The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 20, 1876.

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FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Grant has been ordering the best members of his cabinet out—among them Jewell, Bristow, Taft, &c., the men who have been prosecuting the revenue thieves. The Cincinnati platform endorses Grant's administration, and Hayes endorses the platform. Now where are the honest people to look for Reform except in the election of the great Reformer, Samuel J. Tilden?

Hayes in his letter of acceptance pretends to be in favor of honest men in office, and accepts a platform which endorses Grant's administration. Now as Grant is making Bristow and the few other honest men in office walk out for interfering with and prosecuting the whiskey ring and revenue thieves, and retains the plunderers of the Babcock-Cameron school, it is evident that Hayes has only put out a catch-vote profession, How comes it that the honest republican office holders are giving Hayes only a lukewarm support, while Morton, Cameron, Boss Shepherd and all that tribe of plundering politicians are loud for Hayes. There is some significance in all this.

Another Molly Maguire, Thomas Munley, the murderer of Sanger, has been convicted at Pottsville. Mr. Gowen in his speech made the following allusion to Mollie Maguireism:

Mr. Gowen said that there need be no fear of any of the leaders of this organization escaping; that, with but two or three exceptions, the principals in every Mollie murder committed since April, 1874, were now in prison, and that those at large were only permitted to roam until it should be determined that the ubiquitous agents of Mr. Pinkerton should pounce upon them; that the book of the discoveries made by McParlen was but a little way opened. He said that Mollie Maguireism had its origin in Ireland before the Rebellion of 1798, when the great conspiracy formed by the Ribbon Men against the land owners was entered into; that the name Mollie Maguire had been given to these men because often, in the perpetration of outrages, they had disguised themselves in women's clothes; that how and when it was revived in this locality he could not tell, nor whether the Ancient Order of Hibernians all over the country was guilty of the same practices, but no voice had been raised from outside of the coal region repudiating or denying the facts alleged here against the A. O. H. The speaker went on to show how, by terrorism, the Mollies had forced their way into politics and become a power; that two County Commissioners belonging to that order, who had been convicted of crime, were pardoned by Governor Hartranft, and that one of the County Commissioners now in office was a bodymaster in the organization.

The only issue in this campaign is whether there shall be a continuation of Grantism by the election of Hayes, or Reform in the administration of the government by the election of the great reformer and ring-smasher, Samuel J. Tilden.

Several "crooked whiskey" fellows were sentenced to fines and imprisonment, at Milwaukee, on Monday, by Judge Dyer.

So says the Lewisburg Chronicle, a Grant-Hayes organ, and it might add that Grant has removed Dyer and all other officers who assisted in prosecuting the whisky thieves, and that Hayes endorses Grant's doings.

Bill Kemble is the Hayes Executive Committeeman for Pennsylvania. This is the Kemble who wrote the famous "addition, division and silence" letter, introducing the defaulting Evans to "my Dear Titian." And yet Hayes is for Reform (?).

For every honest man that Grant removes from office he pardons an imprisoned revenue thief to make up the loss, and Hayes' platform endorses the administration.

The Sunbury and Lewistown railroad is not yet over its troubles, and the recent prospect for having cars run again has already vanished. The Lewistown Gazette says about it that the lease agreed upon by the committee of the bondholders of the S. & L. Railroad and Pennsylvania, has not been ratified, and consequently the road is not yet in operation. So far as we can understand the matters the difficulty arises from the principal bondholders placing an undue value on what ought to constitute the capital of the company. On Saturday and Monday a quantity of ties were brought up on the road.

Well now that's handsome. Georgia is so well pleased with Tilden and Hendricks that she promises to roll up only one hundred thousand majority for the Reformers.

The Lewistown Gazette is done crying over the defeat of Blaine; its next big bawl will be in November on the receipt of marching orders for Salt river, when we will send 'em some "ingens" as a strengthener for the voyage.

Grant has very modestly given his Fred a hist. The Times says it must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American to read that the President of the United States has promoted his own son, Second Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, to be first lieutenant in the regular army, over the heads of thirty-two second lieutenants who ranked him and twelve who graduated with him and have since distinguished themselves in the field. Grant does not trouble himself enough to give reasons for what he does in these days of his waning power, and no man can assign any excuse for this latest and grossest instance of nepotism. What may happen between now and the fourth of March, who shall dare to say?

The Illinois Democrats are rejoicing at the accession to the workers for Tilden and Hendricks of Mr. Wm. H. Herndon, for twenty-five years the law partner and bosom friend of Abraham Lincoln. At a ratification meeting held at Springfield, Ill., on the 8th inst., Mr. Herndon declared that he was for Tilden and Hendricks and Reform, and should labor from now until November next on the stump, through the press and through every conservative channel by which thought could reach thought for their election. His speech was received with great applause.

Robert, oldest son of President Lincoln has also declared in favor of Tilden and Reform.

Bristow undertook to expel the thieves from the Treasury Department and Jewell tried to drive out the highway robbers from the Post Office Department. Now where are they? They have been reduced to the ranks and sent to Kentucky and Connecticut in disgrace. Hayes is in perfect accord with Grant in these acts.

JEWELL STEPS OUT.

Another member had to step out of the Grant cabinet, because he was friendly to Bristow who prosecuted the whisky ring. Post-Master-General Jewell had to walk the plank for this honest sin, the thing occurred quite unexpectedly according to a Washington despatch of 11, which says:

Governor Jewell said, in conversation this evening, the first intimation he had that his resignation would be accepted was yesterday afternoon, when he visited the Executive Mansion on business. The Governor's response was that he would, of course, respect the President's wishes, and accordingly, on his return to the Post Office Department, he wrote his letter of resignation, nearly in these words:

Sir: I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster General.

Your obedient servant,

To the President. MARSHALL JEWELL.

Governor Jewell asked no question of the President, and is, therefore, not aware of the reasons for the request, and the members of the Cabinet also say they are alike ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted, however, in some circles that, in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Governor Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. Members of Congress generally, when the report reached them that Governor Jewell had resigned, did not readily credit it. The subsequent nomination of Mr. Tyner in his place, however, removed all doubt and occasioned extended inquiry as to the cause of the resignation; but even the most intimate friends of the President asserted that they were unable to furnish a reply.

With the departure of Jewell there is nothing precious left in the cabinet and the rings are feeling easier.

THE MURDERED CUSTER.

(From the Williamsport Bulletin, republican.)

As the facts concerning the murder of General Custer and nearly 300 of his brave followers, by the bloodthirsty Sioux, come to be better understood, the indignation of the country increases. The terrible conviction forces itself upon the mind that his horrible butchery is directly chargeable upon Grant himself. It will be remembered that when the expedition was planned last spring Custer was to have the command, but he was suddenly ordered to Washington to testify in the Belknap case. While there he told the truth concerning the thieves that have fattened about the White house and off the soldiers in the field. Having given his testimony he repaired to the presidential mansion to pay his respects to the executive, as was customary before leaving. Grant, however, was in one of his sullen moods, and after keeping him in waiting all day then refused to see him. Custer was anxious to join his command and he started for the west. At Chicago he was overtaken by an order from the President directing his arrest. After a short detention he was permitted to proceed to his headquarters, but was shorn of his command and only allowed to accompany it in the position of a subordinate. After his glorious career, and all he had done to uphold the flag of his country—the hard service and privations he had endured on the plains fighting the hostile savages—one can readily imagine how he must have smarted under his disgrace—a disgrace wrongfully imposed upon him by his superior, because he had dared to tell the truth about the gang of thieves that hung around the President.

The Indian expedetion proved a failure because Custer had no voice in its direction. His ripe experience in the wilds of Indian warfare was not sought—he was only directed to perform certain duties with his regiment. Ordered to proceed in a certain direction he encountered a strong body of Indians and he charged upon them like a thunderbolt. He was overwhelmed, but he died with his face to the foe. Doubtless the dashing hero thought he could wash away the stigma that had been cast upon him by the undignified and cruel hearted President, by gaining a victory that would crown his brow with fresh laurels. "But," in the language of Sheridan, "instead of fame he won a coffin." The spot where he died shows the evidence of the terrible conflict. There with his brothers, relatives, and a few chosen officers, the Spartan band fought like tigers died like heroes. There in that lonely spot the Custer family was wiped out of existence, and not a man of his ill-fated command is left to tell the bloody tale of how he died. Nothing is known of the frightful conflict, only their riddled and mutilated bodies were found huddled together where they fell. But, enough of the sickening story. The terrible responsibility of Custer's death rests upon Grant, who seems determined to close his administration in a cloud of disgrace. From all directions the terrible charge is hurled at him by an indignant press and a more indignant people: "Behold, President Grant, your hands are dripping in the blood of George A. Custer!"

In closing this sickening story of the butchery of one of the bravest men that ever lived, the following memento of the gallant officer will be read with interest at the present time. It is his farewell address to his division at the close of the war:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.—Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division: With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled and our arms rendered triumphant, your commanding general avails himself of this, his first opportunity, to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army.

The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty six pieces of field artillery and thirty seven battle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of a toilsome march or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the general commanding is proudly confident that, in the future as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends. For our comrades who have fallen let us cherish a grateful remembrance. To the wounded, and to those who languish in southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathies be tendered.

And now, speaking of myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins, when those deeds of daring, which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable, and inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history. I only ask that my name may be written as the commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Official—L. W. Barnhart, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

Yes, and his name will live forever in the hearts of his countrymen, while the man who disgraced him will be execrated by all.

When Postmaster Jewell rejected straw bidders, he disturbed the home nest of corruption and brought down the displeasure of Grant who waited a convenient opportunity to kick him down stairs. Has neuralgia and whisky destroyed the man's head altogether?

Says the World: It is rather late in the day to declare that Mr. Hayes is not an office holders' candidate. It is three months and a half since the Republican Convention met at Syracuse, and he was the second and avowed choice of the office-holders there. He was the first choice of the office holders in the Ohio State Convention. Don Cameron is an office holder, and he furnished the votes from Pennsylvania which made Mr. Hayes the last choice of the Cincinnati Convention. Half the tri-State committee which went from State to State pressing his claims and imploring the delegates not to vote for Blaine, were office-holders. The first dangerous sign which Mr. Hayes has shown of hostility to the real principles of the Republican party, has been in his effort to keep this office-holders' campaign out of the hands of that arch office-holder, Zachariah Chandler, who has failed. He made a mistake in trying. The brains and the organization of the Republican party, its discipline and its resources, its campaign equipage and its military chest, are all in office. Mr. Hayes was not nominated but by their consent; he cannot be elected without them. Nor can they be put into new harness. Does anybody imagine that Mr. Chandler will levy no assessments for this civil-service-reform candidate? Are there to be no dismissals of lukewarm office-holders? Have official cakes and ale gone out? The market became cold when Hayes declared his intention of buying at the old stand no longer? Not a bit of it; Mr. Hayes had his part to say, and said it, and Mr. Chandler has his part to do, and will do it, or eighty thousand office-holders will know the reason why.

Many anxious enquiries were recently made about Fred. Grant, who was ordered sometime ago to join the Yellowstone expedition. It was feared the Prince Imperial had lost his scalp, as he would certainly push to the front when danger threatened but we feel, in common with the great American people, a sense of relief that he has been spared. The why, is explained in the N. Y. Sun.

What between investigating committees and old Sitting Bull, Lieut. Col. Fred. Grant is having a hard time of it. When the real Estate Pool Committee was getting fairly under way in its investigations, and just as the force of public opinion had compelled President Grant to remove Babcock from his post in the White House, Col. Fred, for reasons best known to the President, was suddenly ordered to join the Yellowstone, and he left in such haste that he was unable to settle up the affairs of the banking house which the enterprising young officer and a nephew of Senator Sherman had established in Washington. Nothing further was heard about the young man for a long time, and he was popularly supposed to be assisting Gen. Terry in the work of chastising the savages. When, therefore, the news of the recent engagements in Montana came, there was a good deal of anxiety about his fate, and the lists of casualties were eagerly scanned in the fear that his name might be found upon them. This state of suspense was relieved, however, by the gratifying intelligence that Colonel Fred was safe with his papa in Washington, and that the death of several of his gallant comrades in the field had given him another step in promotion. But the investigating committees are still at work, and we may soon expect to hear of the President's heir being ordered upon active duty again, which must be disagreeable to a young gentleman who is so fond of adorning society in Washington. But honors carry responsibilities with them, and Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant cannot expect to escape his share of troubles and vexations.

It strikes the World that "with the Republican platform indorsing Grant's administration, the Republican candidate making up his letter of acceptance by extracts out of Grant's messages, and Zachariah Chandler of Grant's Cabinet, managing the canvass and dictating Cabinet appointments to further it, the hypocrites who are endeavoring to set up Hayes as the champion of reform will have a hard time of it."

John Collins, a talented London pickpocket, took an active part in the Moody and Sankey meetings, and after the departure of the evangelists became a popular singer and exhorter. His piety was not questioned by his fellow workers, and his friends among the thieves did not expose him. Thus he was enabled to pick pockets with great facility, often taking the watches and pocketbooks of men and women while praying at their sides, or while explaining to them the way of salvation. Continued success, perhaps, made him careless, for, while taking part in the exercises at the laying of a corner stone for a church in Uxbridge, he was caught selling a watch from a women who was sharing a hymn book with him during the singing. He was arrested, and then a number of robberies were traced to him.

GRANTS "HASH" CABINET.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—The list of President Grant's Cabinet is an exceedingly long list. There is none other so large, the nearest approach to it being that of President Harrison's turbulent administration; but President Grant's term does not expire for several months, and in due course it is to be expected that he will co-asiderably add to his list of Cabinet officers.

There have been two Secretaries of State, E. B. Washburn and Hamilton Fish, the latter being the oldest Cabinet officer retaining his place.

There have been five Secretaries of the Treasury, viz: A. T. Stewart (not confirmed). Geo. S. Boutwell, William A. Richardson, Benjamin H. Bristow and Lot M. Morrill.

There have been four Secretaries of War, viz: John A. Rawlins, William W. Belknap, Alfonso Taft, and J. Donald Cameron.

Of Secretaries of the Navy there have been two viz: Adolphe E. Borie and Geo. M. Robeson.

Of Secretaries of the Interior there have been three, viz: Jacob D. Cox, Columbus Delano and Zachariah Chandler. If we include Delano's "son John" there will be four.

There have been three Postmasters-General viz: John A. J. Creswell, Marshall Jewell and J. N. Tyner.

There have been five Attorney-Generals, viz: E. Rockwood Hoar, A. T. Akerman, Landaulet Williams, Edwards Pierrpont, and Alfonso Taft.

That is to say, President Grant has had twenty four Cabinet Ministers, not inclusive of either Babcock or Mr. Delano's "son John."

The list is somewhat a long one. The summary dismissal from place of so wise, honest, energetic and useful an officer as Postmaster-General Jewell is such as requires sound reasons for its justification.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS IN CONSULTATION.

Saratoga, July 15.—The consultation between Governor Tilden, Governor Hendricks and the committee appointed to notify them of their nomination, has ended. Governor Hendricks left last night for Indiana, and is to return here again, with Mrs. Hendricks, in about ten days. Governor Tilden left this morning for Albany. The consultation resulted in a perfect agreement between the two nominees, and a full understanding in reference to the letters of acceptance. The stories of a failure to come to an agreement have no foundation whatever, nor is there now any doubt about Governor Hendricks accepting. The statements made by the latter to his friends after the consultation closed leave no doubt on that point.

Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance will not be given to the public for at least ten days, if it is for two weeks. Sufficient has transpired in reference to the talk over the points to indicate that it will be a strong letter—one that will give tone and vigor to the canvass. Reform will be one of its strong features, and at the same time there will be no uncertain utterances in reference to the financial question. The Indiana democrats who were here with Mr. Hendricks declare that there has been a complete revolution in sentiment in that state since the adjournment of the St. Louis convention, and that they now believe, from the developments, that Mr. Tilden will prove to be stronger than his party in that state. In that statement Gov. Hendricks is reported to have coincided. Prominent democrats are here from different sections of the state, some of whom were at St. Louis opposing Mr. Tilden's nomination, and they all report an enthusiasm for the ticket seldom witnessed. This is especially the case throughout the interior northern and western portions of the state.—*World spec. 16th.*

MILROY CELEBRATES!

The 4th at Milroy was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, &c.

About 8 o'clock the Cavalry from Milroy, under command of Capt. W. S. Dillet, about 80 in number, formed in line on the green at the R. R. depot, where they paraded a short time, when the announcement summoned them to meet the delegation of Cavalrymen from Sigterville, under command of Capt. R. J. McNitt, about 60 in number. They galloped to the hill beyond town and then counter-marched and paraded the different streets.

At Graham's square some sixteen fantastics on horses from Reedsville joined them.

At 10 o'clock the different Sabbath Schools of town and surrounding country, and the citizens assembled at the Presbyterian church, when the grand procession was formed, which was led by the Milroy Cornet Band, and followed by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, representing Centre Hall, McAlavey's Fort, and Milroy Lodges. The different Sabbath Schools followed.—Then came a large wagon with four white horses, handsomely decorated, in which thirty-eight fair young ladies, all dressed in white, with crowns of gold, represented the different States of our Union. In rear of the representatives of the States of the Union followed a long line of civilians. In this order the procession marched through the different streets, under arches and mammoth flags that gracefully floated over head, until they reached Thompson's Grove, where hundreds of people had already assembled.

Prof. W. C. McClenahen clearly and distinctly read the Declaration of Independence. The Milroy Vocalists then rendered a piece of music entitled "Now and Forever."

Here the regular programme was interrupted by the committee on provender announcing to the President that dinner was in waiting for all. The entire procession was marched to a table three hundred and twenty feet in length and erected in the form of a hollow square.

About three thousand people fared sumptuously, for the table was spread with the richest fare of Kisacoquillas fertile soil, prepared by the willing hands of her fairest daughters, and *free* to all.

After all had done justice to the rich dinner, Dr. C. C. Bower read "Washington's Farewell Address." After singing the "Anniversary Jubilee," Dr. Samuel Maclay of Milroy, one of the committee appointed to prepare the same, read a Historical Sketch of Kishacoquillas Valley, from which we make the following extracts:

In the early settlement of Pennsylvania emigration followed the streams, the mode and packhorses being the only mode by which household goods, women, children and provisions could be moved. Many squatters located along the Juniata and the larger streams entering into it, as high up as the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek, Pokety's town (now Lewistown), where Arthur Buchanan and his sons Robert and Arthur had a trading post, and bought land from the chief Pokety, whom he named Captain Jacob.

The Kishacoquillas Valley derives its name from a distinguished chief of the Shawnees, Kishacoquillas, or Kishakokelas, who gave his name to this and the neighboring valley on the south, distinguishing them as big and little Kishacoquillas. The latter is now known simply as Little Valley. The chief, Kisacoquillas, was known as a friend of the whites, and it was probably owing to his influence and that of the celebrated Logan, who was also then friendly, that the early prospectors were not molested by the Indians.—But few depredations were committed by them in the valley. Robt. McNitt, a little son of Alexander McNitt, 8 years old, was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, but on the conclusion of the war was restored to his family; and probably at the same time the cabin of Mathias Ruble was reconnoitered by a band of Indians, but by exhibiting Quaker guns at his port-holes and giving noisy commands as if to a squad of soldiers, he frightened them off. It is not known that any actual murder occurred in the valley.

There is no doubt that Judge Brown and his brother, James Reed, were in Kishacoquillas valley as early as 1752, looking out for suitable locations for settlement, and probably others soon afterwards, but from the known law-abiding character of Judge Brown it is not very probable that he commenced a permanent settlement before the title to the land was acquired from the Indians in 1754. Mrs. James Reed accompanied her husband and was the first white woman in the valley. They encamped under a large sycamore tree, near the junction of the branches of the Kishacoquillas creek, until they built a house or cabin, when Mr. Brown returned to Cumberland valley, married his wife, and brought her to the valley, and he and his brother Reed settled on opposite sides of the creek, at Reedsville and Brown's Mills.

Among the first to enter the East End, either with or soon after Judge Brown, were the McNitt brothers, Alexander, whose son was taken prisoner by the Indians, Robt., John and Wm.; Mathias Ruble, Edward Bates, Henry and Matthew Taylor and Thomas and Alexander Brown, and after them the Sterretts, Col. McFarlane, D. Cameron, W. Thompson, J. Kyle, S. Milliken, Jas. Scott, Jas. McClure, N. McManigal, S. Mitchell, and others. The warrants for McNitts' land are dated in 1755, and much of it is still held by their descendants.

The first permanent settler in the West End of the valley was James Alexander, who came in 1755 and settled near where his grandson, James Alexander, now resides. * * * * * *

Robert Campbell came in the year 1764, and his descendants still own and occupy the land on which he settled. About the same time, or soon after, came the Cresswells, Jos. Hazlett, J. Fleming, W. Wilson, J. Culbertson, Samuel Wills and others whose names are now forgotten. These were the pioneer settlers of the west end of the valley, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

The early population of the valley was homogeneous; the first settlers, with few exceptions, were all of what were called Scotch-Irish, and nearly all Presbyterians. The first churches organized were the East and West Kishacoquillas Presbyterian, and they were for many years the only places of religious worship in the valley. The names of nearly all the original settlers who were then living were to be found attached to the first call to a Presbyterian minister, Rev. James Johnston, in March, 1783. This document is still in existence and in the possession of some of the descendents of one of the original signers.

THE ORATION.

After the band had played one of their favorite airs, Rev. L. F. Smith, orator of the day, was introduced, and in his truly eloquent manner delivered an able address.

In the evening, at about 9 o'clock the playing of the band and the firing of cannon salutes announced the fact that the fire works would be displayed. And last of all a large balloon of different colors gracefully rose up higher and higher, and was followed by all eyes until it disappeared in dim vista.

Thus ended one of the grandest days ever witnessed in Milroy.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,

HOLLOWAY & CO.

For the Reporter.

THE HIGHEST DILIGENCE IMPORTANT TO OBTAIN THE ASSURANCE OF SALVATION.

St. Peter says, 2, 1, 5-7: Beside this (what God has given us and done for us) giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity.

There is an end to the earnestness of some persons when they have obtained what they call their conversion. While they consider themselves in a state of nature, they seek after God, and cry earnestly in the use of means; but afterwards they act as if their work was done. The Scriptures everywhere represent striving and labor as subsequent to Regeneration. Almost all that is said in the New Testament about watching, running, wrestling, pressing forward, crying to God day and night, is said to christians. But there are many professors of Religion, who have adopted the strange anti-scriptural notion of having all this before they are converted, so as to have an easy time of it afterwards, in sloth and indolence. The only way of knowing our election is by our conversion; and the only way to know our conversion is by our loving God; the only way to know that we love God is by the fruits and effects, i. e., by obedience; the more these abound, the fuller the testimony of our own concience to our integrity, and of our own spirit with the spirit of integrity, and of our own spirit of God, that we are born again. For as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God; but this must be sought with diligence; and thus tried by the word, and in our concience, which was indeed sure before in the secret purpose of God.

1. There must be diligence in the cultivation of the christian virtues. The christian graces (part of the christian spirit) are all susceptible of culture—religion is the fair result of culture. No man has any more religion than he intends to have, hence the importance of diligence (keeping at it) There is a beauty in moral consistency, resembling the symmetry of a well proportioned building, but consistency can only be acquired and obtained by diligently cultivating every part of the christian character. The circle virtues must be complete without charms and oblliquities, and to the attainment of this end there must be close application to culture. Such a character, we do not often witness—nothing deficient, nothing redundant. Yet this is the model character of the Bible. For making all due allowance for difference of constitutional temperament, there can be no incompatibility between the virtues of the christian life. They are branches of the same root, and the principle that nourishes one, communicates its virtue to all. Hence there is no good reason why there should be great zeal and boldness, etc, and no humility and meekness. Therefore every part of the christian character should be assiduously cultivated, that there may appear a beautiful proportion in your virtue. Giving all diligence, etc., i. e., earnestness, activity energy, etc. Add to your faith virtue, etc.

St. Peter says:

1. Add to your faith (faith in Christ) virtue, strength, courage, without which no christian can stand up for good works. Holy fortitude is greatly needed by all christians while they live; and will be of excellent use to them when dying. Therefore Paul says, Quit you like men, be strong (Cor. 16:13).

2. To virtue knowledge, prudence to courage—true wisdom by which faith will be increased, courage directed and preserved from degenerating into rashness.

3. To knowledge temperance. 1. Abstinence from strong drink as a beverage. 2. Moderation in eating and using the good things of natural life, i. e., meat, drink, clothes, sleep, recreations, etc. An inordinate desire after these things is inconsistent with an earnest desire after God and Christ. Those who take more than is due of these things, cannot render to God nor man what is due them.

4. To temperance patience. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring and fretfulness, springing from submission to the divine will.

5. To patience godliness—true piety, the fear of God to restrain us from sin, and the love of God to constrain us to duty.

6. To godliness brotherly kindness—love to the brethern, fellow christians, to christians as such, bearing the image of Christ.

7. To brotherly kindness charity—love to mankind, the whole race. Even to enemies and persecuters. Math. 5:44, Christ says, Love your enemies.

What a splendid concatenation of excellent virtues! What a magnificent golden chain reaching back to faith, which unites us to Christ, and to love the Lord of faith, uniting us to God who himself is Love. In order to the proper cultivation, increase and development of these gifts of the Holy Spirit in the soul of the christian there must be diligence, all diligence, diligence in reading the word of God, in all the exercises of Religion, prayer, religious conversation, etc.

2. Diligence is highly needful to rapid growth and progress in holiness. He who would not remain a dwarf, a mere pigmy to be devoured by cranes at last must be diligent.

3. Diligence is necessary to an accumulation of virtues and graces. We should not be satisfied with one virtue, or one class of virtues, but add one after another till we possess them all, till we attain to the stature of men and women in Christ. And when we once get full of the image of Christ, our assurance of salvation will be certain.

4. The advantages of diligence indicate its importance.

1. Abundence of good works.

For if these things be in you, and abound they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

2. Stability in grace.

If ye do these things, ye shall never fall into sin. The power of God will keep you, with the concurrence of your own careful and continued endeavors through faith unto salvation.

3. A triumphant entrance into glory. For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Well may Peter say, Make your calling and election sure. The assurance of salvation required all diligence.

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

CENTENNIAL HYMN OF PRAISE.

By J. C. M.

A century now is past and gone,
Gone o'er the ocean of time;
Years and days have hurriedly flown,
And ne'er are brought to mine.
Thy merciful hand has guided us on,
On to the summit of Fame,
And e're another day shall dawn,
Our liberty we will proclaim.

Victory, glorious victory, is ours,
The foe in shame has retired,
And the proud banner on yonder tower
Declares the foe has expired.
Hard were the trials they had to bear,
But brave the men who bore them;
For oft they were tempted to despair,
But always they overcame them.

But those days of suffering have long since faded,
And thanks be to God on high,
Where once the battle and fray had pervaded,
Is wealth which we cannot deny.
As long as the planets their course run,
And the sun shed his light o'er the world,
So long may be heard from every tongue,
Words of praise for this mercy unfurled.

Ring out ye bells and let America's vales,
Resound with lofty praise.
May every one who breath inhales,
His voice to heaven raise.
From hill top and from shore to shore
His glorious name pronounce,
The sun of oppression rises no more,
And slavery we denounce.

Ne'er let those lips of yours be mute,
As long as breath be given.
Beware the awful throne repute,
And bury you in oblivion.
Until the heavens pass away
Be faithful to your God,
Until the night shuts out the day,
Be guided by his rod.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED FROM GRANT.

[From the Methodist.]

We are among those who believe that President Grant ought to explain to this Christian nation, why he has pardoned seven gangers convicted of using their official powers to aid in defrauding the revenue of the United States. We expressed, two weeks ago, a fear that the whiskey men would soon be back in power. The pardoning of seven office holders, convicted by juries of defrauding the revenue, looks very badly to us; and there are intimations that the rest of Mr. Bristow's jail-birds will soon be given free wings. The least prejudiced observers will involuntarily think of the charge, that campaign funds came in 1872 from the Whiskey Ring, and ask hard questions.

Hotel and boarding-house keepers can now attach the wages of their boarders for their board bills under a law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

THE MIDSUMMER HOLLIDAY SCRIBNER.—The publishers of Scribner's Monthly propose as their special contribution to "the glories of the Centennial year," the publication of the most beautiful number of a popular magazine ever issued in the world. The ambition is a laudable one, the promise is made in good faith, and the power to fulfill the promise will hardly be doubted by those who have watched the history and progress of the Scribner magazines.

This special number of Scribner's Monthly, which will be entitled "The Midsummer Holiday Number," will comprise one hundred and sixty pages, contributed by the most eminent writers; among these are Bryant, Stoddard, "H. H." Sidney Lanier, Bret Harte, E. E. Hale, Col. Waring, John Burroughs, T. B. Aldrick, Celia Thaxter, Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, Gail Hamilton, Henry James, Jr., and others only less distinguished. The illustrations will be profuse in number, and specially notable as specimens of designs, engraving and printer's arts. All that culture and skill, developed by a fruitful experience, can do to make this number of the magazine attractive, will be done. The edition will be 75,000 copies. The contents of the Midsummer Holliday number of Scribner will be light, as midsummer reading generally should be, but some of the contributions will be extraordinary. Mr. Bryant's poem of one hundred and sixty lines, produced at his advanced age, will fairly dispute the claim to eminence with some of his earlier and best known work. Stoddard's "Hospes Civitatis" is the longest, most ambitious, and best poem he has written for many years. Mrs. Burnett begins her serial, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and Bret Harte ends "Gabriel Conroy." "Hit-and-seek town," by "H. H.," is a notable sketch, with lavish wealth of illustration, and Miss Bridges makes her first appearance as an illustrator in Mr. Burroughs' characteristic article on birds. The Midsummer Holliday Number of Scribner's Monthly will be issued about the 20th of July, and cannot fail to attract very wide attention, not only from our own people, but from our intelligent visitors from the other side of the water. Dealers should send in their orders at once.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
746 Broadway, New York.

A STEAMER BURNED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Twenty-seven Lives Lost.

Houghton, Mich., July 10.—Last Sunday morning the propeller St. Clair, Capt. Robert Rhyness, from Duluth, left Ontonagon for this port having on board eighteen passengers and a crew of fourteen persons. When off Fourteen Mile point, and five miles from land, a fire was discovered in the vessel and immediately the boat was enveloped in smoke and flames. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, but one boat was launched. All the passengers succeeded in putting life preservers on, when a rush was made for the yawl which was swamped six or seven times. All but one of the passengers perished, together with ten of the crew.

SIXTY FATAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.—The deaths yesterday from sunstroke exceeded in number those of any previous day for 55 years, except July 2, 1872, when 68 were reported. The peculiarity of yesterday's death record was that every case of sunstroke reported at the police office, with one or two exceptions terminated fatally. Up to three p. m., yesterday the Health Board had issued 222 burial permits, an unusual large number for any one day, while the proportion of infants who died was numerously on the increase. The regular weekly report of the Bureau of vital Statistics only will show the true number of deaths from sunstroke yesterday, which is believed, by officials at the Health office, to be nearly 60.

Baltimore, July 11.—Yesterday there were 27 cases of sunstroke, 14 fatal.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

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is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed vaccination, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

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Positively cured by the use of
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Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ.)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

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Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

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