The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 13, 1877.

Pennsylvania has struck ile. Some months ago this State purchased a tract of land near Warren, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane. The price paid was $30,000. After the purchase indications of oil were discovered. Permission was given to put down a well. Oil was struck. Now there are a number of paying wells on the tract, and the State is receiving an annual revenue from royalty and right to sink wells of nearly as much as the price paid for the land.

Similarly fortunate is a Lutheran congregation in Beaver county, which struck oil on its church lot, and derives an income from the well that pays all church expenses.

A heavy verdict has been obtained against Connelly, one of the Tweed ring. At the suit on 4th inst., in New York, his counsel said they would not burden the people with a trial, and consented to judgement for the sum claimed—over $8,000,00, and the jury accordingly gave a verdict for that amount.

Nothing will scare a republican gathering, of any kink, so much as when a resolution is offered endorsing Hayes' policy. The effect is astonishing. Some will look at each other with sheep eyes; others will go out to meet an engagement with a friend; some will want to go home because they have a pain in the stomach; others will say "damn it," and others will move to adjourn. They scatter worse than a crowd of boys in mischief when disturbed by a police officer. Poor fellows, how we pitty them.

The republicans sickened by a dose of carpet-baggers, Patterson and Conover have gone and taken a still viler dose of the same stuff, Kellogg.

Newark, too, had a baby show, last week, the bawls were much more than the cash hauls, and it broke up in confusion. Prizes to the amount of $400 had been advertised. The flight of Manager Fred. R. Porter with $140 of Monday's receipts and the payment of Porter's debts with $348 taken in up to Wednesday night, which left not a cent for the babies, caused great dissatisfaction. The Rev. William E. Smith, the recorder of babies, said that the bills amounted to $513,31, and the receipts to $348. The creditors had accepted a reduction.

The absconding manager would make a first class carpet-bagger, and if a vote were needed in the senate to keep up the republican majority, Edmonds and Conkling would be as ready to seat him as they were to seat Kellogg.

The prospectus of the "Pittsburg Post," daily and weekly, will be found in another column. The "Post" is an excellent journal, ably edited, straitforward in expressing its opinion, gives all the telegraphic news, and as a democratic organ is a constant Bar to radicalism in western Penn'a and has done noble service in cutting down radical majorities in Allegheny county.

Mexico is threatened with a new revolution—a thing not at all rare in that country. Gen. Epitacio Huerta Commanding General of Sonora under Diaz, is ordered to Mexico, and all the Federal garrisons in Sonora are concentrating in Guaymas, the frontier towns being left unprotected. Discomfort is general in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Lower California, there having been a revulsion of opinion in favor of Lerdo. Important news is expected soon.

A coal train on the rampage is funnier than an elephant on the rampage. Here are the freaks of a coal train of the Reading road at Lost Creek station: It ran off the track and badly wrecked twenty cars, tore down the telegraph lines, completely demolished the passenger station and did considerable damage to the freight depot and storehouse. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

Conkling is now backed up by all the republican congressmen of New York in his war on Hayes' nominations. Let's see who goes under. In order to help him on in his fight against Hayes appointments, Mr. Conkling has had Gen. Burnside shoved off his committee and Mr. Jones put in his place, who is bitter against the President while Burnside was inclined to favor his appointments.

Senator Patterson feels proud of his recent speech, and thinks he is a hero now whom the people are about to lionise.

He says he has caused a large edition of his speech to be printed in pamphlet form, and that he has already received more than 300 letters asking for copies of it. He also reports that he has been offered $2,000 to lecture twenty times in Massachusetts and Yew-York on the subject of the South. He thinks that he shall accept.

If a presidential veto will deprive us of the dollar of the daddies, why lets take the next thing to it and have the fips and levies of the old codgers in the days when a grog could be had for 3cts and four tobeys for a penny. That's all.

Soon we'll know whether Conkling is a bigger man than Hayes.

Fitzsimmons is a bigger man than old Conkling.

Stanley Matthews is the only defender Hayes has among the republican senators. How lonesome.

A general raid was made one night last week on liquor dealers, in New York, who were known to have violated the special police order of June 8. Nearly 300 arrests were made. That is what we would call a wholesale liquor business.

Thus far it is thus: Hayes proposes and Conkling disposes.

Hayes didn't pay any attention to that New York congressional petition not to remove Conkling's men but he went right ahead and sent back his former nominations, which Conkling managed not to have reported from his committee.

The striking cigar makers of New York mean business—they have started a factory, and it was expected by this time 500 hands would be at work, and three other co-operative factories were also to be started.

New York republicans stand by Conkling—and Ohio don't stand by Hayes—funny. That's about the way 8 to 7 leven works.

There will be three reports in the Colorado case; one in favor of Patterson the Democratic claimant; one in favor of Belford, the Republican claimant; and a third in favor of sending the case back for a new election. This last is the one that will probably be adopted.

In the present session the U. S. Senate is politically divided as follows: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 37, including Mr. Davis, of Illinois, with the latter of whom he has lately voted, thus giving the Republicans two majority. Unless Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, returns they will have but one majority. In the Forty-sixth Congress the Democratic vote will be increased by six Senators, who will be elected in the place of Spencer, Dorsey, Conover, and Patterson, the four remaining carpet-baggers in this Senate and Sargent and Matthews. This insures a democratic majority of ten to start with in the Senate of the next Congress with a possible loss of one in Connecticut and a gain of one or two in Pennsylvania and New York. In any event there will be a clear Democratic majority of nine. Among the other contingencies is the unseating of Kellogg, which would insure another Democratic Senator from Louisiana. The charges of fraud in connection with his election made before the Committee on Elections but which were not investigated, will in due time be inquired into, and if sustained Kellogg will be unseated. The Republicans, however, are in great doubt about holding the organization of the Senate even this session. They intend to reorganize all of the committee before Eustis comes in, and thus avoid the risk of possible defeat by some change of their majority of two. This is the main reason why he was not sworn in to-day.

A confidential clerk of the Rothschilds in Paris, lately absconded, after robbing his employers of over $360,000. The money had been nearly all lost in stock speculations. Well the Rothschilds can stand that better than we can.

The Tribune is the livest of all the New-York papers in its bids for country support. It has just enlarged its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions to sixteen pages each, and put them in a much more convenient form for binding. It has put in an entirely new invention, a press of American manufacture that prints on both sides and folds ready for mailing this sixteen page paper at the rate of 18,000 an hour. It announces a noble list of special contributors for its Weekly, including Bayard Taylor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Solon Robinson and Gail Hamilton. And it offers any old subscriber the great $12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary if he renews his subscription for five years, or divides it with three new subscribers. Altogether this looks like lively work ahead. See its prospectus.

Haunted houses are said to be plentiful in Washington. No wonder, for if there be any such thing as ghosts or restless spirits, Washington is the place where they would spook around, it is where so many iniquitous characters reveled and flourished in the last dozen years.

HAYES NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The Sun would organize it thus: The faculty of Mr. Hayes's proposed great National University at Washington has not yet been fully arranged. Several important chairs, including those of Greek, Political Economy, and the Use of the Blackboard, remain to be filled. So far as determined upon, the Board of Instruction and Government is constituted as follows:

President and Emeritus Professor of Eight to Seven Law,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, PH. D.

Professor of Applied Theology,
DONN PIATT, A. M. by Brevet.

Emeritus Professor of Jurisprudence,
HIRAM ULYSSES GRANT, LL.D., (Harv. Oxon.)

Professor of Obituary Literature and Steward of Commons,
G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., (Princt)

Tom Paine Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion,
REV. ROBERT J. INGERSOLL.

Professor of Political Ethics,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, D—N.

Emeritus Lecturer on Antediluvian History,
JOHANNES A. DIX, CCC.

Joint Hayes Professors of Pure Mathematics,
J. MADISON WELLS, R. B.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, R. B.

Jay Gould Professor of Journalism,
WHITELAW REID, D. P.

Professor of German and Instructor on the Pianoforte,
CARL SCHURZ, (Bonn.)

Professor of the French Language and Literature,
M. EDOUIN F. NOYES.

Purio Professor of Philanthropic Slaveholding,
JOHANNES WELSH.

Instructor in Æsthetic Botany and English Composition,
WILLIAM K. RODGERS, A. S. S.

Tutors in Practical Mathematics,
G. CASENAVE,
L. KENNER.

Director of the Gymnasium,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, LL.D., (Yale.)

Janitor,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.*

* To whom candidates for admission should apply for rooms, fuel, text books, and board and washing.

THE SILVER BILL CAN PASS OVER A VETO.

The friends of the Silver bill have been canvassing both houses of Congress and claim that the bill can be passed over a veto by the President, if necessary. They claim that the bill has forty-three votes in the Senate and five to one in the House. The split in the Senate may be on the question of free coinage.

Mr. Conkling's committee has been reorganized and General Burnside is not now on it. This puts the confirmation of the Custom House nominations under Mr. Conkling's control. The New-York Republicans have agreed to ask the President not to nominate Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince. Senator Patterson has been discharged. A special message on Civil Service Reform will be sent in to Congress in two or three weeks. The Senate Republican caucus voted to give the Democrats more representation on committees.

There are now four parties in the U. S Senate, viz: The democrats; the Hayes republicans made up of Stanley Matthews; independents, Judge David Davis, and the bloody-shirt republicans led by Conkling and Edmonds.

The permanent exhibition will no longer be open on Sundays.

Matters still look warlike on the Texas frontier, and troops have been ordered to the Rio Grande. There are some on both sides the line who would like to provoke a war with Mexico in order to open a field for speculation.

A curious case, involving the right of H T. Hembold to his own name, has just been decided in New York. In 1872 Helmbold went into bankruptcy, with, among other assets, the right to use his name in the manufacture of certain compounds. At the sale Albert L. Helmbold purchased this right, and then sought to restrain H. T. from using his own name in his own business. The Court decided in favor of the bankrupt, holding that the name belonged to him to whom his parents gave it, and no law or court could take it from him.

Good Envelopes for 5c per pack, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Hayes opens with congratulating Congress on the blessings of health, peace, and abundant harvests, and the encouraging prospects of an early return to prosperity.

He speaks exultingly of the success of his policy toward the South, as having restored a permanent good feeling between the North and South; and especially of the good effects of his withdrawal of the troops from interfering with the local governments in the South.

He asks the southern people to enact liberal laws to protect the blacks in all their new rights and privileges.

He argues stoutly against the repeal of the Resumption act, and says that "any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people."

He argues favorably to a silver currency, but against redeeming the government bonds in anything but gold, and says "As bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid, it is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable." To prevent the cheaper coin from driving out of use the dearer, as circulation, he argues that it will be necessary to limit the amount for which silver will be a legal tender. With such a limitation he believes the coinage of silver would afford material assistance to the business community, in the transition to redeemable paper money.

He next extols his Civil Service policy—that of making appointments to office purely on grounds of fitness, and removals only for unfitness—and asks Congress to make an appropriation to keep up the Civil Service Commission which was established by Grant.

He refers to our relations with foreign powers as entirely peaceful, our government having maintained a policy of strict neutrality in respect to the war between Russia and Turkey, and those governments have both shown a disposition to adhere strictly to all their treaty obligations with the United States. Italy has given this government notice of a desire to terminate its present treaty; but is disposed to renew it with slight modifications. "Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1868, however have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen." It is desirable to extend the treaty to all of the states of the German Empire.

France's invitation to the United States to participate in the Exposition next year, is mentioned.

England and the United States are in perfect accord in respect to the extradition of criminals, although some questions still remain to be settled in a new treaty. A treaty for the protection of trade marks, negotiated with England, is submitted for the approval of the Senate.

The new administration of Mexico, with Gen. Diaz at its head, has not yet been officially recognized by this government, because Mr. Hayes desires first to see whether Diaz will be accepted by the Mexican people. Diaz has given assurances that he can prevent unlawful invasions and lawlessness on the Texan border, and Mr. Hayes hopes that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. He hopes and believes peace may be preserved; but nevertheless expresses some apprehensions to the contrary. Mexico, however, has regularly paid the amounts due the United States under the treaty of 1868.

Mr. Hayes expresses great concern over the Cuban rebellion; but says Spain has promptly made reparation for all unauthorized acts of its subordinates against American citizens.

He calls attention to the fact that "The government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people and to assist them in their steps towards regulated and responsible government.

Instructions from the Department of State have recently been issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers abroad, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be severed, and some of the reports received are submitted.

He refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as showing that the revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586 62; the total expenditures for the same period were $238,260,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577,-69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643.72. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. The revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,-452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay advalorem taxes. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,-917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

He recommends economy in appropriations. He recommends an amendment of the revenue laws, so as to relieve the people of unnecessary burdens; but favors a tariff of 10 cents per pound on tea and 2 cents a pound on coffee. All forms of internal taxation, he suggests, might be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling, and a revision of the custom laws is suggested.

He congratulates Congress that the public credit has been preserved, and U. S. securities are regarded with high favor abroad. The conversion of bonds bearing larger interest into 4½ and 4 per cents, he alleges, has been thus far successful, resulting in an aggregate saving in one year of interest to the amount of $3,775,000. He recommends that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into government securities as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest.

He suggests liberal legislation toward restoring the American shipping interests.

He refers to the report of the Secretary of War, and praises the army, especially that portion which fought and finally captured the Nez Perces. He also speaks of the efficiency of the army in suppressing recent labor riots.

He expresses the conviction that his recent order to Gen. Ord, directing him to cross the borders into Mexico, if necessary, for the effectual punishment of Mexican outlaws, had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

He recommends a law giving authority, in an emergency, to increase the standing army above the maximum of 25,000, and approves all the suggestions of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

In reference to the Post Office Department he says its total receipts were $27,513,585.26, the expenditures $33,486,-322.44.

Again referring to the Indians, he says we are now at peace with all the tribes within our borders, and to preserve that peace a just and humane policy toward them will be the object of his earnest endeavors. He alleges that many, if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. He recommends the enactment of a law which shall give Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship.

He invites Congress to take measures for the better protection of the government timber lands.

He speaks of the abundant crops of the present year, as shown by the report of the Agricultural Department, and believes they will assist much in reviving trade.

He recommends Congress to be liberal in appropriations for the improvement and interests of the District of Columbia, where the Capital of the nation is situated.

He asks for legislation looking to the finishing of the Washington monument and says its present condition, it having been begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation.

He favors government aid, by liberal appropriations, to the support of schools in the several States, especially in the Southern States for the education of the blacks. He also favors the erection of a National Educational University at Washington, and the opening of a National Museum in the Smithsonian Building.

A PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LOST.

Terrible Sacrifice of Life—About 70 Persons Perish.

London, December 5.—A despatch from Coquimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atacama has been lost. The crew numbered forty and the passengers probably about fifty. Only eighteen persons were saved.

STEAMER BURNED AND TEN LIVES LOST.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—the steamer Lotus No. 2 has been burned, and persons from the wreck report the loss of the mate, cook, chambermaid and one deck hand, and several roustabouts missing. There are probably ten or twelve lives lost.

THE TURKS DEFEAT THE RUSSIANS WITH A LOSS OF 3,000 MEN.

London, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Russians have been defeated near Tirnova, with a loss of 3,000 men. The Turks are bombarding Tirnova.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says there has been a heavy snow fall in Asia, which has stopped all further operations.

A dispatch from Cairo says the Khedive of Egypt has definitely decided to reinforce the Egyptian contingent to the extent of 6,000 men.

ELENA CAPTURED BY SULEIMAN PASHA—HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Constantinople, Wednesday, Dec. 5—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha, dated yesterday, confirms the capture of Elena with eleven guns, twenty ammunition wagons, and 300 prisoners. The Russian loss is estimated at 3,000 killed and wounded. [Elena is nineteen miles southwest of Tirnova; it is on a branch of the Jantra.]

A special dispatch from Pera to The Post says: "Suleiman hopes to capture Tirnova shortly."

London, Dec. 5, 1877.

A Shumla dispatch of December 4, says: "An engagement took place at Armedli, on the Tirnova road. The Turks are reported to have been successful. Fighting is still in progress."

London, December 8.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, says that the battles of Mariani and Elena, on the 4th inst., were more fortunate for the Russians than at first reported. Fifty officers and 1,800 men were killed and wounded and eleven guns captured. Operations on the 6th inst., were confined to driving the Turkish right, numbering 10,000 men, from Slataritza to Bebrova. The Turkish left confronting Jablovitza numbers 3,000 men.

A TALK ABOUT PROVIDENCE.

What is Providence? It is the superintendence and care which God exercises over all his creation. General providence is seen in the operation of the laws of nature. Universal providence relates to the preserving and governing of all things. Particular providence relates to every event, however minute. Special providence relates to special adaptation of circumstances to secure a moral design. For example, a horse runs away and kills two men in the wagon, while the third escapes unhurt. We can not explain the way in which this one man escaped. We say it is a mystery. It is only a special providence. Thus Providence is divided into General, Particular and Special. Now we often hear about the mysterious providence of God. We have gotten into the habit of crediting all our ills to providence. A man dies of gluttony, then people say, "strange providence!" Here is a man pours liquid fire down his throat until the mania potu drops his loathsome body into a drunkard's grave. The preacher is then to debase his divine commission and preach a bald universalism. He is to blame providence and not the man. Another man deliberately makes a noose, puts his head into it and goes and hangs himself. A serious looking soul cries, "mysterious providence!" The truth is just this. We are not willing to admit that our own inactivity, folly and self love, have wrought out the sad results over which we mourn. The ship of our life is wrecked. We hear the storm but do not own that it is often our unskillful and indifferent navigation that brought our vessel upon the rock. We fold our hands and cry out blindly, Mysterious are thy ways, O Providence! Resignation and faith in trials that cannot be avoided, every one ought to have. But we ought not to hide our talents in a napkin—ought not take our fill of ease and pleasure,—ought not bow to the gods of custom and unsanctified society, and then shrink from the consequences and say that the result is none of ours. There are those who think they are suffering for righteousness sake when the flour barrel is empty, or when the dress has grown shabby and mean. A little of self denial, a little less of ignoble ease would fill the barrel and hide nature with a respectable dress. We eat unwholesome food, keep late hours, break through every law of health; and when we pay the penalty with shattered nerves and broken constitutions, we wonder what is wrong, why we are not as strong and vigorous as others. The pretty rosy cheeked child is left to run bare-armed or bare-legged, or at most *fashionably* clad; and when it is laid under the snow, the mother murmurs that Providence is so strangely unkind. Too often, with a little more prudence, a little more wisdom, a little more flannel, the family might be for many more years kept intact and the grave-yard made go a begging.

W. E. F.

THE BABY SHOW.

Jenny June discusses the New York baby show philosophically. This is what she says: "Eight hundred entries were obtained, and an average of six hundred babies have been on exhibition. The windows are kept closed, and the entire edifice is permeated with an indescribable odor of soured milk and baby clothing. Some of the children are remarkably pretty, but the mothers are usually exactly opposite. One lusty baby, with great black eyes, is the son of a Chinaman and an Irish mother. Many classes are represented, but the parents are usually poor and have made great exertions to procure the decent outfit, and especially the sash and shoes in which baby and mother make their appearance at the show. The variety is enormous, but it is curious that all the fat babies have thin mothers, and all the large fat women, small, puny infants."

Almanacs for 1878—Farmers, Housekeepers, Comic and other almanacs at only 3 cts each, Welch's, Bellefonte.

THE ARMY OF THE LORD.

Dr. Abbott's Plan for the Union of the Different Evangelical Denominations.

A large congregation assembled in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, to hear the pastor, the Rev. W. P. Abbott, preach on the subject, "Is it God's Will that the Different Evangelical Denominations be United?" He took his text from the twenty-first verse of the seventeenth chapter of John, "That they may all be one." In the prayer following the passage from which the text was taken the preacher said that Christ three times distinctly expressed the wish that all the Christian churches "may be one." The reason for this is plain, for in union there is strength. This truth is exemplified in the history of all nations from the time of the Assyrians to the present day, and it is shown with striking application to the subject in hand in the history of the Jewish Church. By its force of unity that Church became an object of power and admiration among the nations of the earth, and only lost its potency after dissensions and divisions had sprung up among its members. The same principle enters largely also into the teachings of Christ and afterwards of the Apostles, but a few centuries later it was lost sight of, and then the Christian Church split up into divisions. The cause of these divisions is sin. This truth was uttered by Paul when he said to the Corinthians "Ye are carnel; therefore there are envies and strife and divisions amongst you." Two facts then are apparent First, that there are antagonisms in the Church; second, it is the will of God that these antagonisms be annihilated, and for annihilating them I will in his word just quoted, gives the receipt. Mr. Abbott explained that in using the word Church he referred to no particular denomination One denomination claimed one thing & one another, but overlooking all of these special claims, he himself claimed there was one Church embracing all denominations and that is the Christian Church. He would not blot out the names of the several denominations, but he would unite them in one common cause like the divisions of an army. Some one had expressed the idea in likening the Baptists to a navy, the Methodists to the cavalry of an army, the Presbyterians to the light infantry, the Episcopalians to the light artillery and the American Reformed Church to the heavy artillery. But unlike one grand army with coordinate and cooperating divisions, the Church is in fact, woefully divided. The points of dissension are Trinitarianism, Calvinism and apolistic succession, and it is noteworthy that of all these disputed points, mention is not made in the Bible of one of them except, baptism. The Church must let these points go and cling to the Bible. The Bible says that Christ came into the world to save sinners and we can all agree as to that. But let some one say how many sinners Christ came to save; that he came to save a favored few, and that God is just as much glorified by the destruction of the many as he is by the salvation of the few, and he raises points on which we never can agree. The preacher then described in detail the differences on the doctrines of the Trinity, baptism and apostolic succession, and said that the world looks on these controversies and sneers; the skeptics look on them and rejoice, and the rejoicings of the latter are carried down and re-echoed in hell. He attributed these dissensions to the prevalence in the Church of a "narrow, bigoted, predjudiced spirit," on which the Methodists should trample, the Presbyterians turn their bayonets, the Episcopalians their grape and canister, and the American Reformed Church its heavy shot and shell.

BOB INGERSOL'S READY WIT.

[From the Nashville American.]

It is related that Col. Bob Ingersoll once gave an ingenious explanation at a Parisian dinner party of the American practice of carrying weapons. A French guest turning to Ingersoll, explained: "Will the Colonel explain the matter? Why, Messieurs, I can travel all over France armed with only a bodkin." The Colonel rose to his feet and replied: "The explanation is this: A Frenchman's rights are so few in number, and so insignificant in character, that they can be enforced with a bodkin, or for that matter with a toothpick. But in America a citizen's rights are so numerous and important that he needs a whole arsenal to defend them. Hence the practice of carrying weapons in America."

1878.

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To each and every yearly subscriber to The Weekly Post, from and after January 1 until April 1 1878, A Beautiful Engraving.

THE DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS.
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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANAMAKER & BROWN respectfully announce that their Autumn and Winter Fashions in Clothing for Men and Boys are ready. The great buildings at Sixth and Market are crowded from top to bottom with such Clothing as merits the confidence of the people.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Cloths and Cassimeres are, in many instances, made expressly for them. No house in the trade confines itself so exclusively to the first-class manufacturers. Indeed, a long and mature experience is necessary to know just what goods to select and make up.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Order Department will be found full of fabrics of every good kind, either Novel and Fashionable styles or the plainer and more useful things. Talented cutters, who have been successful for years in our service, are in waiting to make garments according to the ideas of the people who are to wear the goods. Good hands are employed to make up, and only good trimmings used.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Ready-Made Department offers every accommodation to those who do not care to go through the process of measurement. The stock in all Departments for Men and Boys is immense and complete, and does not lack in style, workmanship or finish, while the prices can be proven to be nearly, if not quite, 25 cents on the dollar lower than the market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Little Boys' and Youths' Clothing has always been a well-cared-for and prominent feature of the business. All ages can be fitted, and the styles are not surpassed—the "fits" have always been the subject of admiration

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Shirt, Necktie, and Hosiery counters enable their customers to get complete outfits at more advantageous rates than they expect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
—OAK HALL,—
The Largest Clothing House in America,
6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me.

ALBERT KAUTH.
nov15

Grain Elevator.

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain
AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,
in cash on delivery, for
WHEAT, CORN,
RYE, OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town, which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

Anthracite Coal.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for the house use, at the lowest prices.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY DEALERS IN
CAYUGA GRROUND PLASTER

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARE NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE LAW OF PUBLIC SALES.—In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely: the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer and a portion of the public who attend to bid, which, of course includes the highest bidder. The name of the owner must be made public. The articles put up must be sold without reserve and unless the vendor reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article and it was decided that he (the plaintiff) was the highest bidder and entitled to the article, against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by holding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the Courts of England and so repeatedly decided by the supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced upon him must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

The New York Tribune
FOR 1878.

The Tribune has long enjoyed the distinction of the largest circulation among the best people During the year 1878 it will spend more labor and money than ever before to deserve that preeminence. It secured, and means to retain it, by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time, by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, hearing all sides, appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant. The continued popular approval, and the constantly widening political influence it enjoys, are the best proofs that it is still faithful to these early secrets of its strength.

The Tribune earnestly strove for the election of President Hayes, and it gives its heartiest support to the high purposes of his Administration. Doubting the wisdom of methods sometimes taken by his subordinates, and criticising with entire freedom his occasional mistakes, it still thinks it the duty of the hour to hold together and strengthen the party that elected and alone sustains him. It believes the day of danger to the negro has passed, and that of danger to the Tax-Payer has come. The Solid South (at last in full control of every Rebel and Border State) sees its chance to get at the National Treasury, and get back what it lost by the war. Only 47 Northern votes are needed. If Tammany Hall could furnish New York, then Indiana, or Connecticut and New-Jersey, would suffice. The danger is upon us; and against it the old party of Freedom, still the party of the Churches and the School Houses, is the only bulwark. It alone can keep the Solid South from grasping the National Government in 1880. It alone can save us, even now, from the threatened Democratic abandonment of resumption and renewed debasement of the currency, which would heedlessly and most wickedly check the revival of business, and treble the country's burdens. In behalf of the old party, therefore, The Tribune renews the old appeal to the National conscience, the National honor, and the enlightened self-interest of the Tax-Payers.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune

Combines may of the merits of both the Daily and Weekly issues, and is, in some respects, the best, as well as the cheapest paper sent out from The Tribune office It contains all the literary, agricultural, and domestic miscellany, and all the special articles prepared for The Weekly. It has besides nearly all the news of The Daily, and most of its articles not strictly local in their application. It has been enlarged, and changed to the new sixteen page form described below—a change which has long been asked by many of its most intelligent patrons.

The Weekly Tribune.

This has been for a third of a century the favorite paper for our substantial country population. A competent critic has said of it: "The Weekly Tribune has done more for the settlement and prosperity of the Great West, and has made more good farmers and good citizens than any other single influence that ever existed in this country." During the ensuing year it means not only to preserve all its old merits, but to take a long stride ahead. By the introduction of $30,000 worth of new machinery, and by an enlargement of its size (making it the largest single sheet issued by any newspaper in the country), it is enabled to give subscribers what they have so long asked—their favorite paper into shape easier to read and convenient for binding. Each issue consists of sixteen pages, of the form and general appearance of Harper's Weekly, but with pages considerably larger, and with large and clear type. All the old and standard features are carefully preserved, while the new form and additional size enable us to offer the following among many

Novel and Special Attractions:

I. A graphic series of articles on Domestic life Life and Habits Abroad, by Bayard Taylor.

II. A few papers on Current Topics from the Christian Minister's Point of View, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D.

III. Occasional contributions on Political Problems and Premises, by Gail Hamilton.

IV. A northern Farmer on Southern Agriculture, by Solon Robinson.

V. Life and Sights in New York, by Veterans of the City Staff.

These articles will not be mere reproductions from the daily paper. They will be prepared expressly for The Weekly Tribune, and will first see the light in its columns.

For Farmers.

The Agricultural Department of The Weekly Tribune has always been recognized