The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 25, 1877.

The removal of the state Capitol to Philadelphia is before the legislature, and the house committee has reported favorably. The people would have to decide the question by a vote. Philadelphia offers to furnish the buildings free. The Art Gallery is the building offered.

Ferry has been re-elected Senator from Michigan; so he can continue to be president of the senate, and in case of disagreement, President, which latter would suit him better than to ferry Hayes into the chair by counting the vote himself.

The women suffragists—a lot of women who can't darn stockings nor cook a decent meal—are holding their convention in Washington just now, and will petition congress to give them the right to vote. It were well if some hungry Mormon would come and marry the whole bevy and take them to Salt Lake.

The Camerons have prevailed upon the radical legislature of this state to put on the the war paint—first, by ordering it to pass a set of revolutionary resolutions, endorsing the fraud of the returning boards. This was followed by a move to put Pennsylvania on a war footing, and to have one million dollars of the state funds appropriated for that purpose. The Camerons mean Hayes or a fight—or Hayes if must be through a fight, but none of the Cameron blood will flow, these conspirators will keep out of bullet's reach, and attend to fat contracts and plunder schemes, as they did during the late war which brought millions into their purses while they were shrieking for "loyalty" and "death to rebels" at a safe distance.

What requires warlike preparations now? Why these threats? It is all a conspiracy to defeat the expressed will of the people, and cheat Tilden out of his election as president. The Cameron gang do not like to surrender the offices they have held so long, they desire to continue in positions where they and their friends can keep on robbing the government. These war-pranks of the Winnebago tribe will not frighten a single democrat in Centre county nor in the state of Pennsylvania. If democrats believe Tilden fairly elected, they will insist upon his inauguration, and if the Camerons and their gang wish to have a fight about it the democracy will see they are accommodated. Our majority of 250,000 for Tilden is of itself enough to wipe out any army of dupes who may be mustered by the Cameron clan to defeat a fair election, and we will still have a reserve of 4 million votes to draw from after that.

We repeat, and predict, should the Camerons bring about a fight not one of them will be hurt in battle.

Cameron's war bill—for 1 million dollars—was lost in the republican legislative caucus at Harrisburg on 17. There are a few independent senators who can not be whipped in by the Cameron lash—two of these are Jones and Grady, of Philadelphia.

THE OLD FRAUD AGAIN.

Here it comes—the Legislative Record, six numbers in one bunch—was received by mail from Harrisburg on Saturday, just 15 days behind time—the legislature having assembled on 2 of January, and the law and the contract with the printer requiring that it should be mailed daily—the proceedings of each day to go out in the mails on the day following. This Record fraud has been carried on in this manner for years—rendering it of no service at all so far as any immediate use of it is concerned, for it brings you proceedings that have reached you weeks before by the daily journals. The thieving Bergners have had a fat thing in the Record job for a quarter of a century.

They are paid heavily for it out of the public funds, and they should at least be made to come up to time in having it sent out. They can do it, and get a princely sum for what they fail to do. This is an old complaint, and the legislature should strike a reform in the matter.

George F. Hoar was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, to take the place of Boutwell, retired. The change is for the better.

Hon. Jas. W. Quiggle intends returning to the Clinton county bar.

Lock Haven was startled at the news that President Grant had appointed Thomas Reed as postmaster.

THE PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS TRYING TO DEFEAT THE MEASURE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—It has not been difficult to-day to find members of Congress who were ready to declare that they were opposed to the plan of determining the electoral votes reported yesterday, but it has been almost impossible to find one who believes that the measure will be defeated. Most of them talk and act as though the subject had been practically taken out of their hands. Many who yesterday declared themselves hostile to it have to-day indicated their intention to vote for it. There does not seem to be much reason to doubt that the bill will be adopted.

There have been some significant manifestations of opinion to-day on the bill. Yesterday the first expressions of opinion were more generally favorable to the measure among the Republicans than among the Democrats. The sober second thought of to-day has induced a number of Democrats to determine to support the bill who were at first confident that they would oppose it, while among the Republicans there is evidently an increasing doubt and hesitancy as to whether they can afford to support it. Morton and Sherman are reported to feel somewhat encouraged to believe to-night that they can defeat the bill in the Senate, and the are rallying the Senators whom they hope to induce to vote against it. Sherman is particularly active, and evidently thinks Hayes cannot come in under the bill. He called a meeting of Ohio and other Republicans at his residence to night, and is working up the opposition to the bill.

It is plain that the Hayes coterie in both branches of Congress have taken the alarm and fear that Hayes will be thrown out by this tribunal. They will yield with the greatest possible reluctance the scheme of having the votes counted by the President of the Senate. It was the belief that this could be accomplished that has given the extreme Republicans so much confidence. On the other hand the extreme Democrats who have talked in favor of putting Tilden in anyhow are unquestionably more satisfied with the measure than they were at first, believing that it is much more likely to result in seating Mr. Tilden than Mr. Hayes.

The bill has the support of all the moderate men of both parties, and it is only the special friends of Hayes, like Damford of Ohio, who persist in declaring themselves unalterably opposed to the bill. The Democratic members who were disposed to object to the bill on constitutional grounds have found their objections answered by the members of the committee which prepared it. Should the passage of the bill be delayed for several days, opposition to it will probably increase among strong partisans, but the manifestations of reluctance on either side to pass the bill will have the effect to strengthen it on the other, and if Mr. Hayes's friends show as much activity on opposing the bill for the next three days as they have done to-day, the Democrats will probably become nearly unanimous for it.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON THE BILL.

Washington, January 21.—Prominent Democrats of the House, while favoring the plan of the Joint Committee as a basis for the settlement of the electoral question, say that an amendment will be introduced before giving it to their support. The amendment is in the direction of a judicial feature of the bill.

The Democratic caucus to-morrow will further consult upon the subject, and probably arrive at a conclusion as to the course they will pursue. There are many more members of both parties who do not give the bill their unqualified approval than there are members who unconditionally approve it. All want the subject fully discussed before final action. The general impression is that both houses will agree upon some plan for settling all questions connected with the electoral vote.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SIGN THE BILL.

It is ascertained to-day that the President has said it is his intention to sign the bill providing for counting the electoral vote in case it passed both Houses of Congress.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Committees of the Senate and House on 18, says the Pittsburg Post, gladdened the country by the intelligence that they had reached an agreement in the method to be pursued in counting the electoral vote and declaring the result. The submitted to each House a report accompanied by a bill for carrying into effect the plan agreed on. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds of Vermont and in the House, Mr. Payne of Ohio, announced they would press the bill to a decisive vote as soon as practicable. It was announced the report and bill had been concurred in by all the members of the two Committees except Senator Morton. In this connection it is pertinent to reprint the Committees.

Senate—Senators Edmunds, Morton, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Republicans, and Thurman, Bayard and Ransom, Democrats.

House—Representatives Payne, Hewitt, Hunton, Springer, Democrats, and McCrary, Hoar, and Willard, Republicans.

In the first place, there is a complete abandonment of any claim that the President of the Senate has control over the electoral count. His duty is merely that of opening the certificates and asking if there is objection to the count of the votes returned. In case any electoral vote is objected to, a concurrent vote of both houses is required for its rejection. This to meet the cases of ineligible electors. But where there are two or more sets of returns, as in Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and possibly South Carolina, and the two houses fail to agree which one shall be counted, the bill reported by the Committee provides for a commission of five Supreme Court Judges, five Senators and five Representatives, who are to be sworn ("to impartially examine and consider all questions therein, agreeably to the Constitution and laws." This commission is invested with the same powers over the count now possessed by the two houses of Congress, acting separately or together. They are to decide whether any or what votes from States with double returns are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States and what persons are appointed electors. The decision of the Commission must stand unless rejected by the concurrent vote of both houses. The States are to be counted in alphabetical order, and after one State is taken up, no protest or other papers from another State are to be acted on until the objections to the first State shall have been finally disposed of.

The Commission is to be constituted by the election of five Senators and five Representatives, by the viva voce vote of each house. The Supreme Judges named are the Judges for the first, third, eighth and ninth districts; which we believe include Judges Clifford of Maine, Field of California, Miller of Iowa and Strong of Pennsylvania. Judge Clifford is a Democrat, Field an Independent, and Strong and Miller Republicans. These Judges are to select from their associates on the bench a fifth Judge. They will have Judges Davis Swayne Bradley and Hunt to chose from. This plan to secure a fifth member was adopted in lieu of the lottery feature. Judge Clifford, as the oldest Judge in commission, is to be President of the Commission.

These are the striking features of the bill reported, and which we have little doubt, judging by its strength in the Committees, will become a law. It involves no compromise or surrender of convictions, and suggests what seems to us as near an impartial and fairly constituted tribunal as it is possible to obtain in this country at this time. There will be five Democrats and five Republicans in the Congressional part of the Commission, while the politics of the Supreme Judges are or should be a tradition rather than a fact. We defer further comment for the present.

GRANT OF '74 CONDEMNS GRANT OF '76.

The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is so pugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interposition is a crime; with the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs shall become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not only of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions.—President Grant's Message, December, 1874.

WHAT DON CAMERON SAID TO REILLY.

Washington correspondence Richmond Dispatch. Last session the Democrats voted with reluctance for the bill authorizing an increase of the army, as it was suspected the soldiers would be used to influence the elections in the South. After the adjournment of Congress, when troops were ordered to surround the ballot boxes in South Carolina and Louisiana, Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the committee on military affairs, and had actively urged the passage of the bill, called on the Secretary of War and protested against the breach of faith by the government. The Secretary, not pretending to justify the use of troops in the South on any other ground, coolly replied: "Well, sir, we're going to carry those States if it is possible to get them."

PACKARD'S WANING POWER.

New Orleans, January 19.—There seems to be no doubt that the Packard government is dying of inanition. The forces with which Packard pretends to maintain his authority are reduced to fifty militiary men and about 200 Metropolitan policemen. The policemen are on the verge of revolt on account of deficiency of pay. Great efforts have been made to raise money, and the sum of $125 was promised to each man today, but where the money is to come from nobody can conjecture. Even the Kellogg tax collectors refuse to turn over the funds in their hands to the pretended government. It is expected today that several members of the Packard House are about to come over, but this has been for some days anticipated, and it is no doubt true that at least twelve are ready to secede from Packard as soon as they find that they cannot elect Warmoth to the Senate.

—Lamar Mills P. O., in Clinton county has been changed to Mackeyville. Elk county in this district should also have its name changed and be called Mackey, in honor of our distinguished congressman for whom it cost an almost unanimous vote.

The Warren damsels have determined to give the cold shoulder to young men who frequent billiard rooms and saloons.

POOR CHARLOTTA!

London Correspondence. From Brussels we receive sad intelligence in regard to the poor Empress Charlotte. Dr. Blatkans, who has been at the head of insane asylums for many years, and through whose judicious management thousands have been saved from mental death, pronounces the Empress Charlotte incurable. Her folly is strange. She refuses to believe in the existence of those around her, whilst, on the other hand, she imagines a world of her own, with which she lives, talks and enjoys herself. To those actually surrounding her she never speaks. She attends to her own toilet, dresses her own hair in old-fashioned puffs, and separates herself, as it were, from all contact with humanity. Her memory is certain things is, however, wonderful. She orders her dinners in writing, and if any change be made, or a dish not to her taste, she notices it at once, and writes her reproaches, which she deposits in one place, where she expects to find an answer next day. She imagines herself Empress of Mexico, and Maximilian is, to her mind, absent only for a short time. Her health is good, and her beauty augmented by this strange, unnatural tranquility of mind. Everything is done to confirm this, even to having a single example of the Gotha Almanac published for her, in which the imperial court of Mexico holds its place, quite as though everything had been going on happily for her since 1867!

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Burlington Hawkeye.—A couple of tramps waylaid a wealthy farmer in Louisa County last week, and springing out upon him demanded his money or his life. He showed them a clean pair of heels, and they went at it. They chased him half a mile down through the roughest lane they ever stumbled over, then the whole crowd dashed through a briar hedge and went panting and sweating across an old cornfield, then the chase struck for the woods and went weezing up a steep hill, while the tramps pressed hard after him with bloodshot eyes and shortened breath, then the retreating farmer dashed across a frozen creek, and the tramps following broke through, but got out and chased the fugitive through a blackberry patch, across a forty-acre stubble field, over another hill, down a ravine, across a stump-field, and finally they overtaked him in the road, searched him, and found that he did't have a nickel—not a solitary red cent. And if they weren't the maddest tramps!

SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 10.—According to the Registrar-General's return, the death from small-pox rose last week to 116, against 75 the previous week. The Metropolitan hospitals contained 850 small-pox patients on Saturday last, against 823 the previous Saturday. About 200 cases were refused the admission during the week, all available beds being occupied.

Accounts from the Black Hills indicate that there will be extreme destitution among the gold hunters this winter and very likely, some cases of actual starvation. A few men have made lucky hits, and brought away gold of considerable value; but these have been exceptional cases, for the majority of those who went into that region expecting to find nuggets at every turn have failed utterly in their expectations, and are now unable either to buy food or to get away. How these are to live through the winter is a mystery, for the season for mining is over and not one in fifty of them can get employment, even when they are willing to work for only their board. The middle of last month provisions were selling at extravagant prices, flour being worth $16 per hundred, bacon thirty-five cents per pound, and other things in proportion. The country is overrun with men who are absolutely penniless, and whose only hope for relief lies in getting money from their friends at home.

Mr. Cozwell, the eminent English aeronaut, endorses the opinion that the North Pole may be reached by balloons under favorable circumstances and during comparatively mild weather.

Beecher and Tilton rode together in a palace car on the New York Central Railroad. No other passengers were in the car, yet they did not avail themselves of this first-class opportunity to fight a duel.

A dispatch from New York states that the notable event of the day on the street is that the bank average of gold in the weekly statement is $3,000,000 higher than the greenback average. Such a thing has not happened since the original issue of greenbacks in 1862.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board are to be brought to the bar of the House, and compelled to answer for contempt. The Republican brethren are shocked to think of such a violation of State rights. They have no hesitation about violating State rights to do a wrong, but they consider the forms of law sacred when they protect fraud.

A California well caved in on a California digger, and he was under the dirt for three days. He asked for fried eggs when taken out, and then inquired if Tilden had yet been sworn in. It seemed as though he had been buried two months.

We notice that our Senator, Hon. S. R. Peale, has been placed on the following important Committees, viz: Federal Relations, Judiciary Local, and Canals and Inland Navigation.

A young lady in this place made her bashful lover a very appropriate Christmas present. It was a motto worked on bristol-board, and reads as follows; "I need thee every hour." Of course she does; and if the bashful and indolent object of her affection does not take the hint, he should be convicted.

ACQUITED.—Jacob Simmitt, who had been on trial several days at Sunbury for the killing of Edward Skiverton, at Beaver Dale, on Saturday, December 16, was acquited. Skiverton and Flemming attacked Simmitt's house, and the latter shot Skiverton in the stomach, inflicting a fatal wound.

A tramp was struck by a locomotive of a passenger train at Spruce Creek on Saturday Dec. 30th, and instantly killed. He was in search of work and was in company with a comrade. He had $500 in money and a bank book showing deposits of money in his possession when searched.

HE WON'T TELL.

New York, Jan. 17.—Dr. Phelps, the witness to the May-Bennett duel, was before the grand jury to-day, and refused to answer all questions on the ground that his answers would criminate him in this or other states, and was discharged until to-morrow morning.

The fire which broke out in Lykens valley Mines on January 1st is gradually diminishing, it is now believed that the damage will not be as great as at first feared.

The boss oil well in Butler county is the Haines, Waugh & Porter well, on the Banks farm. It is doing 85 barrels in 24 hours.

Boston, Jan. 8.—At half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, thirty miles off Cape May, the steamer Seminole collided with the Montgomery, sinking the latter in six minutes. Four passengers, all that were on board, and nine of the crew went down with the ill-fated craft, and nineteen of the crew were saved by the Seminole and landed in this city this evening. The night was dark and foggy. Neither steamer was seen by the other until the moment the crash came. The Montgomery was en route from New York to Havana, and the Seminole was making her regular trip from Savannah to Boston.

Things look warlike in Europe. Russia and Turkey are making military preparations. Turkey has rejected the propositions tendered by other powers for the adjustment of difficulties.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—In the United States circuit court to day in the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the centennial board of finance which is to be argued to-morrow, the state of New Jersey, by Secretary of State H. C. Kelso, distribution of the fund should be first applied in payment of the capital stock, and the answer of the state was filed by the attorney general which says that the filed a petition setting forth that she was the holder of 10,000 shares of centennial stock, and asking leave to be admitted as a defendant in the pending proceeding that any surplus thereafter shall then be paid to the government.

The scientific world is greatly interested in the statement the United States ship-of-war Gettysburg, in a voyage from Fayal to Gibraltar, discovered an immense coral reef, located in latitude 36 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 11 deg. 28 min. W. Until the discovery of the Gettysburg the existence of of the reef had never been suspected. The reef has been thoroughly surveyed, and the despatches show that the delicate and valuable pink coral so highly prized by the world of fashion in all ages, will be found in immense quantities. The finer shades of this coral excel in value, by weight, that of pure gold—selling at from $15 to $40 per ounce.

SWEPT AWAY BY THE ICE.

THE FATE WHICH OVERTOOK A LARGE SHARE OF PITTSBURG'S WEALTH.

Nine Steamboats and 460 Coal Barges Destroyed, Involving a Loss of $3,000,000.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Pittsburg, Pa., January 14.—One of the greatest disasters that ever befel the river interests of this city happened this morning, involving a loss that will probably reach, if it does not exceed $3,000,000. Yesterday, in consequence of the thaw and rain, the upper waters of the Monongahela began to rise and about noon immense gorges of ice began to form at Brownsville and vicinity, some forty miles south of this point. Behind these gorges the water rose at the rate of five or six feet per hour, breaking them and forcing them down the river, where they would again form and make a temporary stand. As they progressed they swept every kind of craft from their moorings, crushing and sinking them. This immense mass of ice and debris reached here at 6 o'clock this morning, clearing the wharf and doing immense damage. Some sixty steamers were at this port, and had they not had steam up and been fully prepared for the crush would have all been lost. As it was nine steamers were broken up and totally lost, and about twenty more damaged to a greater or less extent. About four hundred coal-boats and barges were wholly destroyed. The coal boats and barges lay in the pools above the city and were destroyed by running over the dams of the Slackwater Company, which suffers heavily from broken dams. Nearly half of them were laden and the loss of coal is estimated at from three to four million bushels. The steamers lost are the Chieftain and Bennet, of the Brownsville Packet Company the Lion, the Charley Brown, the Sam. Miller, the Relief, the Joe Warner, the Jim Brown and the Alex. W. Foster. The heaviest losses are estimated as follows among the coal men: W. H. Brown & Co., $125,000, Jos. Walton, $100,000; O'Niell & Co., $85,000; Woods & Co, $100,000; J. D. Risher &Co., $110,000; Fawcett & Co., $80,000; J. W. Clark & Co., $100,000; J. B. Sneathen & Co., $95,000. This includes steamers, boats, barges, coal tipples, coal, &c. Other parties will lose in sums from $10,000 to $200,000. The Ohio is now heavily gorged below the city, and it is feared that the destruction of property will be great at lower points. The loss of life was small only three or four fatalities being reported, but there were many miraculous escapes. The ice is piled up twenty and thirty feet in places. The Allegheny River did not break up, a circumstance that saved millions of property and many lives, as both rivers gorging at once would have submerged, large portions of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

Elsewhere on the Ohio.

Cincinnati, O., January 14.—The movement of the ice in the Ohio River has been almost general from Pittsburg to Cairo entailing heavy losses, chiefly upon the owners of coal boats and barges. A despatch from North Bend, twelve miles below here, reports over two hundred coal barges passing there in the ice to-day.

THE RECENT DUEL.

Another Account by an Eye Witness—May Pulls the Trigger but Misses Fire, When Bennett Mercifully Spares His Life.

New York, January 18.—The Tribune publishes the first accurate narrative of the Bennet-May duel. It's the story of an eye witness who says: The first shot fell to May. The arrangements having been completed the principals took their positions at a distance of about twelve yards apart. The pistols were loaded and handed to them, and the seconds retired to one side. Then came the question, "Are you ready?" Immediately and before the "one" could be given Mr. May raised his pistol, took a hasty aim, and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. On receiving the intimation that it was his turn, Mr. Bennet raised his pistol and cried, scornfully, "I could kill you now, if I wished," and pointing it into the air, fired quickly.

The duelists then saluted one another, when suddenly overcome by shame and mortification, to the utmost amazement of all present, Frederick May turned and hurried away, unable longer to face his disgrace. No words passed between the principals at any time during the meeting except Mr. Bennet's remark when he fired his pistol in the air.

As soon as the retreating duelist was out of sight, the rest of the party returned to the railroad station. Mr. May betrayed a nervousness strangely at variance with his reputation as a cool and acurate marksman.

Mr. Bennett on the other hand, showed no signs of trepidation, either in speech or manner, and from the first seemed to look upon the meeting rather as a disagreeable than dangerous occurrence.

E. S. Doty, Esq., of Mifflintown sen each poor family of that town a $5 bill as Christmas gift.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Hon. S. S. Wolf, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of the administrators as shown by their account filed to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 21st of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

3t J. L. SPANGLER, Auditor.

GETTING THE TRUTH OUT OF RETURNING BOARD WELLS.

HE DOES NOT KNOW OF A SINGLE CASE OF INTIMIDATION.

Yet He Throws out 13,000 Tilden Votes.

At Washington on 20, J. Madison Wells, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined by Mr. Field.

Mr. Field asked the witness to state whether the record he refused to produce showed the whole number of votes cast in Louisiana; and the witness replied he could not say, as he had not charged his memory with it.

Q. Can you give the number within a thousand?

A. I have no recollection.

The witness having spoken of intimidation to prevent Republicans from voting as a reason for throwing out votes, he was asked by Mr. Field whether he knew of a single voter having been prevented from voting by intimidation. He answered he had none in his mind.

Q. Do you know of a single man who voted contrary to his wishes because of intimidation?

A. I cannot recall one.

VERY USEFUL TO EVERY ONE.

In no other way can a person get back so large a profit for a very little money, as to expend it in learning what to do, when and how to it—in other words, to have his brains help his hands. Here is one way to do this: The small saving or less than half a cent a day, or three cents a week, will now procure a large, beautiful, cheap Journal, for all of 1877, splendidly Illustrated, with over 600 fine original Engravings, and over a Thousand Columns of the very best, plain, practical, trustworthy information about the every day in-door and out-door work and comfort of every home, in country, village and city. This information is not prepared by mere scribblers, but by a large force of intelligent working men and women, who know what they write about, and they are assisted by many others, who furnish information from their own practice and observation. Such a journal is the American Agriculturist, so named because started 25 years ago as a rural journal, but since greatly enlarged and improved to suit the daily wants of every man, woman and child in city, country and village—for the Farmer and Gardener, the Merchant and Mechanic, the Professional Man—in deed all classes. It is packed full of useful information that every one ought to have. Many single hints and suggestions will repay more than a whole year's cost of the paper. Its original engraved plans for buildings and improvements, with details of cost, etc., and common sense designs, are worth for more than a majority of the mostly useless architecture. Great care is exercised to have every line in the paper reliable. Its constant, persistent, and full exposure of a multitude of Humbugs and swindles, are alone worth far more than its cost, and has saved to its readers and to the country millions of dollars that would have gone into the hands of sharpers. The Departments for Housekeepers and Children are very useful and entertaining. In short, the American Agriculturalist is full of good things, and ought to be in every house in the land. The circulation is so large that the Publishers can supply it at little above the cost of the printing paper or $1.60 a year, sent post paid; or four copies $5.40. Take our advice and send your subscription for 1877 (Vol. 36) to Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York. You will find it will pay, and pay well.

The price of the American Agriculturist, post-paid, is $1.60 a year; and of the Reporter is $2.00, but will send the TWO papers to any address, one year, postage paid, for $3.10.

For the Reporter.

MARRIED.

On the 7 inst, by Rev. Kimenight, Mr. James Young, of Potter township, Centre county, Pa. to Miss Anna Falgate from near Orangeville Stephenson county, Ill.

New Jim, you must see whether your shovel will scour or not, as marrying is not the last of it—there is always something else with this game. Watch the hands as they are dealt out as some may steal cards and you not know it, new make your paint brush get around in good season, you may have some callets before long and no hash on the table, Anna you must stop and think that you are not in the milliner shop handling ribbons and laces but dishes and pans is your lot. The Youngs have our best wishes—a happy and prosperous life is wished for them. We say thanks for a piece of the wedding cake. K. Y. J.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and on year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

MR. BURNHAM, THE REVIVALIST.

His First Stirring Sermon Before a New York Audience.

At the Seventeenth Street Methodist Church, Rev. E. Burnham, the New England evangelist, took for the subject of his discourse "Visions." "The Bible," said the speaker, "presents to us two kinds of visions—viz: those seen when the senses are normal and those seen in a trance. The first suggestion of the vision is that humanity has the need of something above itself—something to do good. Suppose a great scholar had been on the plains of Bethlehem, he could not have told what was seen by the simple shepherds; nor yet a profound reasoner, for it would have been beyond him; but yet an angel came to the shepherds, and he had no sooner delivered his message than the heavens rang with music. Angels were present, and sung while Jesus was born, and they will sing once more. I don't know how many times more, but once, surely. You know when that will be. When I look into the heavens I sometimes see visions and then I feel like the little boy that said: 'Mother! mother!' What a beautiful place heaven must be. Just look at its light shining through the gimlet holes. An angel can't come here but that humanity is afraid of it. Let me ask you, would you like to meet an angel? No, probably not. I wouldn't have been glad once, but now I long to do so. Love makes the change. Don't fear the angels. When the devil works there is cause for fear. It is the same when people, nations or rulers work; but when an angel of God works it is all right. The vision always suggests love. I heard an echo this morning—that is, in my imagination. 'What on earth is this?' said I's pedestal for the manifestation of pride, sin and corruption.' What has God to say to this? 'Behold! I bring you good tidings.' And the echo answered, 'Good tidings! good tidings!' 'But,' said I, 'do you call this good tidings!' and the echo answered, 'Good tidings!' Oh, blessed is God, for He is love. Have you a heart to trust Him with contempt?

"The vision is of divine condescension. Imagine the founder of a new religion lying in a manger. Yet that is where he was found, as though heaven would say, 'Go up to go down; be obscure to rise; be humble if you would reign over worlds.' The great mountain mass begins in the molecule. God deals in particles. It was the little babe in the manger that brought the shepherds from the field and the men of science from their studies. The vision is of divine faithfulness. Will God sometime pick up all that belongs to him in his world? Yes. The heavens may fall the laws of nature may fall, but God's truth cannot be changed. Everything he has done should be looked at. The great as well as the small. The hairs of your head, the clothes on your back or the shoes on your feet. Faithfulness implies salvation—salvation all along the route. We cut the work of salvation into two or three parts, when God was born, when he was on the cross and by and by. The first step of salvation is the salvation of a man's mind from stupidity. It also reaches after the vain and profligate; it reaches into every phase of society. As long as there is evil in a man, this work cannot benefit him. When a man can say, 'I hate evil,' he is on a fair road to salvation. What? not until then? Certainly not! As though sin could go into partnership with Jesus; as though hell could go into partnership with heaven, as though the devil could go into partnership with God Almighty! The moment a man says, 'I won't be used wholly for God,' he is on the road to ruin. Truly the redeemed men shall say to death: 'Where is thy sting?' and to the grave, 'Where is thy victory?' Every day when I am at home I go to the cemetery and lean over the tablet erected to the memory of my boy. On the top I carved; 'Dear Fred,' and on the bottom, 'He is with Jesus.'

Here the speaker paused to wipe the tears from his eyes, while many of the congregation wept audibly. In a moment he continued; "Oh my dear friends, I can easily believe that he who can care for the body can care for the soul."

KEEPING THE SABBATH HOLY.

Rev. Dr. Taylor's Sermon Before the Sabbath Committee.

Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., in the Tabernacle, by invitation of the Sabbath Committee, on "the Sabbath." The Secretary of the committee, Mr. Atterbury, read a statement about the work that this committee were engaged in. It was composed of twenty gentlemen from different religious organizations and from business, and represented a large constituency who desired that the Sabbath should be a civil as well as a religious holiday. Twenty years ago things were in a very bad way as far as observing Sunday was concerned, and it was clear that something must be done to cure the evil. So thirty-eight gentlemen signed an address, calling a meeting to consider the matter. The meeting was very largely attended, and a committee of twenty were appointed, one half of whose members still serve. The mode of action adopted was to direct public attention to the evil by means of the pulpit and the press. Thus it was shown that on Sunday there were 25 per cent. more arrests for drunkenness than on week days. From 1867 to 1872 there was a steadily enforced Sunday law, and the Sunday arrests fell off from 25 per cent. above the workday average to 44 per cent. below. Mr. Atterbury said that the closing of the Centennial on Sunday was mainly due to their efforts. After a hymn had been sung, Dr. Taylor preached. He took his text from St Mark. ii., 27, 28. During Christ's ministry he had been accused of breaking the Sabbath. He had replied to these accusations in two ways. First, by the right of divine being. The Sabbath was ordained for the good of man and it is our duty to exert on that or any other day our whole energy to help a fellow man in distress. The priests, in the Temple profaned the Sabbath and were held blameless. Oxen and asses should be fed and we should pull out of the pit the sheep that had fallen into it. This was the other way he answered the accusations. It is right and it is our duty to do good on any day. The Sabbath is a means and not an end. It is a divine institution without natural boundaries; it is not different from other days: in fact, the night would seem to be the natural resting time of the day. The changes in the moon are visible to the most careless observer; from these come the division of months; from the apparent motion of the sun come the divisions of years and seasons; but with the week it is otherwise; there is nothing that could have suggested it to men. Still this division is found among the Egyptians, the Romans, the Asiatics. It came from primeval times, from a revelation from God to man. Among the Jews, the Sabbath was covered with burdensome restrictions, but when Christ came he threw them off, and it stood forth on its ancient footing as a gift of God to man. It was designed as a barrier to keep man from self destruction by too much attention to business or to pleasure, and as such was given rather as a kindness than as a caprice. He who comes home tired and dispirited on Saturday night, after a Sunday well spent, starts of on Monday with new strength. Of all classes working men should keep the Sabbath best. No human government has the rights to compel a strict observance of this day by fines and punishment, but every citizen has the right to demand that he should not be disturbed in his observance of it. It would be well if the law should, on purely civil reasons, order the cessation of business as on popular holidays. There would be no violation of man's liberty in this. And there we should leave it.

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