THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., June 24, 1875.

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A writer in the Clinton Democrat recommends S. R. Peale for state senator. Mr. Peale is a working democrat, and a gentleman of ability and would make a good senator.

Robert Audley Brown, the temperance nominee for governor, is a Presbyterian minister of high standing, and has served in the army as chaplain, and a term in the state senate. He lives in Lawrence county.

The democracy of Ohio have renominated Gov. Allen. The platform opposes forced resumption of specie payment, favors the seperation of church and state, the limitation of the presidential office to one term at $25,000 per year, and condemns the passage of sumptuary laws, and favors the withdrawal of national bank circulation and substitution of legal tenders, and favors a tariff for revenue.

In Prussia the state supports the priesthood of all denominations; but the Upper House of the Diet has passed the law withdrawing state grants to the Catholic clergy. The church is not allowed to pay its clergy and the state will not. This restriction of the high Diet will put the poor priests upon very low diet.

The national temperance alliance of Penn'a convened at Harrisburg, on 15th inst: W. T. Wylie, of Centre county, was chosen president. Resolutions were adopted in favor of constitutional prohibition, and officers elected for the ensuing year. About fifty delegates in caucus informally discussed the expediency of making State nominations, and a large majority strongly favor such action. R. A. Brown, of Lawrence, was strongly urged for the gubernatorial nomination.

*INTERVIEWING THE GRASSHOPPERS.*

A Washington item says that on the suggestion of Professor Hayden the interior department has decided to send two entomologists to the western country to investigate the cause of the grasshopper plague. These entomologists will no doubt first try to find the hotel where the leading grasshoppers put up, and introduce themselves, or present letters of introduction from Prof. Hayden and the Sec'y of the Interior. It will then be arranged between the hoppers and the entomologists to have a grand hop, to which all the most gaudy he and she grasshoppers and such friends as the entomologists may designate will be invited; after the hop wine, segars and tobacco (the latter for the hoppers as they are all inveterate chawers) will be ordered, and the entomologists and hoppers will have a convivial hour, sipping, toasting and smoking, and squirting tobacco juice, the latter by the hoppers. The entomologists will wear swallow tail coats and the old continental style of leggins, which will give them the grasshopper custume as near as can be imitated, and which will be so appropriate on the eve of the centennial. The entomologists will next proceed to interview the grasshoppers, each one buttonholing a prominent hopper for that purpose. The hoppers will then be questioned about the crop prospects for the present year, and as to the cause of the failure of the crops in Kansas and Nebraska last year. The hoppers will no doubt recommend deep ploughing and liming, of which the entomologists will dutifully make a note, and will evince a deep interest in all that concerns the successful cultivation of grain and grass, staples so necessary for the welfare of men and hoppers: Wine and segars will be passed around for the entomologists, with rations of tobacco for the hoppers. The instructions from the interior department are, to continue the interview until the desired information has been obtained from the hoppers. As to why they be here, and where they came from and whence going, what their population, their system of government and whether they have Credit Mobiliers, Jayne contracts, and a Post-office department with straw bids and nibbles, and being so fond of green things whether they have a greenback money system, and as to whether they will be largely represented at the approaching centennial, and rusticate on the banks of the beautiful Schuylkill next summer, or whether they are intending to have a second and third term in Kansas and Nebraska. The report of the entomologists will make a large volume, with portraits of the leading hoppers, male and female, some in family groups, and some in the grass and grain fields gathering in the crops. The entomologists upon their return will be classed among the "diplomatic corps," and commissioned to interview the potato bug, and ascertain the cause of that plague, who his daddy was, and whether he carried naturalization papers and "had come to stay,"—the U. S. footing the bills—of the entomologists. When these keen scented entomologists get sober and have reported their interview, we will faithfully enlighten the patient reader of the Reporter as to the "cause of the grasshopper plague."

We notice that journals outside of this district are urging the election of ex-Governor Curtin to fill the vacancy of Wm. A. Wallace in the state senate. The governor would get a big vote.

A writer in the Harrisburg Patriot goes strongly in favor of Wm. A. Galbraith, for governor. He says: While I am aware he has no aspirations for public place or station, and has formerly declined a nomination for the gubernatorial office, I insist upon it that he owes it to the party and the people to accept a candidacy if proffered him. *He must not decline it, and he will not.* But he will not seek it by packing the convention or plying the arts of the place-hunting demagogue, nor *should he.* If the nomination comes to him, without solicitation, *he will take it.* but not otherwise.

A U. S. naval paymaster has defaulted to the amount of $66,000. Hip, hip, hurrah, we *have* an honest government. We advise that this fellow, like the rest of big theives be let slip—if not Grant will pardon him.

Some of our exchanges are publishing an article purporting to be an Act of Assembly in relation to "Watering Troughs" to be erected on public roads. They do so under a mistake.—there is no such law. The one proposed last winter did not pass, though such a law is much needed, and we hope it will be passed next winter.

*MINERS SENTENCED.*

At last some of the strikers have got into the clutches of the law, and received their dues for the troubles, riot, and interference with private rights which they have caused. Some of these fellows were arrested for the troubles they have stirred up by inciting the miners of the Clearfield region to strike followed by disgraceful riots, and threatening the lives and property of citizens. We are glad that for once an example has been made of the fellows, who mislead the poor laborer into these ruinous strikes by pretending to be their friends. The sooner the John Siney's Xingo Parks, and such villains get 99 years in the state's prison, the better for the laboring miner and the peace of society and the people in general. These leaders live off of the salaries they get as officers and agents of the workingmen's unions, and which comes out of the monthly wages of their poor dupes. Judge Orvis has given these pests a little taste of the law, and the entire country will extol him for it. The following is the result of the trial in Clearfield last week, which is summed up in a dispatch dated Clearfield, June 15, thus:

The thirty-two striking miners who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot were called for sentence this afternoon. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes and pronounced sentence as follows:

The first class consisted of John H. Joyce, president of the miners' union in this region, John J. Maloney, secretary, Ralph Parks, Geo. M'Gowan, Thomas Burchdall and Mathias Mayor, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, $25 fine and undergo an imprisonment of one year.

The second class consisted of thirteen others who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of twenty-five dollars each and an imprisonment for sixty days.

There were thirteen of the third class on whom sentence was suspended it being considered that they acted under the control of the leaders. Xingo Parks, secretary of the national union, was present after the sentences were pronounced. He seemed terribly distressed and shed tears in profusion.

*TWEED'S RELEASE.*

At length the boss is out of the penitentiary. The telegraph on 15 told the following from New York: The reception of the intelligence that Wm. M. Tweed had been discharged by the court of appeals at Albany created a profound sensation here to-day. Tweed received the news from Foster Dewy, his private secretary. He read the announcement calmly, arguing that he was innocent, and was willing to meet justice. He was subsequently informed that a deputy sheriff was in waiting to rearrest him on another suit. He said that it did not matter, inasmuch as he was prepared to give a requisite amount of bail.

The "Boss" looks pale and careworn. Up to a late hour no official announcement of his discharge had reached Blackwells island, It is expected that he will leave the island early to-morrow morning. A bench warrant for Tweed's arrest has been issued by a judge of the court of sessions on a criminal charge of forging, but orders of arrest on civil suits will be served first.

The decision of the court of appeals in New York releasing William M. Tweed from confinement has not been unexpected. The acute lawyers employed by the Boss have succeeded in finding a flaw in the conduct of his prosecution which the court of appeals are unanimous in deciding to be effectual for his release. Until we get the full text of the decision we cannot say in what the error consists, but it will doubtless be laid at the door of Judge Davis, who in his excessive zeal probably exceeded the limit of the judicial function.

*THE OLD GAME AGAIN.*

The corrupt practices that have been resorted to of late years in this county, by some office seekers to obtain nominations for responsible places, have been a disgrace to our county, and caused troubles within the democratic ranks which have weakened our tickets by driving many of the honest portion of the rank and file into lukewarmness in place of the zeal and enthusiasm which they were wont to give the nominees of the party in days of yore when trading, and tricking, and bribing were unknown as a means to secure nomination. We have faithfully cried out against these bad practices in the columns of the Reporter, for the last five or six years, and the righteous indignation of true and honest democrats became aroused to such a degree that we supposed that the characters who managed to defeat other candidates and secure a nomination for themselves by bargains and offers to trade would cease their disreputable work and that ring-practices were banished at least in Centre county. But we may have been deceived. We have just been informed by a certain candidate for a prominent county office that a bargain was attempted to be made with him to carry the name of a certain candidate for senator in his township on his ticket, and that because he refused to be a party to this smuggling game, he was threatened with the displeasure of the seeker after senatorial honors. Another candidate informed us previous to the above that he had been notified that if he did not carry a certain gentleman's name upon his primary ticket for senator and his township did not come instructed for him for senator, he, the candidate for a county office, would be hooted out of the democratic convention! That this kind of game was carried on for the last five or six years in this county, is notorious and it has had its evil effect upon our party. It has been known that a half dozen candidates for the same office have thus been in an "arrangement" with one individual for senator, and of course, five of the six would find themselves cheated and duped, while their part of the understanding was carried out and a half dozen townships were successfully fixed for the senatorship. We trust that every candidate, like the one above mentioned, will run on his own merits and refuse to enter into a bargain of this kind. We will just here, in closing, remind candidates for county offices, that they steer clear of these bargains, else they shoulder a load that will be hard to pass the ordeal of the ballot-box. Remember last winter.

*THE COAL MINER'S STRIKE ENDED,*

Such is the caption of a dispatch dated Wilkesbarre, June 15, saying that the long strike is ended. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbrre coal company made an unconditional surrender through their delegates last night at a meeting with Mr. Parrish. A dozen more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashley a delegation of seventy German miners went to a meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own, and decided to be governed no longer by the association. At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew.

At other meetings there was also a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future action. The mass of the miners were in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them longer to control, and a part yielded.

In the evening a region meeting was held, and the delegates then went to Parrish's office. Here a long conference took place. It was very harmonious, and ended in an agreement to go to work at once upon the company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the company.

The men stated that they had made a mistake in holding out so long or in making a strike, and were now in want of the necessaries of life and eager to have work immediately. This company employs about 11,000 men, and all of their works will be started as soon as possible. The miners of the individual operators will follow the example of the men of this company, and there will be a general resumption in the Wyoming region.

The proposition of Mr. Parish to the men at the meeting was for them to resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon the basis of 1874, and that if coal reached $5.22 per ton at wholesale in New York there would be an advance of three per cent, allowing them, if it reached $5.30, six per cent.; if $5.75, nine per cent.; and if $6, twelve per cent.

Pottsville, June 15.—Telegrams received from the northern section of the Schuylkill region state that a number of collieries resumed work among them several of the Philadelphia and Reading coal company's mines. Several mines in the vicinity of Shenandoah are working a full force of men, and it was necessary to turn a number of men off who had applied for work. It is thought there will be a general resumption, the miners going to work on the operators' terms offered last January—the 1875 basis.

*A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.*

The Harrisburg Patriot gives the following facts and figures, which the people of our State would do well to consider:

A comparison of the expenditures of the Pennsylvania House of last winter with those of the Houses of 1873 and 1874, exhibits the following:

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| Expenses for salaries of clerks and other officers and employees and stationary and contingent expenses of the House for 1873, were, | $87,868 80 |
| Expenses for the same for 1874, were, | 67,503 70 |
| Expenses for the same for 1876, were, | 45,903,73 |

Thus a Democratic House of Representatives, officered and managed by Democrats and acting upon Democratic doctrine that those peoples are best governed who are least governed, has lessoned the expense of Legislation nearly $22,000 since last year, and over $42,000 since 1873. This has been done, too, notwithstanding the fact that the membership of the house of last winter was numerically double that of former houses, and was reasonably much more difficult to officer and more expensive as to supplies than its predecessors. The figures here given are taken from published reports of the Auditor General and the accounts of the house of last winter on file in the Auditor General's office. Any one who chooses can verify them for himself. The promise of reform has been as faithfully fulfilled as it was solemnly made by the Democracy of the State.

*THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.*

[*Reading Eagle*]

Every indication points to the success of the democracy in Pennsylvania this fall, and to make success doubly sure the strongest ticket should be put in the field. There are thousands of men in the democratic ranks in this state who would lead the democracy to victory, but in the selection of candidates only one rule should prevail, and that is to place in nomination the very strongest and most competent men. During the past fourteen years the republican party has been in power in this state and nation, and the results of its policy we see to-day. It was charged by the whigs in their day, and afterwards by the republicans against the democracy, that the party in power was responsible for dull times in business, but we appeal to the oldest reader of the Eagle to say, whether at any time, within his knowledge, business was anything like so sluggish as now. Therefore the responsibility is upon the people to change our rulers, and inaugurate a system of strict economy, cut down the expenses in every department of government, turn every swindler out of office and elect only true and capable men. By doing this the people will do much to restore confidence and dissipate the feeling of distrust now prevailing.

*BEECHER'S PLEDGE.*

HE WILL NOT RETIRE FROM THE PULPIT IF CONVICTED.

The New York Graphic says:

Mr. Beecher has announced through his newspaper that he shall continue his public ministry whatever the verdict of the jury in the present trial may be. The fact that he has continued to preach with this terrible accusation resting upon him has seemed to thousands an affront to the pulpit and to show a strange insensibility to the proprietes and requirements of the sacred profession. The ability to preach and exhort under the circumstances in which he has been surrounded for months, whether innocent or guilty of the crime laid to his charge, shows remarkable power of will and something more than eccentricity of mind. It is the deliberate opinion of hundreds of clergymen and religious men that he has made a grave mistake. But if, when the trial ends, the public are satisfied that Mr. Beecher is guilty, and guilty, too, not of an accidental slip merely, but a long course of criminal conduct, he mistakes the temper of this community if he imagines it will permit him to befoul the christian pulpit with his unclean presence and pour out his paroxysmal profanations there. If he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge he is also guilty of wholesale lying, perjury, treachery and hypocrisy; and if it is believed that he is guilty he had better never born than insult the moral instincts of the community by defiling the altar of God with his political touch. The substance of human nature does not change much in the course of centuries. The old Romans buried alive the vestal virgin detected in impurity. There are things which not even a Beecher can do with impunity, and if this Beecher is believed to be guilty and still persists in preaching he will be likely to find the point where public forbearance ceases, and what lies beyond it.

Some writer with a talent for abstruse calculation has been considering the financial sacrifice made by Gen. Grant in accepting the Presidential office, so touchingly alluded to in the third term letter. For the eight years service he has rendered the nation at Long Branch and Washington he gets $300,000. This pay is equivalent to the amount he would have received in his military office for twenty-two years service. When the houses, lands, bonds, shekels, perquisites, emoluments and improved opportunities for investment which have made him and all his blood relations wealthy are added to the pay provided by law, the President, though he is greatly to be pitied, cannot consider himself altogether bereft of the things of this world if somebody else should occupy the White House after the expiration of his term.

THE OTHER SIDE—WHAT THE MINERS AND THEIR LEADERS HAVE TO SAY.

Pottsville, June 15.—The circular which has been sent to the various branches of the Miners and Laborer's Benevolent Association in Schuylkill county will bring the suspension in this region to a speedy termination. By the middle of next week, it may safely be assumed, all the collieries will be at work. An interview had this morning, by the Times reporter, with Messrs. Welsh, Johnson and others, developed the fact that the defeat of the organization, after so prolonged a struggle, is attributed by the leaders:

First. To the failure of the Hyde Park men to come out. Second. To the combination of the carrying companies, the most powerful moneyed organization which has ever settled itself to fight trade-unionism in this country. The aggregate capital of those composing it is not much less than $1,000,000,000, and there are not $5,000,000 invested entire in the mining or carrying of anthracite coal not in it. This combination early last year agreed that wages should be reduced, and that each company should proportionately restrict its output. If one company had violated the agreement to lessen wages the others would have gone back on their pledge to restrict, hence the stubbornness manifested by those controlling the suspended regions. They dared not yield to the men, for fear of losing their market. Third. To the breaking down of the storekeepers by the refusal of the Philadelphia and New York wholesale dealers to grant them further credit, and the consequent starvation of the men. In no previous contest of the kind in this or any other country has so vast a combination of adverse circumstances beset men fighting to maintain wages. Many think that if the proposition made in April to resume work for the individual operators without signing had been accepted by the men the dead-lock would have been broken then, and the miners would have ultimately achieved a victory.

The committee, which was in your city last week seeking interviews with Mr. Lowries and the Coal Exchange, did not expect when it left here to accomplish anything in the way of compromise, but deemed it best that every possible chance of bringing about a reconciliation should be exhausted before their circular permitting the breaches to make their own terms should be issued. They claim that they have done, not only lately, but for more than two months past, all that was in their power to do towards effecting a conciliatory settlement of the matters in dispute. The mind of the men in Schuylkill will impair the strength of the association there for a time, but both the miners and the citizens believe that in a very little while it will be recruited again to more than its past strength. The sullen faces of the beaten miners, which are observable on every hand, bear convincing testimony to the bitterness of the pill which they have been compelled to swallow. It is true they have not permitted their association to sign any contract for them as a whole. They pledged themselves long ago not to do so, and they have kept their pledge. But they expect to have to drive hard bargains with their respective employers, though it seems quite certain that they will not be adhered to by the men any longer than it is absolutely necessary that they should be. I have given you the sentiments of the men as nearly as I could and for what they are worth. One of them has just remarked in my hearing: "We are overpowered, not conquered, and it's a long lane, my friend, that has no turning."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Particulars of the Recent South American Disaster—Six Towns Destroyed.

Panama, June 4.—The royal mail steamship Balize, which arrived at Aspinwall to-day from Savanilla, brings the following particulars, published in an extra of the Barranquilla Shipping List, May 29, of a terrible earthquake in the Andes. The information which has reached us on the subject is contained in a letter dated in Salazar, seven leagues from Cucuta, the 16th of May, from which we extract and translate the following: At 11 10 A. M. of yesterday (18th) a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a large part of the church fell. Several houses were destroyed and some people killed. The city of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The Botica Allemania (German drug store) was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago in a ridge called "El alto de la Giracha." San Cayetano was destroyed—Santiago in a large part. In Gramalote there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed, principally the last four. The population of these towns is estimated by a person well acquainted in that region, more or less, as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalote, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Cristobal, 16,000. The country above referred to embraces the regions around about where Colombia and Venezuela join, the Colombian portion embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and the coffee of the region is famous all the world over. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facalativa says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Barranquilla.

KANSAS DELIVERED FROM THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Atchinson, Kansas, June 17.—The locusts throughout this region began to take their flight on Friday last, and immense swarms of them were observed in the air, mooving in a northwest direction. Their instinct seems to direct them to travel northwest, but occasionally unfavorable winds drive them out of their course. Very few of the pests now remain in this place.

Advices from all parts of Northwestern and Southern Kansas are to the effect that very few of them have decended, and, consequently, the splendid crops throughout that vast region are as promising as before the locusts came, and in fully five-sixths of the state the prospects of an immense harvest were never more favorable. It is estimated the Arkansas valley will produce 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, Northwestern Kansas as much more in rye, barley and oats, and the corn harvest promises to be equally as large.

The devastations of the locusts have been confined to an area of about forty miles in bredth through the eastern part of this state, and in portions of that section the destruction of crops has been total, but only about two-thirds of it only partial. The farmers whose fields have been devastated are now busy planting corn, buckwheat, potatoes, and other crops that may be put in June, and if the locusts stay away, they expect to harvest a fair yield.

It is known that all the locusts leaving this country were covered with parasites, and it is believed that the parasites destroy them, but there is a very general feeling that too little is known of the pests.

THE RAILWAY WAR—SETTLEMENT.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning approved of the basis for agreement which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entered into in New York on Friday last, and telegraphed their action to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose board is now in session but have not yet received a reply.

It is understood that the agreement is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by a resolution of the respective boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each board to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the same terms they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood the details of the agreement will not be published.

SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Social, Political, and Religious Tests.

[*By Rev. Goyn Talmage, Pres't of Synod.*]

"Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passage of the Jordan."—Judges xii. 6.

There was a misunderstanding between two of the tribes of Isreal. It originated in the magner of prosecuting an enterprise in which was involved the welfare of a whole nation. One party claimed that they had been slighted by the other, in not being allowed to participate in a cause where they might have distinguished themselves. This allegation was not only denied, but an intimation plainly made to the complaining party that their undesirable position was of their own choosing. They had simply neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing the glory they had coveted. This misunderstanding between breathern, which (it seems to us at this distance) might have easily been settled by the least disposition to conciliate and compromise was carried up, simply through calumny and the calling of hard names, to an irreconcilable quarrel. There seemed no way of adjustment (as has been the case in thousands of instanges since) than to fight it out. And we have here the deplorable spectacle of Gilead and Ephraim, breathern of a common faith and inheritance, grappling with each other in bloody conflict. The issue was that the Ephraimites were discomfited and that day forty-two thousand of their soldiers were put to the sword. The triumph of the Gileadites was made complete by the devise of the text. The fleeing soldiers of Ephraim would be naturally expected to seek their homes by the way they came, and must ford the Jordan. Then the victors shrewdly stationed their guards at the various crossings to intercept the strugglers as they came. But it was impossible to distinguish an Ephraimite, by his dress or general appearance, from the legitimate travelers by which those highways were frequented. It was decided therefore, to test every man with pronunciation of a word on which every Ephraimite was sure to stumble and betray himself. It is true all the tribes spake the same language. They were Hebrews; but by separation from each other, and by keeping so closely to their respective sections of the country, they contracted various phrases and provincialisms and pronunciations of the language peculiar to themselves. The same thing obtained among the people in the New Testament times. Peter was detected in the High Priest's house:

"Thy Speech Betrayeth Thee."

On the day of Pentecost, the Apostles at Jerusalem could not have conceiled their province even had they desired. It would seem from the strangers there, as soon as they heard them speak, said; "These men are Galileans." They had the brogue. The same thing appears in other nations. The Irish, Scotch, and English may speak the same language, but the peculiarity of the speaking reveals their respective nationalities. It is so in our own land. You can distinguish a New Englander, or a Southerner, or a Western man in a moment by his phrases, or proverbs, or accent, or perhaps even by his intonations. In this way the Ephraimites were entrapped at the Jordan. The guards were instructed to ask every man who essayed to go over to pronounce the word Shabboleth. The word means the branches to make their own terms. It should be issued. They claim that they have done, not only lately, but for more than two months past, all that was in their power to do towards effecting a conciliatory settlement of the matters in dispute. The mind of the men in Schuylkill will impair the strength of the association there for a time, but both the miners and the citizens believe that in a very little while it will be recruited again to more than its past strength. The sullen faces of the beaten miners, which are observable on every hand, bear convincing testimony to the bitterness of the pill which they have been compelled to swallow. It is true they have not permitted their association to sign any contract for them as a whole. They pledged themselves long ago not to do so, and they have kept their pledge. But they expect to have to drive hard bargains with their respective employers, though it seems quite certain that they will not be adhered to by the men any longer than it is absolutely necessary that they should be. I have given you the sentiments of the men as nearly as I could and for what they are worth. One of them has just remarked in my hearing: "We are overpowered, not conquered, and it's a long lane, my friend, that has no turning."

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[*By Rev. Goyn Talmage, Pres't of Synod.*]

"Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passage of the Jordan."—Judges xii. 6.

There was a misunderstanding between two of the tribes of Isreal. It originated in the magner of prosecuting an enterprise in which was involved the welfare of a whole nation. One party claimed that they had been slighted by the other, in not being allowed to participate in a cause where they might have distinguished themselves. This allegation was not only denied, but an intimation plainly made to the complaining party that their undesirable position was of their own choosing. They had simply neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing the glory they had coveted. This misunderstanding between breathern, which (it seems to us at this distance) might have easily been settled by the least disposition to conciliate and compromise was carried up, simply through calumny and the calling of hard names, to an irreconcilable quarrel. There seemed no way of adjustment (as has been the case in thousands of instanges since) than to fight it out. And we have here the deplorable spectacle of Gilead and Ephraim, breathern of a common faith and inheritance, grappling with each other in bloody conflict. The issue was that the Ephraimites were discomfited and that day forty-two thousand of their soldiers were put to the sword. The triumph of the Gileadites was made complete by the devise of the text. The fleeing soldiers of Ephraim would be naturally expected to seek their homes by the way they came, and must ford the Jordan. Then the victors shrewdly stationed their guards at the various crossings to intercept the strugglers as they came. But it was impossible to distinguish an Ephraimite, by his dress or general appearance, from the legitimate travelers by which those highways were frequented. It was decided therefore, to test every man with pronunciation of a word on which every Ephraimite was sure to stumble and betray himself. It is true all the tribes spake the same language. They were Hebrews; but by separation from each other, and by keeping so closely to their respective sections of the country, they contracted various phrases and provincialisms and pronunciations of the language peculiar to themselves. The same thing obtained among the people in the New Testament times. Peter was detected in the High Priest's house:

"Thy Speech Betrayeth Thee."

On the day of Pentecost, the Apostles at Jerusalem could not have conceiled their province even had they desired. It would seem from the strangers there, as soon as they heard them speak, said; "These men are Galileans." They had the brogue. The same thing appears in other nations. The Irish, Scotch, and English may speak the same language, but the peculiarity of the speaking reveals their respective nationalities. It is so in our own land. You can distinguish a New Englander, or a Southerner, or a Western man in a moment by his phrases, or proverbs, or accent, or perhaps even by his intonations. In this way the Ephraimites were entrapped at the Jordan. The guards were instructed to ask every man who essayed to go over to pronounce the word Shabboleth. The word means the branches to make their own terms. It should be issued. They claim that they have done, not only lately, but for more than two months past, all that was in their power to do towards effecting a conciliatory settlement of the matters in dispute. The mind of the men in Schuylkill will impair the strength of the association there for a time, but both the miners and the citizens believe that in a very little while it will be recruited again to more than its past strength. The sullen faces of the beaten miners, which are observable on every hand, bear convincing testimony to the bitterness of the pill which they have been compelled to swallow. It is true they have not permitted their association to sign any contract for them as a whole. They pledged themselves long ago not to do so, and they have kept their pledge. But they expect to have to drive hard bargains with their respective employers, though it seems quite certain that they will not be adhered to by the men any longer than it is absolutely necessary that they should be. I have given you the sentiments of the men as nearly as I could and for what they are worth. One of them has just remarked in my hearing: "We are overpowered, not conquered, and it's a long lane, my friend, that has no turning."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Particulars of the Recent South American Disaster—Six Towns Destroyed.

Panama, June 4.—The royal mail steamship Balize, which arrived at Aspinwall to-day from Savanilla, brings the following particulars, published in an extra of the Barranquilla Shipping List, May 29, of a terrible earthquake in the Andes. The information which has reached us on the subject is contained in a letter dated in Salazar, seven leagues from Cucuta, the 16th of May, from which we extract and translate the following: At 11 10 A. M. of yesterday (18th) a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a large part of the church fell. Several houses were destroyed and some people killed. The city of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The Botica Allemania (German drug store) was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago in a ridge called "El alto de la Giracha." San Cayetano was destroyed—Santiago in a large part. In Gramalote there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed, principally the last four. The population of these towns is estimated by a person well acquainted in that region, more or less, as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalote, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Cristobal, 16,000. The country above referred to embraces the regions around about where Colombia and Venezuela join, the Colombian portion embracing the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and the coffee of the region is famous all the world over. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facalativa says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Barranquilla.

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