THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., July 15, 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 Plymouth church congregation has raised Mr. Beecher's salary from $20,000 to $100,000. That's pretty fat, and besides it is understood he dare kiss all the female members of his flock.

The commission of nine members appointed to prepare the draft of a new Constitution for the Kingdom of Spain have concluded their labors. The draft opens with a declaration of individual and religious liberty. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies composed as in other liberal monarchical States. The magistracy is to be irremovable. It is believed the Constitution will be adopted without modification.

The Indiana county delegates to the democratic state convention have been instructed to support Wm. Bigler for governor.

The railroad war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Penn'a railroad has ceased, and rates for passengers and freight have advanced again. A recent despatch from Baltimore says: In conformity with the agreement between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, the cars of the latter will be run between Washington and New York, and the sales of through tickets and checking of baggage fully resumed. The rates of fare to the West from Baltimore are advanced as follows: To Chicago, from $10 to $16.50; to Cincinnati, from $10 to 12.25; to St. Louis, from $15 to $18, and on a similar basis to other points.

Thirty-one young ladies in Warsaw, Kentucky, have signed the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, ladies of Warsaw, desiring by our example to promote economy and so discountenance extravagance, and thereby lighten in some measure the burdens of our husbands and fathers by prudent retrenchment in our household expenses, therefore pledge our words of honor one to the other, that we will not during the period of one year from May 1st, 1875, purchase any material for wearing apparel the cost of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per yard; and shall further promise to observe a strict economy in all our household purtenances, and cheerfully aid by those delicate sacrifices to the general stock of home comforts—too often dispensed with for the frivolous outside adornment of the body alone."

How many Penns Valley ladies will take this pledge?

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued in June at $1,615,525. Legal tender notes deposited with the Treasurer to redeem circulation in the same period is $3,099,626. Additional circulation issued since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, $11,601,892. Amount of circulation destroyed and retired in the same time, $9,627,066, showing an actual increase of the bank circulation in the year of $1,978,826. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring the circulation since the passage of the same act (June 20, 1874), is $25,523,057, and the amount deposited by banks in liquidation previous to that date is $3,813,675, making a total of $20,336,732. Deducting from this amount $9,627,066 (the amount of circulation permanently retired) will leave $19,709,666 of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation on July 1.

L. W. Herrington, publisher of an obscene newspaper called the Ranger at Williamsport was sentenced on Monday to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years and pay a fine of $500. Herrington has already been in confinement at Williamsport for a long time. At the same time Ephraim Decker, of Tioga county, passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the western penitentiary; and L. B. Sands, of Tioga county, passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the western penitentiary.

It is stated that a million dollars' worth of judgments have been entered on record in Schuylkill county as a result of the recent coal strike. The miners now begin to realize a little of the misery which six months of idleness have inflicted upon themselves and others. There is no hope of getting much money before the end of July, when the money will begin to come in to pay old debts.

Mississippi, one of the carpet bag cursed states, which had been weighed down by the hand that wielded the knout from Washington, and whose agents filled the offices in that commonwealth and plundered it until it was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, has at length a ray of hope for something better. A writer pictures the last decade and future as follows:

This State has been under the rule of Radicals for the past ten years. Up to the beginning of the present year the tendency of affairs had been downward in every point of view. The State debt has been run from a few hundred thousand dollars far up into the millions.

When the negroes first began to vote they were marched to the polls. They voted in battalions, their votes being handed them by party leaders within one foot of the ballot box. Sambo, however, has risen in the political scale in this State until to-day a negro fills the Governor's chair. Gov. Ames being absent, Lieut.-Gov. Davis, colored, is acting Governor. He is noted as a pardoner. The press of the State is now making it warm for him on account of his alleged acceptance of $2,000 as a bribe to pardon before trial a person accused of the brutal murder of a widow. The courts are of little effect while Davis is Governor. Last year he pardoned about twenty-five penitentiary convicts. Ames is very little better; he cares nothing for the State, save the money he makes out of it. He is here but little of his time.

Nine-tenths of the crime in the State is committed by negroes. In one county court four murderers were sentenced to be hanged last month, all negroes; in another county eight were sent to the penitentiary for ten years each—seven were colored, one white. At the February term of the Circuit Court of this county thirteen negroes were sent to the penitentiary, most of them for five years, for stealing cotton. One of the thieves was an Alderman of this city. The County Treasurer, a colored divine of the Baptist persuasion, was also implicated.

Many negroes are losing confidence in the Radical leaders here and are joining the Democratic party. There has been a large immigration of negroes from other States in which the Democrats have carried the day. A prominent Radical lies in jail here to await trial on nineteen indictments against him for obtaining money under false pretences. He went to Alabama last fall, after the election, represented himself to the negroes as an immigration agent, and sold many poor colored families out, broke up their homes, and gave them spurious tickets for their money. We have many new and excellent citizens among us from Ohio, who are delighted with our soil, climate, and facilities.

The future is brightening for us. The Democrats are organizing in every county in the State, with a strong hope of success; they have carried all the chief city elections this year. The crops are finer than ever before since the war. The acreage of cotton is larger than that of last year, and that of grain is over one hundred per cent. greater.

END OF THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal which has been going on for a "coons age" in Brooklyn, is at an end now, and some folks who read nothing else for the last three months but the rubbish that the evidence presented, will now get time to read their Bible, and other matter more profitable than the literature that sprung from this scandal, very little of which, we are glad to say, we retailed through the columns of the Reporter. The jury was out eight days, and were then discharged because they reported it impossible to agree. They stood 9 for Beecher and 3 for Tilton. Beecher says he is satisfied with the result, because his accusers got no verdict. Tilton says he is satisfied because the result is a moral verdict in his favor. The Plymouth church folks seem to think more of Beecher than ever, and cheer him as they would a great hero. Well, if they have such a taste, all right.

Various other on dits, reported from the seat of the scandal we copy as follows:

In regard to the Tilton-Beecher trial, Mr. Pearsall, of the counsel for Tilton, said he could give no information in regard to further movements in the case, and returned the same answer to a specific inquiry as to the truth of the report that an attempt would be made by Mr. Tilton to have General Tracy indicted for perjury. Mr. Shearman said he believed there was no foundation for the report that measures would be taken for the arrest of Moulton in connection with the Leeder-Price affidavits.

Mr. Beach says the disagreement is as good as a verdict for six cents, which was all that was ever aimed at, inasmuch as it shows Tilton has relieved himself of the calumny and aspersion that found early vent in Plymouth Church circles, in investigating committees and in the Bacon letters.

Mr. Beecher looks upon the result of the trial as giving him all the vindication it was in the power of the Court to give. For his chief vindication he looks to the future. "I am," said he, "good for twenty years work yet and before that is done, malice will have spent itself, ignorance will have become informed and misconceptions of character will be corrected." Being asked what he thought of the malignity displayed by some of his ministerial brethren, Beecher made many excuses for their conduct, but added: "If I strike back, I shall never strike but once; I don't want to quarrel and I shan't if I can avoid it, but I do not by any means propose to be led like a lamb to the slaughter."

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were at their home on Columbia Heights this morning, (July 3.) As early as eight o'clock they were required to receive congratulations of visitors, and until lunch time there was little intermission of handshaking and friendly talk.

Mr. Tilton has expressed his pleasure to his friends at learning that the jury in their earlier ballots on the trial stood six to six, and says that he regards this as more significant than the final verdict. "It is very easy," he said, "to persuade men not to pronounce a judgment that will injure, especially when a verdict can do the opposing party no material good."

Rev. Robert Audley Brown, temperance nominee for governor has accepted the nomination. Of his letter of acceptance the Morning Patriot says:

The Hon. Robert Audley Brown's letter accepting the nomination of the prohibitory liquor republicans for governor, which will be found elsewhere, is a strong declaration of the principles and purposes of the party whom he represents. Mr. Brown declares that the repeal of the local option law has caused a feeling of intense indignation throughout the state. He argues that the repeal of the law was a virtual breach of faith with the people. As it provided for an election every third year to renew or reject its provisions within a year the people of dissatisfied counties could have so declared at the polls, and their verdict would have afforded light to every legislators' mind. Under such circumstances he holds that Governor Hartranft committed an "outrage," in appending his signature to the bill and making it a law. In referring to the frequent appeals not to maintain a party on this issue but to seek prohibition through the republican party he plainly charges that organization with the responsibility for the repeal of local option. Mr. Brown says we are warned that by separate action we will be responsible for the destruction of the "only party that can save the country," and asks with biting sarcasm if a party can save the country "which can no longer "save itself." It is evident from the tone of the letter that the prohibition candidate for governor is confident of receiving a large vote. This expectation is of course mainly based on the fact that forty-one of the sixty-six counties of the state voted for local option in the spring of 1873, and on the deep resentment which has been caused in many of these counties by the repeal. In the republican strongholds of the western and northern portions of the state which gave heavy majorities for local option, the present indications are that Brown and Pennypacker will divide the republican vote with Hartranft and Rawle. In order that the Hartranft republicans may dismiss all hope of compromise or withdrawal on the part of the prohibition brethren, Mr. Brown concludes his letter of acceptance by declaring that his party "will never "cease their protest at the ballot box "while the cause of God and humanity "require it. We can therefore cheerfully and hopefully address ourselves "to the work."

At the Indiana county Democratic convention on Monday, the delegates to the Erie convention were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. Wm. Bigler for Governor.

Ex-Governor Bigler recently wrote a letter positively declining to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. Since then, the democracy of Indiana county have instructed their delegates for him. Mr. Bigler has telegraphed to the Chairman, as follows:

I received your dispatch to-day and shall comply with its request. My personal desires shall not interfere with my duty to my party and my State.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

The Pittsburg Evening Telegraph opines that "Mr. Bigler may be the unanimous choice of the (Democratic) convention" for Governor.

In an able address to the voters of Chester county, by Joseph Hemphill, Esq., more extended notice of which we will give in another issue, we find the following interesting statements:

How have our State affairs been managed? Let us examine. The tax per head of the population, for State, County and Municipal purposes in Pennsylvania was, in 1860, $3; in 1870, $6.96; increase, $3.96. This enormous increase may be accounted for partially, though not entirely, by the expenses which a war necessarily entails.

Let us next consider the "expenses of government" accounts, which, being made up solely of the salaries and expenses of the officers connected with the executive, judicial and legislative departments, should vary but little, if any, from year to year.

That no charge of unfairness may be made, we have taken the second year of the first term of each of the last eight Governors, and find them to be as follows:

1846, Gov. Shunk (dem.)	$216,632 22
1849, Gov. Johnson (whig)	237,105 33
1853, Gov. Bigler (dem.)	253,160 39
1856, Gov. Pollock (know-nothing)	317,969 11
1859, Gov. Packer (dem.)	408,097 40
1862, Gov. Curtin (Rep.)	449,028 87
1868, Gov. Geary (Rep.)	845,529 89
1874, Gov. Hartranft (Rep.)	1,096,153 63

It seems, therefore, that within the last twenty-eight years the "expenses of the government," as they are called in the official reports, have increased $879,521.41, and $251,613.74 of that sum was added between 1868, the second year of Geary's administration, and 1874, the second year of Hartranft's.

Honest and economical administration would not produce such results. Reckless extravagance and corruption can alone account for so unprecedented an increase of burthens.

Here is something for taxpayers to read. The last Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania was Wm. F. Packer. The expenses of his administration for the year 1859 cost the taxpayers $409,097.40. The first Republican Governor was Andrew G. Curtin, now a Liberal and an honest official. His administration cost the taxpayers for the year 1862, $440,028.87. The difference can well be accounted for by the fact that the war had commenced and the expenses of the Commonwealth increased thereby. But we are now at peace, and certainly the cost of carrying on the government ought not to be more now than it was under Curtin. But it is. Gov. Hartranft is the last Republican Governor, and he is asking for a re-election on his record. That shows that for the year 1874 his administration cost the taxpayers $1,096,153.63, or $547,124.75 more than during the first year of the war. Is it any wonder the people experience difficulty in paying their taxes when their receipts are diminishing and the expenses of maintaining their officials in office are increasing?—*Erie Observer.*

PEACE AND VICTORY.—DIVISION AND DEFEAT.

"We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of a *few* men, some of whom have been served well by the party in the county, to sow discord and dissension in the ranks of our organization at the present time. There are but few who are working this way, and we hope their work will fall short of success."

The above precious hope we take from one of our Bellefonte contemporaries. It is a palpable hit at those restless spirits who led off in and sympathized with the traitorous Modoc movement to defeat the democratic party last fall, and strike down our excellent nominees, Mackey and Wallace, and endanger the entire county. This base attempt "on the part of a *few* men" will not soon be forgotten.

The Nation, in its review of the Brooklyn trial, thinks that the result, while it can hardly be called a victory for anybody, is very like a defeat for Mr. Beecher. It says that he managed to save Plymouth Church "with the pews and other appurtenances, by the sacrifice of some of the great interests for which the church is supposed to have been instituted. He has not had to 'step down and out,' and the congregation has not been rent into parties, but there is now, if not to the uproarious crowds who attend his prayer meetings, to reflecting men all over the county, something hollow and perfunctory in the advice he still proffers so freely on the conduct of life." The general result of the trial, the Nation thinks, must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Mr. Beecher has not been convicted, but then he has not been acquitted, and it warns him and his enthusiastic partisans not to suppose that "their ebullient devotion makes any serious impression on the sober, second thought of the country."

A carpet-bagger is on trial for rascality in South Carolina. It is ex-treasurer Parker. Ladd, the missing witness who had attempted to abscond, was arrested, and testified that Parker told him that $450,000 in coupon State bonds had been given to him, of which his share was $150,000. This was when the final settlement was made by the State with Financial Agent Kempton. Ladd also swore that Parker asked him to have these coupons funded by an agent of Parker. The coupons belonged to the State.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP GRANT.

[*Sun.*]

Annual average under Taylor-Fillmore (Whig)	$34,066
Annual average under Pierce (Democrat)	41,996
Annual average under Buchanan (Democrat)	46,575
Annual average under Lincoln (Republican)	52,195
Annual average under Grant, First Term (Republican)	104,726
Annual average under Grant, Second Term (Republican)	119,289

A CONTRAST.

When the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania had appointed a Committee of Investigation into the State Treasury they adjourned for the recess. The functions of that committee have been frustrated by the persistent refusal of the Treasurer to permit any investigation. So stands the matter at this date. Now for the contrast. The Treasurer of the State of New York of his own accord comes forward and, asking investigation, "I believe, says he, "every account will be "found to be correct and *every dollar properly accounted.*" These words we emphasize, because it is exactly this Treasurer Mackey has not said and dare not say. Over-due loans to Senators, mortgages to printers, help to railroads tottering to insolvency he knows very well are not the investment in which the public money is properly placed. Hence the refusal.

It is now thought to be necessary to call in all National Bank notes of the denomination of $5 on account of counterfeits. The Comptroller of the Treasury has called in all notes of this denomination on four Illinois banks, but as the names of other banks can easily be inserted in the spurious plates, and by simply changing the coat-of-arms on the backs they can be adapted to the banks of other States, it is evident that the precaution of calling in notes of which counterfeits have been discovered will prove futile. And for the very same reason, a well executed counterfeit of any other denomination will require all that issue to be called in, and so on to the end of the chapter. But in the meantime all this expense must be borne by the people, who have to pay some $30,000,000 for the privilege of enjoying this bank currency.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, July 10.—A steamer from Panama brings later details of the great erathquake in South America. Cucuta is in ruins, not a single house remaining. The killed are calculated at 5,000. Rosario, San Antonio, Capacho, Guasipo, San Juan, De Urna, San Cayetada, San Cristobal, Tariba, Lobatera, Lagrita and adjoining villages are in complete ruins. Salazan suffered severely, and the adjoining countries is nearly devestated. Chinacota, Chapo, Pamplona, Cucutilla, Arboledas, Santiago, Gallindo and Gramalote have also been great sufferers. The

Number Of the Dead

in Cucuta is calculated at three fourths of the entire population. The few families saved are on the outskirts of what was once the city, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heart-rending to see the wounded who have no care, and who cannot remain long alive in their present condition. Thieves and robbers swept down on the ill fated city and hardly a single safe has been saved from the Custom House. Pillage is general. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming frightful. The store house at Puerto de Los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits. In Piedecuesta, the town hall is destroyed, and in Hamplona the Cathedral is in ruins. The Venezuela side has suffered, if possible more severely than the Columbian. Ten thousand dollars were sent to day from this city for the relief of the sufferers.

The Montrose Democrat thinks that Mr. Henry Rawle will make the race for State Treasurer with two serious drawbacks; because, first, he is the candidate of the ring charged with profiting by treasury mismanagement and anxious to screen its past operations from future investigation, and second, because he is the candidate of the party that sustains the ring which, when it had the power, legalized the robbery of the sinking fund at the option of the executive officers of the State.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS.—The following is the Act of 1874, requiring the publication of annual settlements, showing the financial condition, respectively, of the several townships and boroughs comprising the various counties in the state. Township and borough auditors who fail to comply with the requirements of this law, are liable to the penalty prescribed in the act:

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within the commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SEC. 2.—That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish by posting, either printed or written, in at least five public places within their respective townships and boroughs, an itemized annual settlement for their respective district; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the township clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subjects to inspection by any citizen thereof; *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same person only one statement shall be required; *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.

SEC.—In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amounts are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any tax-paying citizens of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SEC. 4.—All acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

APPROVED.—The 24th day of April, A. D. 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

A NEW SUIT ON THE TAPIS.

It is asserted by the Brooklyn Argus that Moulton will endeavor to secure the indictment of Mr. Beecher by the Grand Jury now in session for alleged perjury, and will summon the following witnesses; Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Moulton, Theodore Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Henry C. Bowan, Mrs. Tilton and others.

CUBA.

Two Engagements.

Havana, July 9.—An official dispatch reports that on the 27th ult. a force of Spanish troops fought for two hours four hundred insurgents, posted in an advantageous position near Moran, and killed twenty-seven of them. The loss of the Spaniards was small. On the same day there was another enagagement near Oenje, in which ten insurgents were killed.

Two young roughs in Memphis courted the same girl, and upon her choice between them arose a fight. The rejected lover attacked his rival with a knife, cutting a deep gash across his cheek and nose. The wound was a long time healing, and it left a disfiguring scar. Having recovered from his wound the sufferer asked the girl to select a day for the wedding; but she coldly informed him that she could never marry a man with such an ugly scar on his face, and decided to accept the other fellow.

The Hartford Times reports that on Thursday there were seen on a wharf in that city no fewer than sixteen children, between the ages of four and eight years, all drunk! They had obtained access to some of the vile liquor of the dramshops and drank enough to set them crazy drunk, or helpless. Some were weakly trying to stab each other with such weapons as they could reach.

The San Francisco Bulletin represents the effect of opium eating upon the Chinese in that city as worse than the popular estimate of it. The victim when deprived of the drug, is in a more pitiable condition than the drunkard with delirium tremens. His complexion becomes ashy, and his stomach will not retain food. It is believed that nine-tenths of the thieving done by Chinese is to get money for opium.

A new potato disease has made its appearance in England, in the form of a fungus, which attacks the tubers when young. At Cheswick its effects have been disastrous, the entire crop of the American varieties having been destroyed.

BITE OF THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

[St. Augustine (Fla.) Press.]

A post-office agent traveling in Texas tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the bite of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance, an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattle-snake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual.

Plymouth Church has increased Mr. Beecher's salary for the current year to $100,000 to his usual pay. The addition is made expressly to cover the expenses in the scandal suit, and may therefore be accepted as a semi-official announcement of what those expenses have been. The items are made up as follows:

Wm. M. Everts counsel fee	$25,000
Ex-Judge Porter	15,000
Austin Abbott	10,000
Gen. Tracy	5,000
T. G. Sherman	5,000
	$60,000
Witness' expenses	10,000
Incidentals	5,000
Total	$75,000

Leaving $5,000 for the extra wear and tear of the pastor's mind and his personal outlay in the matter.—N. Y. Sun.

A millionaire of Granville, Wis., has recently made a will, in which he leaves $50,000 to any incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band.

The town of Levieux, in the department of Caluados, France, has been damaged by floods to the amount of 2,000,000 francs.

The Alfonsists have relieved Vittoria and entered the city. The Carlists have been defeated at Trevino and are retreating.

More exposures of the connection of Treasury officials with the whiskey ring are threatened.

John Shaw, aged 78 years, and Catherine Snow, aged about 74 years, were married in Madison township, Columbia county, on the 19th of February last. "May they live long and prosper."

Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, is the mother of a ten pound boy. Another relation to provide for. The thing has sart-o-riz an Ulysses.

The Golden Age suggests that preachers who want their salaries raised will please take notice of the Plymouth Church proceedings and govern themselves accordingly

A Toronto (Ont.) bridegroom was confronted at the door, Monday, by two big brothers of the bride, and had to thoroughly whip them both before the marriage ceremony could proceed.

"Latin and Greek are all right," said a Washington county farmer to his son, a young graduate, the other day, "but gim me a man who can plow around an apple tree 'thout touching the roots."

The Chicago Times reports that the first lady lawyer admitted to the bar in Ohio just got her first client. The client is very youthful, and is the legitimate result of successful courting. The doctor says she is doing as well as could be expected; but what does he know about law.

Frozen peaches will be shipped to Europe this summer in large quantities. A successful experiment was made last year, and it was demonstrated that fruit kept frozen during the ocean voyage thawed out fresh and fine of flavor upon arrival in England, where it was sold at enormous prices.

A story comes from Bloomington, Ill., that a hen recently laid an egg with the words "Friendship, love and truth" engraved upon it. Send her to Brooklyn. In a week she would be nest-hiding in Plymouth pulpit and laying eggs with "Grace, mercy and peace" on them for Henry Ward's breakfast.

An attempt is being made on the Swedish coast to recover the cargo of an East Indiaman which foundered near the Fortress of Elfborg in 1712. The diving operations have been very successful, a large quantity of old Chinese porcelain having already been recovered in so perfect a condition that pieces have been sold to collectors at high prices.

In an article on the "Struggle against the Money Power" the Cincinatti Enquirer says: "The Democracy have now the same fight before them that they had in the days of Jackson and Jefferson. They have not one national bank with $85,000,000 capital to encounter, but instead have two thousand national banks with $400,000,000.

Hon. Reverdy Johnston, who is in his eighty-first year, astonished the Baltimore bar last week by standing and arguing a case in court for a whole day, without apparent fatigue.

The colored people of Panola county, Mississippi, in convention a few days ago, passed a resolution that "hereafter the colored citizens must have at least one half of the offices of trust and profit." They seem to be getting tired all around of the way the carpet-baggers treat them.

THE ONLY ESCAPE FOR HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[From the Independent.]

That Mr. Beecher will now proceed with his ordinary labors we are assured by his own mouth. But he has tried the "living down" policy enough to know—or, at least, for everybody except him and Plymouth Church to know that it alone is a failure. If Mr. Beecher is going to regain his position of three years ago, he must finish the fight against this slander. The courts have proved but a feeble defence. The testimony of Mrs. Tilton, which might have shed much light on the case, was not received. Her own statements to others were all excluded. Mrs. Beecher was not called to the witness stand. If, now, Mr. Beecher will press the suit for slander against Mr. Tilton, and bring in these witnesses, who knows but he may greatly help his position? If he wishes to do any further work in the world, he can multiply its usefulness many fold by devoting a year first to the crushing, if he can, of the charges against him. Better give all the rest of his life to it, if necessary; for the danger is that even his past usefulness will be cancelled. If he be guilty—would we need not write the words—then, after all his perjury, there is but one course open to him, and that is in silence to try to live down the truth and live up his life; and even that course must fail.

A man was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., last month. A few days before his execution, a Catholic priest, two Baptist ministers, and a Methodist called on him at the same time. They commenced discussing religion, and who had the surest means of saving him, and they became so noisy and violent toward each other that the jailor had to interfere and order them all out of jail, and the wretch had to get along without any preacher.

The latest big canal scheme in Europe is one to connect the Black Sea with the Caspian.

West Point has just turned out a class of 43 new army officers.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL—DR. NEVINS' SERMON.

Lancaster, June 27.—The commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall College were inaugurated here to-day with the baccalaureate sermon, delivered in the college chapel, by the president, Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., before a large assemblage of students and visitors. The sermon was a very eloquent and able discourse. The following is a synopsis:

"Who knoweth the spirit of man."—Ecclesiastles, iii, 21. I. The difference between man and the animal life below him is conditioned by vast resemblance, but is, nevertheless a great, fixed gulf, allowing no possible transition from one to the other. The correlation of the two orders of existence is in one sense boundless. The full knowledge of man involves endless illustration from the world below him; not only comparative anatomy and comparative physiology, but comparative psychology also; for in the care of the higher animals there is at all times what seems to be a perfectly startling approach even to the exercise of human intelligence and human will. This only goes, however, to reveal in the end the true nature of the real distinction between the two kinds of life. The human is not a mere outward *plus* of any sort added to the animal existence; an advanced degree or higher potence of this existence merely on its own plane. It is a new creation taking up into itself the powers of this lower life, but this in such a way that they are brought throughout under the organic action of a new deeper principle, which imparts to them, from first to last, a quality of existence altogether of another order than that of the animal. The difference thus is not gradual, as of more or less on the same plane, but principal in the sense of inward idea, law or form, extending to the universal life, physical as well as spiritual. The spirit or soul of the beast (the informing animation of its entire being) "goeth downward to the earth," and can never by any possibility take any other course, while the spirit or soul of man (the informing principle of his entire being, body and soul) "goeth upward." Just this in him is what we are to understand by the "image and likeness of God," in which we are told he was originally made. Man, in other words, is essentially mind; and it is nothing less than the energizing force of mind which works (demiurgically we may say) in all the processes of his life in the womb first, and then he is born, on to the final development of his highest spiritual powers. The difference between him and the animal reaches thus into his universal nature. It is at once anatomical, physiological and psychological. All regards a heavenly end; all comes of a heavenly origin.

II. The true order of being and life here, it is plain then, is from above downward, not the reverse; and what is thus true of the order of being is necessarily no less true also of the order of all knowledge, as concerned with the real sense and meaning of the world in such view. The whole world is one system of order descending from God as its source, by successive planes, and returning through man back to God again in the same way. In this relation the higher everywhere rules the lower, and not the lower the higher. So in nature, and so in the world of mind or spirit. The lower cannot from itself produce the higher; neither is the higher accountable for it. Nature is intelligible only from man, and man again is intelligible only from God. It is irrational thus in the highest degre to conceive of created mind in any form (human or angelic) as in and of itself the end or fitness of reason, intelligence, good, righteousness or truth. It can have no proper spiritual reality in any such respect, except in the character of an organ or capacity receiving into itself its proper contents, whether as will or intelligence, from the fountain of all truth and good in God. Only wisdom rightly so called, and other wisdom claiming the name is "earthly, sensual, devilish."

III. Life with man is the result of living influx from God. This means a great deal more than external effect brought to pass by divine fiat. It means inward real communication. In God we literally live, move, and have our being. The whole notion that life can be parted from its absolute source, so as to be the seperate property of any merely relative and finite nature, angelic or human, is absurd and profane. So all sound religious feeling teaches. So even the best science and the profoundest philosophy of modern times is forced more and more to admit, theoretically, at least, and in speculative idea, though with no ability, alas, to grasp the real objective divine power and glory of God's revelation, without which all speculation ends at last in the dreariness of despair. The testimony of the Bible to this truth before us, redemption and salvation only in and by the life of the Son of God in us as our life, is too full of course for textual quotation. It meets us in a thousand passages. "Because I live ye shall live also; at that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you." Again: "God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son." That is the key note of God's entire revelation, Old Testament and New. Rationalists out of the Church and in the Church call this Pantheistic mysticism and say "How can this man give us His flesh to eat!" But with all this, the word of God standeth sure, and mastery of godliness built upon this rock shall never yield to the gates of hell.

IV. The true destination of every man, the salvation to which God has called us, for this world or the next, is something which can be actualized only by such real inflowing of the life of the Lord into him for that glorious purpose. Science, philosophy, speculation, mortality, theological orthodoxy, ecclesiastical rectitude, are not sufficient in and of themselves to serve any work. Nay, further, neither outward Church nor outward Bible can make sure for him his heavenly calling and election in this view. He must be inserted into the actual communion of the life of the Lord, made to meet him and to abide with him (through the Bible and the Church), in correspondence with his own faith acknowledging and looking for the internal advent of his spirit in this superhuman and superterrestial way. Thus illuminated by the life of God from heaven the Church becomes the organ of his grace and the Bible is lighted up with the glory of his presence, the outshining of all that he is in truth as the wisdom of God unto salvation.

COROLLARIES.—I. Note the folly and maugness of making mere natural science or intelligence the measure of truth or the guilding light of life. 2. The insanity of pretending to know God, or to comprehend heavenly and eternal things from the study of man himself in his simply mundane character. 3. The profound truth of the Old Testament oracle; "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that keep His commandments." Also of that great word to Nicodemus: "Except a man be born again, born of water and the spirit—the inflowing life of heaven—he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." 4. The vanity and unreality of all so-called natural theology and religion. 5. The duty and privilege of trusting in God's holy, universal providence in distinction from all human prudence and calculation, either our own or that of our fellow-men, as the only absolute guarantee of all true prosperity in this world or the world to come.

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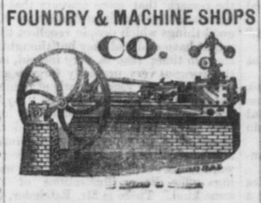

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