bread, and sugar to those prisoners of war who have been, until now, fed by the Indian Department, that department asserting that after this time they will be able to furnish beef of a better quality. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Indians would remain here and starve when a long day's ride would take them to the buffalo country, and were they once out hostilities would soon be renewed. Including the issues made by the military authorities under the above order, we will be feeding less than one third of the Kiowas and Comanches who are here restrained from hunting. This new issue will, however, be a great relief to all, as when the provisions are out in one lodge the occupants go to another, where if there is food is is never refused. The number to whom we were before issuing is 280. In addition to this issues are made to fourteen prisoners, who are confined in the guardshouse, and attached to companies for rations. Before closing I would state that the condition of affairs at the Wichita Agency is worse than here. There has been no flour there for a long time. The agent is absent, and the Indians are killing and eating their horses. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant

(Signed) JOHN P. HATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth United States Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[INDORSEMENT]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH KAN., April 17, 1875.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army through the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri.

The attention of the proper authority is specially invited to the evident maladministration of Indian affairs which exists at the Fort Sill and Wichita agencies. It is idle to expect that these Indians will remain peaceably upon their reservations with the prospect of starvation in doing so. So long as this maladministration of affairs with these Indians exists the military authorities cannot be, and will not consent to be, held accountable for any outbreak which may occur on their part.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MR. KELLEY AND GOING OVER.

Mr. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, says the World, reminds one very much of the incident recorded by Mr. Disraeli in "Lothair." Some countesses and peeresses went on a winter tour to Rome, and went over to the Church of Rome, whereupon their husbands went in hot pursuit after them to reclaim them, and also went over. When Messrs. Forster, Phelps and Wheeler went to the South they certainly came back as converts, and proclaimed that the South was traduced, that it was oppressed by a villianous regime of thieving carpet-baggers and scalawags, and an utterly ignorant negro rabble; Mr. Kelley was lothe to believe it, and showed his disbelief by voting for the Enforcement bill. After the close of the session he went to the South and investigated for himself. He has now returned to Washington loudly proclaiming that there is no more necessity for a military rule in the South than there is in Pennsylvania; that his greatest remorse during fourteen years of service in the House is for the vote he gave for the Enforcement act—in short, he was "gone over."

We by no means wonder at this change. An average amount of this compunction against false swearing, or the hearing of false witnesses, is sufficient to convince the Northern observer in the South that the course of the fairest portion of the country is to be found in a handful of thieving rascals who have used the political power of the land to oppress millions of our fellow citizens. We rejoice to find that there is great hope now that such lying scalawags as Hayes, who reported men murdered who lived to contradict him, and such abettors as the political unfortunate, Joseph W. Hawley, may in future be powerless agents to fan a fratricidal war between the Northern and Southern sections of the country.

CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

[Bloomsburg Columbian.]

In former days the democratic party resisted the creation of corporations for purposes that could be reached by individual enterprise, and in cases where they were considered indispensible it was insisted by the same party that they should be permitted to own only so much land as was absolutely necessary to carry on their business. After this safe and salutary ground was partially yielded, it was still held by the democratic administrations that in no case should a corporation be permitted to hold more than 3,000 acres of land. The terrible evil of a departure from these wholesome doctrines is now apparent. Thousands of laborers are to-day thrown out of employment, thousands of families are threatened with want, and the whole business of the country is crippled, thwarted and oppressed, the public peace threatened, everybody injured and taxed by the attempts of the huge coal mining corporations to dictate the wages that shall be paid to workmen. It is no excuse that there are also wrongs on the other side. These wrongs are the legitimate results of corporation dictation. All the evils emanate from that same source. If coal mining, like farming and the majority of mechanical pursuits, were left to individual enterprise, there would be no difficulty, no strikes, no starvation, no complaints of tyranny in the mining regions, but everything would in that quarter be as smooth and clear as sunshine.

The existance of the corporations is the great trouble. Either they must be gotten rid of or thousands of white people must be practically enslaved. The lower the wages become the more oppressive will the corporations be in their exactions. The struggle for riddance from the great evil will of course be a desperate one. The power of wealth unscrupulously used over executives, legislatures, courts and people will have to be contended against. Yet there is but one remedy and that is in the utter destruction of all corporations for mining purposes, and if it becomes necessary to destroy railroad charters let them go too. It is all poppy cock to maintain that charters "vested rights," may not be repealed. That is reserved by the constitution from every charter. Until that struggle is successfully prosecuted there will be no permanent peace in the coal regions.

Some idle fellow with lots of time hanging on his hands has made a calculation of the cost of the speeches of all the members of the legislature in the last session. This is done by ascertaining the cost of a page of the Legislative Journal and multiplying it by the amount of pages consumed by each member. The statistics thus prepared are not important except as showing that in many instances the members who talked the most performed the least service. It was frequently charged during the last session that the republican members of the house who assumed the leadership of the minority deliberately wasted public time with frivolous speeches in order to throw the responsibility on the democratic majority. Proof of the justice of the charge is contained in this table. The leader of the republican minority of the house and the chief obstructionist of of the public business was Mr. Mitchell of Tioga. The speeches of this member cover thirty-six pages of the Journal and cost $543.12. Next comes Mr. Wolfe of Union, who constantly interrupted the business of the session and whose speeches cover twenty-eight pages of the Journal at a cost of $333.20. The third in the list is Mr. Christy of Allegheny, who was constantly on his legs and consumed twenty-seven pages of the Journal. Not a democratic member of the house who was in charge of important measures of legislation, which he was obliged frequently to explain and defend, consumed nearly as much of the public time as any one of these three leaders of the opposition. The democrats would not have tolerated in one of their own member what they submitted to from these petty orators of the minority who babbled away from day to day with the deliberate purpose of bringing the house into odium and contempt and of delaying or defeating the business of the session. They probably did not dream that one of their own party friends to kill time would measure their drivel by the page and show how much it cost the state.

NEW OIL TROUBLES.

[Pittsburg Telegraph, May 1.]

"One woe doth tread upon another's heels so fast they follow after," and this has been the situation of affairs in the oil business for the past two years, and oil merchants here have had almost an incessant round of battles with railroads and other corporations to keep the trade in existance in this city. It is about ten months since they were combating with the Pennsylvania railroad company in regard to an advance in the freight rates which was next to a prohibition as regarded shipments by that route from this city east, and they have now only begun to feel the effects of their independence they have received the worst blow of oil. This morning nearly every shipper received a despatch from the oil regions couched in the following words: "No more barge oil loaded after to-day." This is the "last straw," and many of our dealers think it will be almost the breaking up of the oil refining business in this city, as it will necessitate the bringing of all the oil here over the railroads belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad and they will have to be shipped over the Pennsylvania railroad. It is a combination between the owners of the pipe lines and the Pennsylvania company, wherein the pipe lines refuse to load any barges that will come down the Allegheny river. As long as our refiners had the river to compete with the railroads in carrying oil, they were able to manufacture it and compete with other markets but this, the last chance, is now taken away, and it remains to be seen what will be the next move of the railroad companies. It will put an end to any more shipments east over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the Pennsylvania railroad will be without a competitor. The oil trade on the Allegheny, by barges, is estimated to be about $500,000 a year.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

The new state department at Washington is to be furnished with a carpet about six miles long and to cost $100,000, more or less— about eight or ten dollars a yard. This carpet is to be of foreign manufacture, mind you, the American article not being aristocratic enough to suit the Radical potentates at the seat of government.

This radical party is always talking about protecting American manufacturers, and yet here we see an order for a hundred thousand dollars worth of carpet to be sent abroad by the radical administration itself.

There is peace between Grant and Cameron, so says the President's kitchen organ. There will be a Lancaster Convention in a few weeks, when Cameron, who confessedly controls a large majority of the delegates, will have to be for or against the third-term ambition, and then how will it be? If he declares for the third term or dodges the issue, the people will certainly defeat his ticket and destroy his tottering supremacy in the state. If he declares against it, Grant will issue a general order along the whole line of office-holders to give the ticket a small "slice of the day of judgment" at the polls, and after the election he will venture to Cameron the entirely original remark: "I told you so!"

Mr. Henry C. Bowen went on the witness stand in the Beecher trial a few days ago, and testified to the facts of which he has knowledge. On several very important points he flatly contradicts the pastor of Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher, on his examination in chief, said that when Bowen brought him, in December, 1870, the celebrated letter accusing him of adultery, he "opened it and read it, and said this is sheer insanity; this man is crazy; Bowen said he had not read it and handed it to him to read." Mr. Bowen says he knew the contents of the letter before he delivered it, and that Beecher did not hand it to him to read. He denies that the payment of $7,000 to Tilton had anything to do with Beecher's relations to Tilton; and that Mr. Beecher told him at the interview, when the note was presented, of the charges of Bessie Turner against Tilton. On other points more or less important, he was equally emphatic in contradicting the defendant.—*Times.*

The Philadelphians have instituted an improvement in spelling contests in the form of pronunciation matches. On Thursday evening one of these contests took place in Musical Fund Hall, and the exercises proved so interesting and entertaining that their popularity is assured. Three prizes, amounting in value to one hundred dollars, were competed for by nearly forty ladies and gentlemen, the words to be pronounced having been previously selected and printed in large type upon placards which were placed on a stand in full view of the audience. During the evening 350 words were pronounced, and many of them sadly mispronounced, by the contestants, Worcester being adopted as the standard of pronunciation. Nine of the competitors, including a prominent municipal politician, failed on the word "cognac," and two blushing young ladies found themselves unable to utter the word "hymeneal" as it should be, while the winners of the three prizes triumphed respectively on the words "hostler," "harass," and "licorice." The man who knew how to say "hostler" got fifty dollars for saying it.

It looks as if the Supreme Court, having reached the conclusion that the Enforcement act is unconstitutional, withheld its decision to that effect in order that the Republican party and the Administration might have time of grace wherein to unload the political stock taken in its iniquitous provisions. Among the last official acts of Attorney-General Williams the telegraph this morning announces the suspension of all Ku-Klux prosecutions and other legal proceedings under the law in question until the Supreme Court shall render its decision. It would probably be safe to predict that these proceedings will never be resumed. The Attorney-General has already discovered that he has no further use for the "special agents" of the Department of Justice, otherwise the perjured spies and informers whom he has hitherto employed in doing the dirty work throughout the South, and the "resignations" of several of them to have been accepted. Among the "resigned" officers of this class is the notorious dectective, Hester, whose exploits in Alabama last fall are well remembered by reason of the unenviable publicity into which they brought the criminal record of Hester. That these resignations are voluntary will be believed only by very simple-minded people. By discontinuing the Enforcement act persecutions and dismissing the villians, employed under it, the Administration is merely "letting itself down easy" from a very uncomfortable if not an untenable position.

The grasshoppers is Kansas are dying by thousands. The farmers are very hopeful, and the crops are looking nicely.

MRS. TILTON'S APPEAL.

May 3, 1875.—Judge Neilson: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the court now sitting; and while I have understood and respected from the beginning Mr. Evart's principle in the matter, yet since your last session I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies, that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they beware how, by a divided verdict, they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother? For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate, struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully. Released for some months from the will by whose power unconsciously I criminated myself again and again, I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me. I would like to tell my whole sad story truthfully—to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods wrung from me by compulsion—though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secrets of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary. I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your honor's honorable decision. With great respect,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON,

The Reply.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. BROOKLYN, MAY 4, 1875.—*Mrs. Tilton.* I am directed by Chief Judge Neilson to return your letter, as it cannot be read in court. Also to state that in civil cases counsel have the right to refrain from calling any particular witness, however competent, and that neither the court nor the client can interfere with the exercise of that right.

The judge also instructs me to say that the question whether you could be a witness stands on quite other grounds from that considered when your husband was called and sworn. He was a competent witness to testify in his own behalf against a third person, defendant, and while the policy of the law was to some extent involved, there was no express statute in the way. But the statute of May 10, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. KNAEBEL,
Clerk City Court. etc.

LAW FOR THE MASSES.

The Political, Personal, and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them; by Theophilus Parsons, LL. D. Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is with much pleasure that we greet the appearance of this long expected work from the gifted pen of our greatest legal commentator. When we reflect how essential to the welfare and prosperity of every citizen is an intelligent understanding, both of the principles which underlie our government and the laws which affect all our social and business relations, we at once feel the necessity of some method by which this knowledge, can be placed within the reach and comprehension of all. For this purpose was "RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN" written, and no one who will examine its contents can fail to be convinced that the Author has fully attained his object.

Prominent among the distinguishing features of the work, are the articles upon the constitution of the United States and each of the several states, the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government, the right of Citizenship and Suffrage the writ of Habeas Corpus, Personal Security, &c., &c., and a vast fund of information of the highest value concerning business transactions of every possible nature.

The Author has avoided the use, as far as possible, of the dry phraseology of the law, which tends but to perplex and embarrass the ordinary reader, but while rejecting the dry husk he presents the rich kernel of profound legal lore.

We regard the appearance of the work as most timely, in as much as it will fill a niche long vacant in our literature. Our readers cannot do better than to obtain a copy and profit by its contents.

SECOND ADVENTISTS DISAPPOINTED.

The Chicago Tribune has a full account of a band of believers in the immediate Advent of Christ who assembled on Monday, the 19th inst., in that city, expecting that before midnight Christ would appear in person. As various individuals have at different times deluded numbers of followers with their interpretation of prophecies, and have endeavored to stake the truth of all Scripture on their personal calculations of the time of Christ's appearance, this, like the great Miller delusion, is full of instruction and warning.

Elder Thurman, the leader, with about 150 of his followers, men, women and children, assembled in an upper room, on Monday afternoon. The hall was in the third story, and was a large, well-lighted apartment. Long tables were arranged so as to inclose a square, and on these a substantial supper was spread. At the head of the hall, to the east, was a sort of rustic canopy, arranged with evergreens and other sorts of foliage, which was there when they secured the hall. Beneath this, and raised upon a dais so as to elevate him above the rest, sat Elder Thurman. The sexes were divided, the men sitting to the left and the women to the right of Elder Thurman. In the square inclosed by the tables were the basins, ewers and towles used in the ceremony of feet-washing which was one of the first ceremonies performed and in which Elder Thurman proceeded to follow the example of the Saviour in washing the disciples' feet and wiping them with the towl with which he was girded. In like manner the others proceeded to wash one another's feet going along in rotation, each taking the person sitting next. There were some nine or ten basins, so that a number were washing at the same time, and the ceremony was not protracted. After some other proceedings they partook of a hearty meal. A thunder-storm occurring in the mean time, they seemed to regard it as the precursor of the coming of the Lord. But the evening passed on and depression began to verge upon them all, and especially upon their leader, who, according to the report in the Tribune, said, near midnight.

"I confess that I begin to feel sad, and my heart sinks within me. I have no time fixed at which I expect to see the Lord except midnight. But I did expect that He would appear at Jerusalem when it was four o'clock in the afternoon here, and then I expected the sign of the Son of Man. I will not despair to the rising sun, but how I can extend the prophetic dates longer than midnight, I cannot see. It has been my study for thirty-two years, and, again and again, and yet again, have I examined all the prophecies to see whether there could be any mistake, but I could find none."

While he was speaking, sobs and groans went up continually from the assemblage. Many of the women were weeping bitterly. Most of the little ones, wearied with the protracted vigil, were asleep, lying on the shawls and wrappings that had been placed in the corner. The men looked wistful and sad, but it was not yet 12, and some hope still remained. When the minute hand touched twelve, Thurman said, with a tremulous voice:

"Brethren, lean on my arm no longer. My reckoning is all up. I leave you in the hands of God. It is as much as I can do to struggle on for myself. I will try to do the best I can If there is any more light to be had, I will search for it. I bid you fare well."

Then followed a pitiful scene. Women wrung their hands in bitter anguish, strong men buried their faces and wept and groaned. The violent descent from ecstatic joy to terrible disappointment, bruised and crushed their spirits. Thurman sat still, and murmuring, as if dazed and stupefied with the greatness of his calamity.

And yet, after these repeated exposures of the ignorance of those who pretend to know accurately what God has not revealed, others will rise up and delude equally ignorant followers. But these warnings ought not to be without effect.

For the Reporter.

THE DUTIES OF MEN IN AUTHORITY.

"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to keep him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness and it clothed me; my judgement was as a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor; and the cause which I knew not I searched out." So speaks a prince, a judge, a magistrate, a man in authority, (Job.) Virtue and piety challenge respect from all. They that are both good and do good are worthy of double honor. Job valued himself, not by the honor of his family, his great estate, his large income, his full table, his many servants, the ensigns of his dignity, his equipage and retinue, the splendid entertainments he gave, and the court made to him, but by his disinterested usefulness.

IT IS THE DUTY OF MEN IN AUTHORITY—in Church or State:

1. To consider the poor. Poverty is one of the common afflictions of life, and a great deal of pain and sorrow accompany it. Few rich people know anything of the ills of poverty; the rich know nothing of the wants and miseries of the poor—what it is to be hungry and have no food—cold and have no clothing. And Jesus says: The poor ye have with you always. Mark 14: 7. It is the duty of all in authority to compassionate the circumstances of the poor and needy: Take care of them and provide for their wants.

2. They should attend to the fatherless. The father is expected to provide for the family. Children look to him for support. He is the stay of the family; but the father is often taken away, and a large group of children are thrown upon the cold charity of the world. This often happens especially in times of public calamity, war, famine, etc. Such children have temporal, mental and spiritual wants to be considered and redressed, and men in authority are the proper persons to see to the interests of such children.

3. The desolate widow should be remembered by them. The multitude of this class are sighing for grief and trembling for fear. The case of the widow is always mentioned with tenderness in the Good Book. As in case of the fatherless her support is often taken away, and solitary and single handed, she must grapple with adversity and stand against the storms of life. The recent civil war filled our land with widows and men of might and influence are under manifold obligations to look well to their interests.

4. I mention also those who are personally afflicted. In health persons may struggle with poverty, in affliction they loose their energy—their powers are weakened, their strength fails and they loose their spirits and sink into a state of despondency. Such need keep, and who shall render them assistance? Let the example of Job answer.

5. I call attention also to those who are ready to perish. It is a sad thought to think that not unfrequently some of our fellow creatures perish from want, through hunger, cold and nakedness, etc. We are still the distinguished and the indulged. The cold winter is past and we rejoice, but where are many that started with us? They have perished by the way, perhaps, or are faint and weak. Oh! should any die neglected and unpitied, under, or within reach of such a government as ours—in a land where there is so much influence, treasure and wealth.

6. Consider especially those who have none to keep them. Some who are afflicted, have kind friends to assist them—relatives to support and comfort them—loved ones to cheer them, and inspire them with confidence and hope. The tongues of the dogs licking the sores of Lazarus brought him some relief, but how many there are in deep distress and there is none to keep them—no dogs to lick them. The magistrate should have his ear open to the cry of such helpless ones at all times and in all places.

7. Men in authority should vindicate those who are falsely accused and see that they get justice.

8. They should see that the ignorant are taught and instructed in the principles of virtue and piety, so that righteousness and faith may exhalt us as a people.

NOW THERE ARE SOME COGENT REASONS WHY THESE DUTIES SHOULD BE PERFORMED:

1. The law of Nature requires it. God has formed man for the exercise of kindness and compassion. He has planted these feelings in our hearts. He has so constituted us that the light of human suffering excites sympathy in us. This is true of the savage as well as of the philosopher. Every man in authority, therefore, who fails to fulfil these duties violates the principles of our common humanity, the laws of his own being.

2. The Law of God demands it. Christ, who so fully explained the Law of God, says: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, Matt. 22: 39. The extent of this requirement, He has taught us in the parable of the good Samaritan recorded in the tenth chapter of Luke, from the 30-38 verse. According to this exposition, every man in the world is my neighbor. The exaction is a moral one, and of course, he, who disobeys is guilty of a Scriptural immorality.

3. Christianity claims the discharge of these duties. I know many of our Rulers are not Christians, but they *ought* to be; they ought to be wise men, understanding men, men that fear the Lord. Jesus the Founder of Christianity, embodied goodness and mercy, and exhibited them in every part of his life. He was the friend of the poor and the solace of the distressed. And the Rulers of any and every Commonwealth would do well to conform to His example both in their private and official conduct.

4. The fulfillment of these duties is honorable and pleasant. He who performs them, puts on righteousness, and his judgment will be as a robe and a diadem. There is no higher honor than to wear the celestial garment of love and the diadem of mercy. The pleasure enjoyed will be like that of angels and God himself—the richest and sweetest felicity to be realized on earth.

5. These who perform these duties shall be abundantly rewarded. Blessed is he that consideth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and thou will not deliver him unto the will of his enemies. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness, Ps. 41: 1-4 They shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the Just, Luke 14: 14 They shall be great in the kingdom of Heaven, Matt. 5: 19.

In conclusion, those in authority constitute a large class, an influential body of men both in Church and State. They have money and influence at command such as no body else has, and are, therefore, qualified to do a vast deal more good than common people. Would God, therefore, that every officer from the chief magistrate to the town constable, from the President of the general Synod or assembly to the most obscure deacon, would arise and meet the responsibilities of his station! Then would righteousness, peace and happiness prevail and all under good government rejoice in the blessing of God.

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