THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 17, Feb. 1876.

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Grant is anxious to give testimony in favor of Babcock. If nothing else will save Bab they will try to prove him insane.

It would be almost a luxury to be hit with a snow-ball, says the Lewsisburg Chronicle. Well, say stone instead of snowball and we'll send our devil down to accommodate you.

In the legislature the house committee have negatived the bill making an appropriation to the grangers for an encampment on the Centennial grounds. The sum asked for was $50,000.

The New York Senator, Conkling, it is reported, has begun to advocate a third term openly among those with whom he converses. He regards Grant as the most available man for the Republicans to nominate. He thinks the South can be united in his support, and that quite enough strength can be added to this from the North to secure the balance of power and force his nomination.

An investigating committee is giving a little light upon the Freedman's Savings Bank, the institution that was hatched under radical wings to save Sambo's money, and which ended in a big "bust," leaving the darkey without a single cent of his hard earned wages.

The former President of the Freedman's Savings Bank testified before the House Investigating Committee on Tuesday 1st, that the trustees were men who paid little or no attention to the business of the bank, that money was loaned on worthless securities and collaterals, that depositors' accounts though it was a savings institution, were overdrawn; that the investments of the deposits were made in improper quarters, and that in a word no one seemed to run the bank but the clerks behind the counter. Most of the funds were virtually embezzled on collaterals known to most every one to be valueless. Some of the property had been recovered by the Commissioners appointed by Congress to investigate the bank, and one or two dividends to poor and swindled depositors would probably be paid.

As will be seen in another column, the nation has sustained another loss in the death of Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Johnson was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country and a gentleman of spotless character. He belonged to the old school of statesmen, having been contemporary with Buchanan, Clay, Webster and Benton. He held prominent positions—was congressman, U. S. Senator, minister to England, and other high and responsible positions. If there were more of such characters in high places at the present day, the country would be better governed and there would be less mal-administration and plundering. The country mourns one of its greatest and purest sons.

It appears from the Clearfield Republican, the democratic organ in that county, that the '76ers are trying to create trouble in the democratic party in that county; the Republican is fighting them bravely and exposing the secrets of the new order of Modocs.

Grant intends to swear in favor of Babcock. We do not see that his oath should have much weight with an honest jury, since it is notorious that he was proven guilty of falsehood and deception by President Johnson in the matter of removing Stanton from the office of Sec'y of War. It is humiliating to say this of our present chief magistrate, but it is the truth, and he will just as soon be guilty of the same thing to save his crooked whisky frend, Babcock, as he was to help Stanton. We did not yet learn that Grant has reformed, else we would have more confidence in what he may say in behalf of Bab.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Philadelphia a few evenings ago, in which he wound up with the old style abolition abuse of the South, for which there is certainly no occasion now since slavery has been abolished, and the South having suffered so terribly by the war. Mr. Phillips is one of the agitators who helped bring on the war, but did not expose his carcass to rebel bullets, he used "jaw-bones" from away off safe in Boston. Mr. Philips is one of America's satanic sons who is always for keeping up strife and mischief. In his lecture he pronounced in favor of Grant for a third term with the negro Fred Dolugass for Vice President. His lecture wound up in the following infamous strain:

He denounced the South in unmeasured terms. He said the spirit existed to day which if left to itself would again rise against the government. The only change is from 1861—the want of the power. As long as cruelty controls the South it can never gain the civilization of the nineteenth century. Behind is a bloody spectacle, a hideous ghost. The horrors of San Dominge were not the resistance of slaves to a master, but of freedmen to be again enslaved. They killed every white man, woman and child, and they deserve credit for it. If this civilization of the South continues as it now is its history may yet be checkered with a Christophe or a Touissant L'Overtuer. Mr. Philips, after continuing for a while in this same strain, spoke of the reconstruction of the South, and said: In this mush of concession, this gush of sentiment, we can do nothing. The North should proclaim to the world, 'I have inconsiderately relieved that unhappy traitor and pardoned that insolent rebel, and how shall I remedy it? We must reap where we have sown. The next thing is San Domingo and national bankruptcy. The North should put its foot down in a manner that could not be misunderstood, and that was to show the world that the North is as color-blind as God himself. You can nominate for President who you please. Public opinion should name him; such a man as should make every man's knees in New Orleans tremble. The only man who ever showed he understood this is the President of the United States, U. S. Grant, and I have no turning of stomach at a third term. The man to preside over the Senate must be a negro Fred Douglass. Mr. Philips continued at great lenght his denunciation of the South in terms fiercer and more bitter than in his best anti-slavery days. He continued eloquent to the last, but with the most astonished Philadelphia audience that ever listened to him.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

There is some probability of the bankrupt act being repealed, and from the proceedings in Congress, a few days ago, we find that the House has already passed the repeal. The first section repeals the bankrupt act of 21st March, 1867, and all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The second section provides that all suits and proceedings now pending in the United States courts wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and be governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending.

The act is to take effect from and after 1st of January, 1877.

After some discussion of technical points, the bill was passed—yeas, 178; nays, 58.

"Petitions were presented in the Senate on Tuesday last by Senator Boyer, from citizens of this county, praying for the repeal of Mr. Kurtz's law increasing the fees of Notaries Public within the county," (*Watchman,*) and which Mr. Meek published in his paper at the time without disapproval and after having served as a member four terms without attempting to repeal it. Horrible, isn't it? Petitions are also in circulation for the repeal of the act which Mr. Meek managed to get passed increasing the fees on unseated lands from 75c to $1.00 per tract. Now who'll set 'em up, Gray?

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate on Friday, last, passed the Centennial appropriation bill, by a vote of 41 to 15.

The democratic house has cut down the diplomatic appropriations half a million of dollars.

The fact that Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, denounced President Grant in executive session, charged him with indifference to the southern colored republicans, and with having unjustly taken sides against them in Mississippi, occasions much comment. It is said that the President, on hearing of his remarks, sent for him. Whether this is true or not the friends of the colored senator say he will not accept any such invitation, as he considers the breach between them too wide to be closed.

The democratic members in conversation a few days ago, say they do not think there will be much difficulty in framing a financial platform as a conciliatory spirit pervaded the caucus last night. The opinion was generally expressed that it would be impracticable to resume specie payments on January 1, 1879, as provided by act of January 19, 1875, and therefore that measure should be repealed and measures be taken for the gradual resumption of specie payments by requiring the national banks to retain a percentage of the gold received by them as interest by them as interest on the bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States as a security for their circulating notes and also requiring the secretary of treasury to retain a certain percentage of gold as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or payment of the public debt. This will be the basis of the action of the committee in their report to the adjourned meeting of the caucus Thursday 17, next.

The nastiness of the Beecher matter is to be opened out to view again. Henry C. Bowen appeared before the Plymouth Church Committee on the night of the 9th, and offered to prove his charges against Mr. Beacher, making the following proposition: I propose that three men within the Congregational body be selected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartiality, such for example, as President Woolsey, President Asa D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge Lafayette Y. Foster, the Hon. Alpheus Hardy or the Hon. Julius H. Seelye, men in whose decision the world will put confidence. who shall be pledged to keep all such evidence secret, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear with our witnesses, and before whom I will consent, without any reserve whatever and as soon as they can meet, to give in full the evidence which has led me to say that Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultry, hypocrisy and perjury. The proposition was declined and Mr. Bowen asked for ten days in which to consult documents, dates and memorandas referring to the case. The committe then resolved, that it Bowen declined to state such facts then and there "we shall to-morrow evening report to the church the action which has been taken and ask for instructions."

There is a split among the radicals upon the presidential question,—a revolt against the republican managers, including Grant, Morton, Conkling and Blaine, and in favor of Gen. Sherman.

As the chances for Babcock's conviction increase, the cry of "rebel sympathizers" is raised against St. Louis jurymen. This has been the way for fifteen years. Whenever any person protested against or tried to arrest official stealing, the whole Republican press set up the cry of "rebel sympathizer" and "copperhead," and all the party bummers joined in the effort to drag him down.

The jury was secured in the Babcock trial last week and the district-attorney opened the case. If there is any truth in the statements that reach us, the defence has a very hopeless case. The prosecution have obtained possession of a lot of telegraphic correspondence in cypher which passed between Babcock and Lucky, the latter being at St. Louis, at the time of the Avery trial. It is further claimed that the district-attorney has in his possession receipts given by the express company for large amounts of money sent Babcock by members of the ring. An officer of the government residing at St. Louis is credited with the statement that the amount of money sent by express to Babcock in a single month footed well up in the thousands. The documentary evidence to be produced by the prosecution will be voluminous and not confined to the telegrams already given to the public. Friends of the convicted members of the ring have come forward and produced correspondence from Babcock which is said to be of a very damaging character. A very suspicious kind of correspondence has been unearthed which promises to lead to important results. District-Attorney Dyer has ascertained that Babcock, for a long time prior to the ring exposures, had been in correspondence with suspected and convicted parties, but instead of transmitting his communications by mail or telegraph to the parties he desired to reach, he forwarded his letters under cover to an officer of the army stationed at St. Louis, a commissary or quartermaster, not connected with General Sherman's headquarters, by whom the letters were handed to the persons for whom Babcock intended them.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

St Louis, February 11.—The first witness called this morning in the Babcock trial was Major E. B. Grimes. Among other things Grimes testified to having received letters purporting to be from Babcock enclosing others addressed to Mr. M'Donald, with a request to forward them. J. W. Douglass, Ex-commissioner of internal revenue was called and identified numerous telegrams which passed between himself and Joyce and M'Donald. A number of telegrams were shown to witness for identification, but not read, being reserved for introduction at another time.

Colonel Dyer wished to read a dispatch signed by General Babcock but the defence objected and it went over. Several other dispatches either to or signed by Babcock were identified but withheld.

THE INDIANA WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN PRISON—INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MEN—PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.

Louisville, Feb. 2.—The Indianians recently tried, convicted and sentenced at Indianapolis for complicity in whisky frauds were placed in the state prison at Jeffersonville last evening. The prisoners, previous to their present trouble, occupied high positions, and were numbered among the best citizens of Evansville. The sentence read for hard labor for the terms specified, for violation of the revenue laws.

A Courier Journal reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners after they arrived at prison. Albert McGriff was sitting on a smoking lounge with his face buried in his hands, the picture of grief and despair. The reporter touched him lightly upon the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is sixty years old. He said: "My God, to think that I would ever come to a place like this. It will kill me, my heart is crushed now." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion and was greatly agitated. "If it were not for my poor wife and son I believe I could stand it, but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear. It will kill my wife; she is sick now, and this will kill her, but there is one consolation, she knows I am innocent of the charge, and I swear to you I am an innocent man." He said that his wife was fifty eight years old, and that he had been married thirty years. McGriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years city clerk of that place, and a leading member in the Presbyterian church. He has the heart disease, and it is the general opinion among his friends that he will not long survive his imprisonment.

James K. Hill seemed cheerful, and said that he had made up his mind to stand it and that he could stand as much as any other living man. Hill has an extensive acquaintance in Indiana, and is well known in this city. He was deputy revenue collector at Evansville. He asserted his innocence yesterday, and before he was sentenced at Indianapolis, Tuesday, through his counsel, W. P. Fishback, presented the following note to Judge Gresham:

"With due reference to your honor and the jury that found me guilty. I say now, in the presence of God and the world that I am not guilty. During my connection with the revenue department I have worked faithfully in the interest of the government. Task for the sake of my family that your honor will be as merciful as the circumstances will permit. J. K. HILL."

He is forty two years old and has a wife and eight children.

Philip C. Eberwine was sad and silent, having nothing to say to any one, but gazing vacantly upon those in the room. In a note to Judge Gresham before sentence was pronounced, he said: "I withheld nothing from the United States attorneys when called upon, but gave no evidence upon which my convinctement was found and that of others. I am unfortnately a pensioner upon the government. I bear three severe and honorable wounds as a reward for three years' good service as a private soldier. I am maimed for life and unable to do any manual labor. It was my helpless condition and poverty, coupled with a desire to save my little home from being sold from us that caused me to listen to the oily words of the solicer."

Miller says that his punishment is out of all proportion to his offense. He said that he never would have been suffering only that all the officers were in, and if he kept out he would have them all to fight, and to save his position he went in. He is a married man, but has no children. His health is delicate.

John E. Phillips was in the army four years and was badly wounded. He said the distillers got him into it by stating that they would have to shut down or run crooked; that he was trying to provide a home for his family and did not want to lose his position. Phillips is about 50 years of age. He has a wife and four children in straitened circumstances. He takes his sentence hard.

Geo. T. Simonson was in the army, but broke down on account of ill health. He is 43 years old and has a wife and three children.

Wm. Mumford is probably 55 years old. He was a colonel in the army and received several wounds. He looked very pale, but calm.

David M. Lewis appeared resigned to his hard fate. He is a man past the middle age of life, and has a family.

Hiram B. Snyder looked sad and gloomy.

After the prisoners had shaken hands with their friends and bade them good bye they were marched out of the office into the prisoner's reception room. They were then relieved of such articles as they had about them which it was contrary to the rules for them to keep.

Warden Howard held no conversation with the prisoners, and will treat them just as the regulations require. They were next taken to the prison barber, where their hair was cut and their whiskers shaved off. They were then taken to the clothing department, and the striped convicts' suits given them, which they put on, and which altered them so much that they were scarcely recognizable. When fully rigged out they were taken to the house and assigned their quarters and cots. They will not at present have any work to do, as the convicts are all idle.

A DYING BURGLAR'S CONFESSION.

How the Quincy Bank was Robbed of Over $400,000 Worth of Property.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—J. L. Termer, one of the Quincy Bank robbers, died on Tuesday in Evansville of consumption. His confession of the Quincy Bank robbery implicates three others.

He said that himself, a thief named Hilsey of Syracuse, N. Y., English Tom, and another, whose name we could not procure, were implicated in the bank robbery. After the party separated on the division of the money, $84,000, he and Hilsey undertook to bury the bonds until time would lessen the danger of detection in their negotiation.

They went to Chambers Junction Iowa, and buried the bonds in a culvert near the railroad track. The bonds, amounting to $350,000, were deposited in a tin box, which in turn was enclosed in another box of wood, which was made by them from fence boards.

The place was near a crossing, and Hilsey was placed on the track to keep watch if any one discovered the secret. Hilsey was out of sight of the hiding place, and Termer was the only man of the gang who knew its exact location.

For nearly two years afterward he continued in correspondence with Hilsey, hearing from him for the last time in September last. Hilsey then went to the Pacific coast, and has not since been heard of, which led Termer to suppose that he was dead.

The whereabouts of English Tom are also unknown, and but one of the gang remains, whose present location was revealed by Termer. This is the one whose name could not be ascertained, but he is or was recently, lying ill in the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy (or Charity), at St. Louis. This man seems to be the only available source for the confirmation of Termer's strange story.

Termer also confessed to having been a party to a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Mo., in March last, and said that $20,000 worth of diamonds are buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Boonville, Mo. He died before he could give the particulars.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Estimated Loss $3,000,000.

New York, February 8.—A fire broke out at 6,30 this evening at 125 Grand street which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded, by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, altogether about thirty buildings. The total loss is estimated at $3,000,000. One firm, Cashen, Brunderet & Co., lace dealers, estimates their loss at $1,000,000.

SUDDEN DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10.—Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist was found dead this evening at 8:15 in the grounds surrounding the executive mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Governor Carroll and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the executive mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 10, 1876. The senate was called to order at 11 a. m. by Lieutenant Governor Latta.

Mr. Bechtel presented a petition from citizens of Schuylkill county, asking for congressional aid to build the Texas and Pacific railroad.

The following bills were reported favorably.

An act providing for the establishment of industrial schools in this state.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Boyer—An act fixing the term of office of assessors, to be hereafter elected, for the valuation of property at three years.

Mr. Jones—An act to authorize and direct the treasurer of the state to pay over to a trustee to be appointed by the governor the sum remaining in the treasury and appropriated by section 64, of the removal of the considerate dead who fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Strang offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the senate will consider no bills introduced into this body after the first day of April next.

Mr. Cooper moved to amend by inserting the 17th day of March instead of April 1.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The following bills were considered on third reading.

Senate bill No. 10, an act to define and suppress vagrancy. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Lamberton by adding which provided that vagrants could be farmed out, and will be on final passage to-morrow.

Mr. Lamberton moved that the senate proceed to the second reading of bill No. 19, an act to carry into effect section 9, article 14, of the constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Payne amended section 11 of the bill by providing that all the fees at the expiration of the term of any officer shall become the property of the county and be collected by the commissioners, which was agreed to.

Mr. Albright moved to amend section 13, applying to the row offices of Philadelphia, by reducing the salary proposed in the bill of district attorney from $15,000 to $12,000; that of sheriff from $14,000 to $10,000; coroner from $8,000 to $4,000; prothonotary from $10,000 to $7,000; clerk of courts from $10,000 to $6,000; recorder from $12,000 to $6,000; commissioner from $5,000 to $3,000.

Mr. Lamon said that the bill as passed last winter was the same and that the present bill was satisfactory. Amendment not agreed to.

The bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The house met at ten o'clock a. m.

Senate resolution providing for final adjournment of the legislature on the 23d of March, was read a second time.

Mr. Faunce moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 105, nays 41.

Mr. Vaughan offered an act making an appropriation of $15,000 to the Women's hospital, Philadelphia.

Also, an act appropriating $5,000 to the house for blind men, Philadelphia.

Also an act appropriating $2,000 to the institution for the blind.

Also an act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the state militia.

Also making an appropriation of $5,000 for the completion of the buildings and improvement of the grounds of the state asylum.

The house then considered bill on second reading as follows:

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empirics in relation thereto in the state of Pennsylvania. Passed.

An act authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, to cross streams bounding cities of the third class from any point within the same. Passed.

An act providing for curing fish and making of county lines. Passed.

A supplement to the act authorizing and requiring auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors, and designating a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts. Passed.

An act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Indefinitely postponed.

An act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats. Passed.

An act fixing compensation of township officers. Passed.

Mr. Reighard (chairman of appropriations) then called up the general appropriation bill, which was read the first time at length.

The house then resumed second reading of bills.

An act determining the residence of owners and occupiers of land when the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house. Indefinitely postponed.

An act providing additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages. Passed.

Supplement to the act concerning divorces, making law apply to misdemeanors as well as to felonies.

On this bill considerable discussion and merriment ensued by the introduction of amendments making one year of intemperate habits and the use of tobacco causes for divorce. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely, which was not agreed to. The amendments were withdrawn and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

An act changing the place of holding the sessions of the supreme court for the middle district, and providing for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose, making an appropriation of $6,000.

Mr. Hays moved to make the amount $4,000. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

The Titusville papers relate a horrible story of the death of a young girl from the malpractice of a "cancer doctor," who appears to have been playing a profitable trade and doing a good deal of mischief in Crawford county. The child had some trifling ailment that had baffled the local doctors when this quack came along and made his diagnosis. He said she was suffering from a "cancerous humor" which would inevitably kill her if let alone, but he was the possessor of a secret remedy which was a sure cure and the only cure for her disease. He was accordingly employed, and having first secured his fee, made several applications of his "cancer liniment," which appears to have been a strong solution of bichloride of mercury, corrosive sublimate. The treatment produced not only the constitutional signs of mercurial poisoning, but ulceration and sloughing of the skin and flesh, and after several days of terrible suffering the poor girl died. Another patient, who had been similarly treated by this "Dr." Osborne, was at last accounts in a critical condition and since the fatal termination of the Jennings' case the victims of his ignorance and brutality are turning up throughout the vicinity. We are happy to say that the wretch is in jail, where we hope he will be allowed to remain for the rest of his natural life, and we most earnestly direct the attention of the public to this case as a warning against itinerant medical pretenders.

THE SIZE OF THE SWAG.

There are various estimates as to the amount of money the whisky ring were able to accumulate and divide, and all of them widely different in amount. District attorney Dyer estimates the sum out of which the government was defrauded, as between four and six millions—or between one and one and a half millions for four years.

The Lewistown Democrat says a curious circumstance occurred last week, in connection with the death of a lady near Reedsville. On Wednesday night a clock in the house struck one, when the hands indicated the time to be five minutes before one. But, what was still more singular, the clock, being out of order, had not struck before for two years past. The sick woman, noticing the striking, mentioned this fact, and added, "I will die at 1 o'clock." And, sure enough, precisely twenty-four hours later, at five minutes before 1 o'clock, Thursday night, her spirit took its flight.

Ground-hog day is a humbug this year. No six weeks of winter followed the seeing of his shadow. Put the critter on the third-term ticket for Vice-President.

ON THE ANTI-CENTENNIAL STUMP.

In the debate recently in the Virginia Legislature on the Centennial appropriation, Peter J. Carter, the colored delegate from Northumberland county, arose, and urged on by the cries of "Hear him! hear him!" sounded in the well known voices of ex Govs. Smith and Letcher, finally silenced another member who was advocating the bill, and, with a rapidity of articulation heretofore unknown, proceeded to speak. The noise and confusion prevented his first remarks being heard, but when order was restored his voice, in clarion peals, rang through the hall, sounding death to the centennial.

Wherefore is it, and why, I'm axin', never; no, sah. What? ten thousand dollars for to go away to Philadelphia. [Letcher, "Good." Smith, "Hear him."] Old Fagin neber tire; [Cheers] Where's dis thing gwine to end? Let em go to see de show, but you hears a voice a sayin' still, proximate your own expenses. Look at that statuary of Gitral Washington. Look at Clay, and Calhoun. What is their first thought? Yes, sah. De boy stood on de burnin' dock. [Applause, and cries "Go on."] Logan is de friend ob de white man. Mr. Logan is down on de black man. Stop and constitute dis expensive trip. Ticket to Baltimore, $2.00. Supper, lodging and breakfast, $2 more. Ticket to Philadelphia, 2,65. Admission to de show and side show at least 75 cents. Multiplying of this by five, count up de boxes, curiosities, trunks, policies, carpet bags. [Immoderate cheers.] Look at de treasury, look at de money de Governor have spent in postage stamps a fixin' for dis occasion. "Old Mother Hubbard she went to de cupboard fur to git a poor dog a bone," when she come back de dog were clopped. Yes sir—it will institution on er on er! No, sah; I'm talkin' American language. Bunkum Hill, George Washington, John Brown whar is you? Rise from your seats—say is I right—say is I justice, truth, and justice agin'.

Ex-Gov. Gov. Letcher (rising from his seat)—Mr. Speaker, I move a medal be awarded to Virginia's son—the good, the great, the glorious Carter. Seconded by Smith.

The motion was carried and the Legislature adjourned for drinks.—Richmond Evening Journal.

Harper's Magazine for February contains sixty-five illustrations and an exceedingly interesting variety of reading matter, prominent among which is a new novel by George Eliot, the greatest of living story-tellers. It is long since any tale has been published that aroused so deep and universal an interest as Middlemarch; and as the author is in the fullness of her powers, there is no doubt that the story by her which begins in this number of the Magazine will have the same remarkable and subtle charm. There are also entertaining articles on Chief Justice Waite, Rev. John Todd, an amusing sketch by Porte Crayon, etc., etc.

LEVI LONG'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, 3 miles west of Madisonburg, MARCH the 10th on J. Kline's farm, 3 Work Horses, 1 two year ling Engish draft Stallion, 1 yearling Colt, 3 milk Cows, 1 head of young Cattle, Sheep, a large broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2-horse spring Wagon, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 1 sett of Hay ladders, Threshing Machine, horse Power and Shaker, horse Power one horse Drill, 1 Hay-rake, Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Forks, new Bobsled, 1 Cook Stove with pipe. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

LEVI ZELLA Bro. LEVI LONG

Auctioneers. feb 17 td

SALE OF JOS. K. MOYER.—There will be exposed at Public Sale, MARCH 16th, 1876, in Miles township, 1 mile west of Rebersburg, the entire farm stock of the subscriber, viz: Six good work Horses from 4 to 7 years old, 2 Colts, 1 2 year old and 1 yearling, 8 Milk Cows, 2 being fresh, young Cattle, Sheep, 1 Breeding Sow, 8 Shoats, 1 broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2 horse Wagon, 2 new spring Wagons, 2 Bob-Sleds, 1 Log Sled, 1 Tread Power Machine, Shaker and Strap, 1

REAPER & MOWER,

1 Hay-rake, 2 sett of Hay ladders, 1 large Cultivator, 1 Corn-Planter, 1 Cornscraper, 2 Corn shelling mills, 1 sixed plow, 3 fall Plows, 2 double Harrows, 2 sett Yankee Harness, 1 sett light double Harness, 4 plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Halters and Straps, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Logchains, Rakes and Forks, Hay by the Ton, a large double Reed Organ, and many other articles. One year Credit will be given.

JOSEPH K. MOYER.

D. M. MORRIS, Aug. 7 4td.

KERLIN'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber in the Loop, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH the 8th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: 1 Breeding Mare, 1 Cow, 2 Bulls, 2 Heifers, springers, 1 2-horse Wagon, two Sleds, spring Wagon, Hay-ladders, five horse Power Threshing Machine and Shaker, Hay by the Ton, Plows, Harrows, 2 Log-chains, 2 Stoves and Pipe, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a lot of Oak and Pine Lumber, &c.

TERMS will be made known at sale by

17 feb 4t PETER KERLIN.

A. H. HOSTERMAN'S SALE.—The following personal property will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Centre Hall, MARCH 1st, 1876, at 12 o'clock, 4 Work Horses, 1 2-year old Colt, 1 yearling Colt, Cheshire Champion Stallion, rising 4 years old, 9 Cows, 5 head of young Cattle, 1 Bull, 6 Shoats, 2 4-horse Wagons, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 pair of Bob-sleds, 1 long Sled, 1 one-horse Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 sett of Breechbands, Cruppers, plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 Cornscrapers, 12 horse Cultivator, small Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Harrows, Plows, 1 Willoughby sum spring Drill, 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower, 1 Hay-rake, Hay rope and pulleys, 1 Corn-sheller, Windmill, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Scalding Trough, Meat Vessels, Corner Cupboard, Bed-steads, Chairs, Sink, 1 Parlor Stove, Iron Kettle, Cider Barrel, Stands and Lard Cans, Milk Crocks, and many other articles. One year credit will be given.

A. H. HOSTERMAN.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale, at Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate on Church street, in said town, each lot containing about ½ of an acre. Said lots belonging to the estate of S. S. Wolf, dec'd.

TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest. Bond to be given in the sum of Seven Hundred dollars to be approved by the courtor one of the Judges thereof.

C. C. WOLF.

19 jan 3t PETER HOFFER, Admrs.

KELLER BRO'S SALE!—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, near Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th. The following property, viz:

Two Breeding Mares with Foal, One Driving Mare, one Two-Year Old Colt, two Yearling Colts, one

SIX YEAR OLD STALLION,

1 Breeding Sow with pig, 13 Head of Sheep, (South Down) Two Milk Cows, 2 Heifers with calf, 1 yearling Bull, 4 head of cattle, one Plantation wagon, with bed and tadders, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of bob-sleds, 2 Family sleds, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Stoner Drill, 4 Foote Cultivator, Corn Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Plows and Harrows, Single-trees, Double-tree, Chains, Hay-Fork, rope and Pullies, Rakes and Forks, 1 Hay-rake, 2 Grain-cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, one

REAPER AND MOWER,

Threshing Machine, Shaker and Strap, Horse Power and Jack, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 setts Yankee Harness, 2 setts of Cruppers, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Double sett of Harness, 1 Single sett of Harness, 2 Strings of Sleigh-bell, 3 Cider Barrels, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Copper Kettle, with Patent Stirrer, 1 Iron Kettle Kitchen and Parlor Furniture, Carpet, Stoves, Stovepipe, Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.

GEO KOCH, Auctioneer. C. C. KELLER, P. F. KELLER.

J. H. KELLER'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at public outcry, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on the farm formerly belonging to Joseph Meyer, on Wednesday, the 23 day of February, the following property, to wit: Seven head of work horses, 3 year old colts, 7 head of young cattle, 7 milk cows, 7 shoats. Two 4-horse Plantation wagons, Buckeye reaper and Mower, one 2-horse spring wagon—good as new 1 set of hayladders, 1 sulky, 4 horsepower, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Jr. Excelsior Mower, Canon Cornsheller, Circular Woodsaw, Sausage Cutter with ballance wheel, 6 set heavy horse gears, 6 Collars, Bridles, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, 2 heavy logchains, 2 tenplate stoves with pipe, also good cider vinegar by the gallon, cider barrels, meat vessels, 6 scaps bees, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by Josiah Neff.

J. HENRY KELLER, Auctioneer. Jan 27 td.

"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

Sermon by Mr. Moody.

Philadelphia, December 31.—There were upward of 8,000 persons present at the meeting last night. The services were commenced by singing "Hold the Fort." Mr. Sankey sang "Sowing the Seed."

Mr. Moody preached from the text, "What think ye of Christ?" Matt. xxii., 42.

The Sadducees had come to Him with a question they thought he could not answer. After He had put them to silence the Pharisees came to Him. An expounder of the law said to Him: What is the greatest commandment? Christ answered him in such a manner that the Pharisees and Sadducees were put to silence. Christ then put a question to them:

What Think Ye Of Christ?

Whose Son is He? They said: He is the son of David. Well, then, if He is the son of David how did the King call his own son the Lord? He put them to silence, for they could not answer the question. It was touching the divinity of Jesus Christ. The Jews did not believe Christ was divine. Now, at the close of the old year, I want to ask every one: What think ye of Christ? We will not know how to act towards Him unless we have made up our minds in regard to Him. I would not be offended if my one should ask me what I thought of my one public character, and there is no character so public as Christ's. I do not ask you what you think about the Bible; it is more personal than that. Many of you will express an opinion about the Bible and talk about the preacher and the singing, but it is of very little account what you think of us, but of

Vast Importance

What you think about the Son of God. I don't ask you what you think about the different churches, but what think ye of Christ? What do you think of him as a teacher? When the officers were sent to arrest him, they said, "Never man spake as this Man." What do you think of Him as a preacher? Eighteen hundred years have rolled away, and still His sermons live. There was not anything seen in Palestine but He hung a truth around it. You cannot get these sermons out of the hearts of the people. The greatest theologians cannot fathom the depth of His sermons, and a little child can understand them. There is no story-book so interesting for children. Look at Him as a physician. He could heal the lepers with a word. We have hospitals for incurable cases, He healed all manner of diseases. He had power over sickness and over death. He came to the world to seek and save those who were lost. If He was an impostor, away with your churches and meetings, but if He was the God-man we ought to think well of him, and the ungodly ought to flock to Him.

Mr. Moody placed in striking contrast the testimony of the friends and enemies of Christ, as recorded in the New Testament, and continued as follows:

Suppose we could be lifted upa round the Throne of God as John was. He was caught up into heaven, and he tells us he saw a scene there that made him weep. Some one had to take the book, and he could not find any one in heaven that could break the seal and open the book. He looked down upon earth, and there was no one worthy. Some one touched him and said: "Don't you weep. There is One that is worthy—the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the root of David, has conquered and it was the slain Lamb. And he beheld tens of thousands of angels saying, "Worthy is the Lamb to receive power, and riches and wisdom, and honor, and glory, and blessing."

Oh, Poor Sinner,

won't you think well of Christ to-night? Will you not come to Christ this night and own Him as your Lord and Saviour? I say it with all reverence, I have one more witness—that is, God Himself. That ought forever to settle the question. When John baptized Jesus as He came up out of Jordan, there was a voice heard. Some Bible students tell us that Jehovah of the Old Testament was the Christ of the New Testament, and God broke the silence of four thousand years when He said, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Sinner, think well of Him to-night. Can you give a reason for not receiving Him to-night? Can any God help you to think well of him. How many of you have been ashamed to go into one of these inquiry rooms? I would like to find any man who could give a reason why he did not love Christ. I would like to ask that little boy—that young man—that gray-haired man, why don't you love Jesus? Just ask yourself the question to-night. I challenge you to find any reason for not loving Christ. If you go to the lost world and ask the damned spirits in hell there is not one of them can give you a reason. There is no reason can be given on earth, and if you go to the world above they don't want to give a reason. They all love Him. Oh, that the time may come when there will be one song in heaven and on earth, and that song shall be the song of Moses and the lamb. Now, if you think well of Him, let us rise and sing from the heart about Him, and then, you who would like to become His, and enter into those inquiry meetings and we will talk and pray together.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto Me and rest."

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "Pathways of the Holy Land," etc., etc., etc.

It is a well known fact that the great mass of our people are compelled to rely, for their knowledge of the history of their country, upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief; dwelling on the comprehension of children, and in every way unsuited to the adult mind. There has long been felt a genuine want of a History of the United States, covering the whole period from the discovery of the Continent to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and comprehensive form the history of our country through its various periods, from a higher and more thoughtful standpoint than would be proper in a school history. This demand we now happy to say is satisfactorily met in "The Centennial History of the United States," a work which is evidently destined to take rank as the Standard History of our country. The author, James D. McCabe, is an able and popular historical writer.

We most heartily commend this work to our readers. It is no dry mass of details, no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid, and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent to the present day. It gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are stated with log