The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., Nov, 7 1878

The schooner Florence, Captain Tyson arrived at New London on 30. She brings 1,800 pounds of bone and twenty barrels of blubber, the proceeds of a whale taken on the voyage. Captain Tyson doubts the existence of an open Polar Sea. He says it is impossible for it to exist in a land which has no sun six months in the year, and where the cold is so intense as it is in the vicinity of the Pole. He says there may be water there, but believes it is choked with immense quantities of floating ice.

From all the signs of the times it looks to us as though the rads intended to put Grant in the race for president in 1880. The fellows who run the machine seem to have a hankering for Ulysses. That he will be the choice of all the ringsters and roosters in the radical fold, there is not a bit of doubt. That kind of cattle flourished and got fat under Grant's administration, who gave full license to steal and plunder and when any of his pets got into jail for it, he was only too ready with a pardon. The administration of Grant will ever be known as the most corrupt we ever had, and his return to the white house would be a repetition of the bad deeds of which his administration was so fruitful.

The Greenback paper, the Herald, in its last issue before the election tried to be as ugly as possible. That was entirely wrong, for a new-comer, neighbor, why didn't you try and keep decent—pattern after the Reporter and keep your columns free from abusive stuff. Vilification never makes votes. Your low abuse of Curtin did not hurt him at all, only lessened you in the estimation of the people of this county who know Curtin better and longer than you do.

Melbourne, in the Island of Australia, is making preparations for a world's fair in 1880. New York city proposes to have a world's fair in 1889.

The directors and officials of the suspended Bank of Glasgow, nine in number, have been committed to jail to await trial. All efforts to obtain their release on bail failed. The general impression is that they will be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

This Bank of Glasgow is the institution that failed recently with 50 million liabilities. If a smash up like that does not result in a "pen-up" for a long term, of all parties at fault, then there is no use at all for statutes against rogues. There are too few officers and directors of broken banks made to sniff the atmosphere of prison cells—if long terms of imprisonment were to follow in all such events there would be a stop to these failures.

Hayes has been out attending the county and state fairs. He is a new entry, as frauds were never on exhibition before. To the list of big pumpkins, squashes and potatoes they add the big white-house fraud. And why not? it's the first the country has had.

Those men who in the last few weeks lowered themselves in this county to traduce Gov. Curtin, now that the election is over, can think over their work, and feel ashamed. There is no man in the county but always found Gov. Curtin manly, open hearted, sociable and charitable—always ready and willing to serve the interests of our county or befriend any of its citizens without regard to party. The few who in the late campaign hounded the ex-governor, of whom old Centre was always proud, have only disgraced themselves and made for him firmer friends of the masses who have known him long and well. As Gov. Curtin needs no eulogy at home, so do the basest slanders against him fall harmlessly and rebound to plague their inventors.

As governor of this commonwealth being then a republican, his administration more than met the best expectations of all fair-minded democrats. As a citizen of our county there is nothing in his whole life that is not consistent with the welfare and prosperity of our people.

The Allegheny county republican managers, in order to keep their cause from sinking, imported a large number of paupers from Ohio and voted them at the polls. Tax receipts and registration were prepared before hand for the business. If it were not for such and similar practices of the radical leaders during the last ten years, the radical party would have passed off the stage long ago. Nothing else has kept it alive in Pennsylvania but false registration and repeaters in the cities of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

From Union City, Tenn., 1 inst., comes the following further intelligence of the train of cars that was taken possession of one day last week by 100 tramps and run to suit themselves: The hundred tramps who captured Conductor Riggin's train pursued their way nearly to Fulton, Ky. News had been telegraphed along the road, and the people of Fulton, armed with shotguns, proceeded down to meet the train. The tramps were met a mile from town, and would not surrender until threatened with a volley. They were ordered to leave the train, which they did sullenly, and struck out on foot on the track. The people between this point and Memphis have quarantined against the vagabonds and threatened to shoot them if they stop. They claim to be from Cairo and southern Illinois, and that they came South after work. The seizure of the train has exasperated the people, who believe their object is plunder.

The war on turkey commences Thursday 28 inst.—that is the day the president has fixed for Thanksgiving.

Denis Kearney made a harangue on Boston Common the other evening, in which he threatened that Butler should be put into office by force if he was defeated at the polls, and talked much of hanging capitalists to lamp-posts.

The Times says, It would seem that Centre county must have the largest crop of brass bands to the acre of any part of Pennsylvania. Both parties have held what they report as overwhelming demonstrations there, and a meeting that doesn't exhibit eight brass bands isn't considered worth talking about; but the Democrats exhibited four ex-Governors with their music, and they are decidedly ahead in honors, with tricks to be counted.

Quarantine against yellow-fever points has been raised at Memphis, Mobile, Lynchburg and Bayou Sara and refugees are pouring in by thousands. In Memphis two deaths only are reported and in New Orleans 8. The Board of Health of the latter city have officially declared the epidemic ended.

HOW CONTRACTION BROUGHT RUIN.

The Republican organs would have us believe that contraction of the currency was not the cause of the panic of 1873, and per sequence the present hard times. Indeed, they are just now prating loudly that there has been no contraction at all! But, a look at the official reports of the Treasury Department exhibits a different story. We append a table of figures showing the contraction of each year down to 1877, with the amount of the circulation per capita—

Year	Currency	Population	Amount per capita
1865	$1,651,262,372	34,819,581	$47.42
1866	1,803,702,726	35,617,148	50.77
1867	1,330,414,677	36,209,502	36.78
1868	817,199,773	27,016,949	22.08
1869	750,025,989	37,779,800	19.85
1870	740,039,179	38,858,371	19.19
1871	734,245,774	37,750,071	18.47
1872	736,349,912	40,078,609	17.97
1873	738,291,749	42,245,110	17.48
1874	779,031,589	43,550,756	17.89
1875	788,176,250	44,896,395	17.39
1876	735,358,832	46,284,344	15.80
1877	696,443,394	47,714,829	14.63

This table shows that from an aggregate circulation equal to $47,42 for each man, woman, and child in the country in 1865, the policy of speedy contraction adopted by the Republican administration reduced it in less than eight years to only $17.48 per capita!

CLEARING AWAY THE CHAFF.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL DISPOSES OF WORTHLESS TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD SHARES.

Auditor General Schell was slightly apprehensive the other day that the sale of the stocks held by the commonwealth in turnpike and plank road companies would not return any great amount of cash into the state treasury. "You see," said he, "they are really not worth a great deal, although, take them right through, they will average a cost of not less than $50 a share to the state. What I most especially desire is that the receipts will at least equal the expenses attending the sale. The act of assembly required me to advertise the sale of the stocks in each of the counties through which any of the roads passed. I did this, but in anticipation of meagre receipts I only advertised in one paper of each county. One thing about the sale, however, is this: It will clear the balance sheet of a lot of rubbish which has been placed to the credit of the state as assets every year. In all there has been credited about $1,800,000 invested in these stocks. We sell to day all that I could find certificates of stocks to deliver to purchasers."

The sale was held at the Philadelphia exchange, Third and Walnut streets, and was over in about twenty minutes. In only one instance—the Perkiomen and Reading—was there any spirited bidding whatever, and that was quickly run up from one cent a share to $5. Mr. Long, of Shippensburg, bought nearly all the low priced shares.

One hundred shares of Anderson's Ferry, Waterford and New Haven brought 4 cents per share; 360 shares Armstrong and Indiana, 1 cent; 380 shares Butler and Mercer, 1 cent; 154 shares Clifford and Wilkesbarre, 1 cent; 200 shares Gap and Newport, 1 cent; 564 shares Harrisburg Carlisle and Chambersburg, $1:10; 4,503 shares Huntingdon Cambria and Indiana, ¼ of a cent; 480 shares Indiana and Ebensburg, ¼ of a cent, 200 shares Little Conestoga, 1½ cents; 926 shares Lewistown and Huntingdon, 1½ cents; 393 shares Mercer and Meadville, 1½ cents; 180 shares Morgantown and Churchtown and Blue Bell, 3 cents; 247 shares New Alexandria and Conemaugh, 3 cents; 1,060 shares Perkiomen and Reading, $5; 140 shares Philadelphia and Great Bend, 2 cents; 300 shares Robbstown and Mt. Pleasant, 10 cents and 480 shares Sugar Valley and White Deer, 3 cents. In all there were 10,677 shares sold. Averaging these at a cost to the state of $50 a share the total reaches $533,850. The actual money received yesterday was $6,041 67¾, showing a loss to the state of $527,808.32½ on the face amount of assets.

At Cromo, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 100 tramps boarded a train, expressing a determination to go through to Memphis without paying their fares. Conductor S. P. Keggers refused to start the train until they got off. The tramps then brutally beat the conductor, and at last accounts were running the train to suit themselves.

A serious prairie fire swept across the southern half of Turnero county, D. T. and destroyed a large quantity of grain and hay. Mrs. James Roland and child were caught out on the prairie by the fire. The latter was burned to death. The former is seriously injured and will not recover.

William W. Dudley, of Richmond, Ind., brevet brigadier-general in Gibbon's brigade in Pope's army of the Potomac, has discovered among his papers a diary containing daily entries of the whole of Pope's campaign, which it is claimed will settle many disputed points brought before the Fitz John Porter Commission. It has been placed at the disposal of the commission.

To the School Directors of Centre county:

GENTLEMEN.—Public sentiment seeming to favor county uniformity of text-books, I have concluded to call a meeting of directors or delegates from each board of directors of the county during Institute week to take action upon this and other questions which may be of interest to the schools of our county. It is recommended that directors thoroughly discuss this subject at their meetings and make arrangements to be represented at the convention. County Institute will open on Tuesday, December 24th, and it is thought that Thursday, December 26th, following would be the most suitable for Directors' day.

Among the advantages claimed for uniformity of books in the county the following seem to be the most important:

Books could be procured at much lower rates than under the present system.

At present nearly every district has a series of books different from that of all the other districts, and a family's moving across the line of a borough or township necessitates the expense of a new outfit of books—a heavy burden. And this burden falls generally on that class who are least able to support it. This fact, and the high price of books, are, in a great measure, the cause of non-attendance and imperfect classification; for many families are unable to purchase the necessary books, hence their children stay at home or come with but half the number of books needed.

The following topics are, also, suggested for the consideration of the directors when assembled in convention:

Mode of selecting Teachers', Basis for grading Teachers' salaries, Improvement of School-grounds, Building and furnish School-houses, School Apparatus, Visiting Schools, Making out Annual Reports.

H. MEYER, Co. Supt.

Rebersburg, Pa., Oct. 19th, 1878.

MORROCCO.

Fearful Ravages of The Cholera—A Famine Impending.

Washington, October 31.—The United States Consul at Tangier transmitted a dispatch to the State Department giving an account of the fearful ravages of the cholera in the interior of Morrocco. The misery among the people is great. Business is almost completely paralyzed. Cholera is sweeping over the middle and Southern provinces. Hundreds are dying of starvation. To all these miseries add pox and malignant fevers and their horrors. Never before has Morrocco passed through such a fearful ordeal. All the leading Israelites and many Europeans have fled from Tangier panic-stricken, while, wild and uncertain rumors of ravages of the pestilence in the interior which are brought daily to Tangier by the refugees add to the general consternation. While immense number of persons are starving in the very streets of Tangier, and while merchants are selling all breadstuffs at cost, the authorities still persist in laying a tariff of ten per cent. on all provisions. Add to all these fearful visitations the further fact that neighboring countries have almost completely cut off Morrocco from communication with the outside world, and no gloomier picture can be imagined.

THE FEVER'S LAST STAGES.

Refugees Now Returning to Their Homes—Business Resumed.

New Orleans, October 30.—The Recorder of deaths receives a number of letters daily from all parts of the country, making inquiries as to persons alleged to have died during the epidemic. For the past two days the deaths from other causes have exceeded in number those recorded as having been caused by yellow fever. It is therefore probable the Board of Health at its regular meeting to-morrow will declare the epidemic at an end. The Howard officials are busy paying off nurses and issuing orders for transportation to those from Mobile who could not return home until a few days ago on account of the quarantine against them. The number of deaths to-day was 13; cases reported, 34, total deaths, 3,017, total cases, 73,036.

Refugees Returning In Large Numbers.

Memphis, October 30.—The weather has cleared off bright and cool. From six o'clock last night until noon to-day, undertakers report orders for eight interments of parties who died in and outside of the city limits. All incoming trains last night were crowded with returning absentees.

Chattanooga, October 30.—There were no deaths from yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours. There were five new cases, three colored.

Mobile, October 30.—The number of deaths from yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours was four; new cases nine.

Meriden, Miss., October 30.—There is no abatement of the yellow fever. Funds are badly needed for the relief of the sick and destitute. The Meriden Aid Association appeals for assistance.

AN ECCENTRIC FARMER.

He Allows His Crops to Rot While Waiting for Higher Prices.

Doylestown, Pa., October 25.—On Mr. Elias Black's farm, in New Britain township, about four miles above this place, are over 100 hay and grain stacks, the accumulation of sixteen harvests. Mr. Black's farm consists of 133 acres. It is carefully worked and as productive as any farm in Bucks county. Ever since 1862 the crops have been harvested and stacked up in the fields, and what has not been consumed on the farm stands as it was left at the close of each harvest season. In all that time not a ton of hay or a bushel of grain has been sold from the place. By actual count the stacks now number 103, and are in all stages of preservation, from the bright ones of this year's harvest down to the rotten and vermin-eaten ones of longer standing. A number of the latter, from exposure to the storm of many years, have rotted down to one-half their original size, and have luxuriant growths of weeds flourishing on their tops. Were they all in condition, the aggregate value of these stacks would not be less than $15,000 or $20,000, but at least one-half of them are worthless from the ravages of the weather and vermin.

The motive that actuated Mr. Black in thus stacking up the products of his farm is said to have been, originally, a desire to hold back for high prices. The breaking out of the war of the rebellion was the signal for a rapid rise in the prices of all farm products, and in 1862, Black stacked up his crops, in hopes of realizing extraordinary prices. Prices reached almost fabulous figures, but Black still held back his crops for higher prices. Many offers were made him, but all were declined, and the stacks went on accumulating. Prices since have steadily declined, but Black embittered by disappointment, continues his stacking-up mania.

Mr. Elias Black is assisted in his management of the farm by his brother John and sister Rebecca. They live entirely alone, making no visits and receiving no visitors. The brothers and sister own the farm in partnership. It was left to them by their father. Elias is the oldest, and rules the others in all things. He is practically master, they servants. They have entirely secluded themselves from society. They do not even attend divine worship.

A LAD TORN IN PIECES BY A VICIOUS MULE.

A special from Wilkesbarre says: Conrad Cramer, a boy of fifteen years, met his death yesterday, in a manner as horrible as it was singular. He had been employed in hauling coal dirt from a culm pile to the boiler house of the Hollenback shaft. The dirt was placed in a car which ran over a narrow track laid on the top of the coal culm, and to which a mule was attached. It was the habit of the boy to jump upon the mule's back, after dumping the load, and ride over the return trip. Yesterday the mule acted badly, and on several occasions attempted to throw his rider, but the lad clung to him, greatly to the amusement of a large gang of men who were employed in the vicinity, and who laughed heartily at what they termed the mule's "circus tricks." But their mirth was suddenly turned to mourning. The persistent efforts of the mule to throw his rider ended at last in success, and in falling off the boy's legs became entangled in the harness, when the mule began to kick furiously at the lad. Before assistance arrived, the animal fairly enraged, bounded forward, and, with the speed of the wind, ran off toward a piece of woods near by; the body of the poor lad, in the meantime, being dragged along over sharp stones, ragged boulders and innumerable ugly projections. The boy hung directly in front of the mule's forelegs, and when the animal stopped, which he did when he reached the woods he seized one of the boys arms in his teeth and literally tore it into fragments. He then attacked other portions of the bruised and bleeding body, and with a fiendish malignity tore open the breast, thigh and back, laying the bones bare in many places. Those who witnessed the flight of the mule hurried to the assistance of the boy as quickly as possible, but when they reached him life was extinct and the body mangled beyond recognition. The old miners, who had looked upon death in almost every form, turned their heads away involuntarily, sickened at the horrible sight before them.

Peterson's Magazine, the cheapest and best of the Lady's Books, is on our table for November. The principal steel engraving, 'For Mother's Fire,' is rarely beautiful. So, also, is the mammoth colored steel fashion plate. But, as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short, everything in "Peterson" is the best of its kind. For 1879 a monthly Supplement will be given, containing a Full sized Paper Pattern for a lady's, or child's dress, thus giving to every subscriber twelve such patterns, extra, during the year. These patterns alone will be worth the subscription price. Five original copy right novelties will also be given, besides a hundred shorter stories. Among the novelets will be one by that celebrated author, Frances Hodgson Burnett, and another by the author of 'Josiah Allen's Wife.' The price of this Lady's Book is but Two DOLLARS A YEAR, the postage prepaid by the publisher. To Clubs the prices are greatly reduced for 1879, viz.: two copies for $3.50, with a superb Mezzotint (24 inches by 20), "Christ Blessing Little Children," the finest and costliest ever offered, to the person getting up the club; or four copies for $6.50, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club. For $9.00 six copies will be sent, and an extra copy for getting up the club. Never were such terms offered before! Specimens of the Magazine are sent, gratis, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The president has appointed Thursday Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving day Let turkey gobblers make their last will and testament.

GOING TO THE HEART OF THE QUESTION.

The most timely and strongest article in Scribner's Monthly for October is that on Socialism, by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College. The subject is treated by the hand of a master, and his article deserves to be very widely read. He tells us at the outset that—

Socialism is the latest effort to deal with a problem which is as old as the human race, and which will last as long as the race. Human beings tend to multiply beyond the power of a limited area of land to support life, under a given stage of the arts, and a given standard of living. While the population is meagre in proportion to the amount of land at its disposal the struggle for existence is easy, the average status high, the population nearly all on the average and nearly all equal, the competition of man with man is lax, the penalties of individual error and vice are light and uncertain, and the rewards of painstaking exertion are not proportionate to those of less careful effort, there is little poverty and misery, and no "social problem." When the population is dense the struggle for self-preservation becomes severe, every advantage weighs heavily, the average status is low, but it is made up of wide extremes and great inequality of condition, the penalties of vice and error are heavy and certain, and the rewards of peculiar talent, skill and energy are very high. In this state of society there are great poverty and misery, and the social problem is presented;

It follows, then, that in an advancing society, in which population is becoming more and more dense, the virtues of industry and self-denial are becoming more and more influential, and that in the competition of life, poverty and misery are made the more direct and inevitable penalties of shiftlessness, laziness, extravagance, intemperance and imprudence. Poverty and misery will, therefore, exist in human society just so long as the industrial vices exist in human nature, and it is fixed in the order of nature, not by any decree of governments, congresses or academies, that the man of industry and self-denial shall possess great advantages over the man of idleness and improvidence, which shall increase as time goes on. The instrument of this advantage is capital. All this holds true, whatever doctrine of final causes one may adopt.

The means by which Socialism will attain its ends are thus tersely stated:

The means proposed are political. Universal suffrage is now virtually established throughout the civilized world. The Socialists propose, assuming that those who have not are more numerous than those who have, that the former shall use their political power to despoil the latter. This is social democracy. The Communists propose to destroy the State and all social institutions, and by the control of some committee to reconstruct society, after it has been resolved into its original elements, under such forms and regulations as they may consider suitable to create their ideal state of things. This is anarchy.

The social problem of the Socialists is thus searchingly analyzed, and it would be no easy matter to know how a subject could be more completely and forcibly reduced to its original elements than is Professor Sumner's subject in the following paragraphs:

Only two answers ever have been or can be given to the social problem. One is. If you have no loaf of bread, and you see another man enjoy one, go to work in the nearest and best way open to you, to produce one. The other is: If you have no loaf, another man has one, steal it, or at least half of it. Socialism and Communism are nothing but the latter answer in a more or less elaborate cloak of fine phrases. They find in their way history, religion and the State, and they falsify the first and propose to destroy the two others. They find that in a highly organized society sustaining a large population, the man who has nothing must begin by rendering services to him who has, for wages, and they propose to destroy the wages system, as if that would do anything but lead to the consumption of capital and the lowering of population through the death first of the poorest. They find the strongest obstacle of all in the marriage and the family, on behalf of which some of the strongest sentiments and passions of human nature are enlisted. To this they oppose either celibacy or promiscuity. The former is the suicide of the race, the latter would lead to over-population and universal misery. There would then be equality—the equality of swine—and no other equality is realizable in the material circumstances of man on earth.

The projects of the socialists are based on the dogmas that man is born free and good, when he is in fact born helpless and good or bad, as he works out his destiny; that the responsibility for vice and crime is on society, when in truth it is in the individual; that nature meets men at the outset with gratuitous bounty, which some appropriate to the exclusion of others, when in fact nature holds back everything, and surrenders only to force and labor; that man is born endowed with "natural rights," when in truth nothing can be affirmed universally of the state of man by nature save that he is born to struggle for his own preservation, with nothing but the family to help him, and nothing but liberty, or the security of using his own energies for his own welfare as a fair claim upon his fellow-men, that work is pleasant, or under some circumstances might be so, when in truth work is irksome, that men universally may be made, by some conventional agreement or sentimental impulse, to work for others to enjoy the product, or to save in order to give away, that they may be led universally to lay aside talents, health and other advantages, that we can increase consumption and lessen production, yet have more, that all have an equal right to the product of some, that talents are the result of chance, which intelligence ought to correct, when in truth talents are the reward, from generation to generation, of industry, temperance and prudence, that the passions need no control, and that self-denial is a vice. This is the socialistic creed, and from it it follows that a man has a "natural right" to whatever he needs that his wishes are the measure of his claims on his fellow-men, that if he is in distress, somebody is bound to get him out, that somebody ought to decide what work every one should do, regardless of aptitude, to distribute the products equally, regardless of merit, and to determine consumption, regardless of taste or preference. As this "some one" must be a pure despot, or in fact a god, all socialistic schemes annihilate liberty. Most of them are atheistic, and reject any other god than the master of society.

It has been well said that the socialists never get beyond the preamble of their measures. They reiterate and refine their general theories and elaborate their dogmas, but they never provide practical measures for realizing anything. This is the characteristic of the schools of philosophers who want a consistent, well rounded and simple system, under which to bring social and political institutions. The inevitable tendency of socialistic schemes therefore, is toward extremes, and toward a more and more reckless dogmatism in which the facts of life are more and more flagrantly contradicted. The socialists propose nothing practical but revolution and destruction, and declare that they will draw the programme of reconstruction when all is in ruins. It is in the United States alone that, with loss philosophy, they turn away from schemes for making everybody happy, to put in action practical measures which, so far as they go, will alter the distribution of property—usury laws, paper money, protective tariffs, violent interruptions of industry, stay laws and property laws, subsidies and special legislation. The abuses committed by the capitalist and those committed by the non-capitalist intertwine and support each other, springing from the same principle.

Socialism, as a movement, does not move by discussion. Its programme is violence. Its tone is: No argument; let us have our way, or beware! Modern violence consists largely in voting, and when this kind is available and sufficient, the social democracy asks no more. It is not available, the proposition is plain and loud to use weapons and the torch. If, however, voting is not to be controlled, in the long run, by intelligence, reason, argument and discussion, then the civilized world has been building for a century upon faith in certain doctrines which are about to give way and to expose society to a terrible convulsion. All our inherited institutions of civil liberty face toward the executive, as if from that organ alone danger could come. The power has now been transferred to popular majorities, under the assumption that they would never abuse it to enrich themselves at the expense of producers, as monarchs and aristocracies have done. The new task is to devise institutions which shall protect civil liberty against popular majorities since it appears that this assumption is not beyond question. That task lies next before us in the development of the art of government, and it appears that the great civilized nations will have to execute it before the end of this century, if they do not intend to give up all that has been won in five thousand years of history.

For the Reporter.

Who is Right?

John Wesley once had some trouble in regard to the different sects and their future condition. One night in a dream he was transported to the gates of Hell. Here he asked the following questions, viz: Are there any Catholics here? Yes, was the prompt reply. Any Presbyterians? Yes. Any Congregationalists? Yes. Any Methodists? Yes, to the indignation of the pious Wesley. In the mystic ways of dreams and by a sudden transition, he stood at the gates of Heaven, and improving his opportunity, he again inquired: Are there any Roman Catholics here? No, was the immediate reply. Any Presbyterians? No. Any Congregationalists? No. Any Methodists, (by way of a clincher)? No. Well then, asked Wesley, lost in wonder, Who are they inside? CHRISTIANS! was the jubilant answer. Thank God, through Jesus Christ we are all brothers. *Who is right*, has been the question of centuries. There are so many parties and sects, that to attempt a solution of this question, may seem like presumption and vanity; yet the writer purposes to do this—of his success in his undertaking, the reader shall judge. The writer flatters himself too, that all evangelical Christians can hear him with comfort and satisfaction.

THE CHARACTERISTICS of *true* Christians.

I. They regard the Lord Jesus Christ as the great Teacher come from God to instruct an ignorant and lost world, as the Sovereign of the universe and the Redeemer of sinful and lost men. The principal obstacles He had to overcome were idolatry and infidelity. True Christians value Christ and his Church above every body and every thing else. *I say the truth, believe me.*—John, 8: 46., is the centre to which all their thoughts and feelings gravitate. Their motto is: NONE BUT CHRIST, NONE BUT CHRIST—JESUS ONLY, JESUS ONLY.

II. They are orthodox. In the name of Jesus Christ they can say: Which of you convinceth me of sin? He that is of God heareth God's words. They are sound in the faith. Titus, 1. 13.—Sound in theoretic faith—not merely in the symbols of the church, but especially in the truths of our holy christianity, with respect to doctrines, charges and duties—sound in practical, saving faith. This receives Christ as an only and all sufficient Savior. It includes an entire surrender to Christ. It implies a willingness to learn of Christ. Christ gave the challenge: Who convinceth me of sin. Christians throw the gauntlet in his name and can not be convicted of error, falsehood, or sin.

III. They are often charged with heresy and schism. The Jews said unto Christ, John, 8: 48: Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan and hast a devil. They had before called him a Galilean, a mean man, now they call him a Samaritan, a bad man, a devil, a demon, a melancholy man, a man whose brain was clouded, a madman, a man whose brain was heated, who could no more be believed than the extravagant rambles of a man in delirium. The idea is well presented in the words heretic and schismatic. No follower of Christ need, therefore, think it strange, if he is called an enthusiast or fanatic, or even a heretic.

IV. They confess the truth meekly yet conclusively. Jesus answered the Jews and said: I have not a devil, John, 8: 49. But I honor my Father, and ye do dishonor me. The true Christian imitates his Master.

V. They seek the glory of God in all things. Jesus says: I seek not mine own glory, but I honor my Father, John, 8: 49, 50. The great question with the Christian is: Will it please God? His motto is: What soever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus. There is one that judgeth—will punish obstinacy and iniquity. Proselyting don't honor God, Christ, nor his Church. You may make proselytes for Christ, none else. The corrupt Proselytism that prevails in many localities is as great a sin as lewdness or slander. It is a bad spirit; it is the spirit of the devil. Will, can it honor God?

VI. They shall have support and comfort in life and death. Jesus says, John 8. 51, Verily, verily, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. Again, 6. 47, He saith, Verily, verily, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life—hath everlasting life—hath it by faith, hath it in hope, in prospect, hath here a foretaste of it and shall have the full fruition of it In Heaven above.

VII. They are often sneered and jeered at, flouted and scouted by the enemies of the cross. The Jews said to Jesus, Now we know that thou hast a devil, Abraham is dead, and the prophets; and thou sayest, If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste death. Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? And the prophets are dead; whom makest thou thyself? John, 8. 52, 53. The ungodly are ever and anon fleering and flouting the followers of Christ. A true Christian will be mocked and scoffed at. This is neither a new, nor strange thing.

VIII. They have a scriptural knowledge of God. John, 8. 54, 55: Jesus answered the Jews and said, If I honor myself my honor is nothing; it is my Father that honoreth me, of whom ye say, that he is your God, yet ye have not known him, but I know him. And if I should say, I know him not, I shall be a liar like unto you; but I know him, and keep his saying. So a true Christian knows God as to substance, essence, nature and will—and he obtains his knowledge from the Divine Word.

IX. They run two things together, viz: Faith and works. I know him and keep his saying, says Jesus, John, 8. 55. Faith and works are not united in justification, but they are in sanctification. Here they are as inseparably connected as body and spirit, light and the sun, fire and heat. Obedience is the fruit of faith. Faith is the parent and principle of obedience. And hence Christians run both together as parallels in their religious life.

X. They hold no new fangled doctrines. They have no propensity for the introduction of novelties into the Church. Christ said to the Jews, John, 8. 56, Abraham saw my day and was glad, [—by faith]. Not the doctrines of Baptismal regeneration of the Corporeal presence, of instantaneous sanctification, of the possibility of Christ's falling into sin, or that the first Adam had no moral character before he fell, but the incarnation, atonement, justification by faith, resurrection, judgement and eternal life, were the doctrines that gladened Abraham's heart. *True Christians* are satisfied with the Church's evangelical system, (Body of Divinity,) her spiritual worship, revival spirit, open Bible, universal priesthood, freedom of conscience, etc., and do not believe in innovations of any kind, whatever.

XI. They are reflected upon as the most foolish people in the world. The Jews said to Jesus, John, 8. 57, Thou art not yet 50 years old and hast thou seen Abraham? Abraham lived 1000 years ago—and thou art no old man yet. We are thy seniors by a great deal and we have not seen Abraham. What foolishness! The reproaches that fell upon Christ may fall upon any of his followers, and often do.

XII. They confess and commend the Eternal Godhead of Jesus Christ, who said, Before Abraham was I AM. John, 8. 58. Christ as God was before Abraham, I AM is the name of God. As Mediator Christ was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. Christ was made to Adam, Abel, Enoch, Noah, Shem, and all the Patriarchs, etc., wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption. His doctrine and religion are, therefore, neither a fable nor a novelty, and evangelical Christians may safely profess and commend it to all.

XIII. The enemies of true Christians often make furious attempts upon their lives. The Jews took up stones to cast at Jesus, John, 8. 59. Persecution has been the lot of a multitude of the saints, e. g., John Huss was burnt, July 6th, 1415. So was Polycarp, and many others; but I dare not multiply names.

XIV. God manifestly delivers and protects his saints. John, 8. 59. Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by. There are many illustrations of this kind. All the Christians that were in Jerusalem when it was destroyed by Titus were saved. Luther had so many enemies and yet died in peace at last. St. John, after desperate attempts to destroy his life, died a natural death.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Now in conclusion, Who is right? For an answer, read John 8. 45-59. He who has the properties presented in this communication, is a Christian, call him what you you please, Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, or what not. Are you right, reader? Strive to make proselytes for Christ rather than a particular sect, or party.

"Let names and sects and parties fall,
And Jesus Christ be all in all."

J. T.

Oil City, October 27.—Four hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the magazine at Petrolia this evening, instantly killing the owner of the magazine, S. O. Gotham and John Fowler, and dangerously wounding Harry French. Gotham was picked up dead without a mark on his body, while Fowler was blown into atoms, only one finger being found, and that two hundred yards from the scene.

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SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 2 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 a m
"	Montandon	4 57 a m
"	Williamsport	7 35 a m
"	Lock Haven	8 40 a m
"	Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	8 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	1 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Montandon	1 03 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 35 p m
"	" Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	20 p m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	" Montandon	6 15 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 25 A M
"	" Montandon	8 08 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 04 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	" Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 50 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	3 15 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 15 p m
"	" Williamsport	5 50 p m
"	" Montandon	7 15 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	10 15 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FASTLINE leaves	Williamsport	12 55 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	arr at Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West Niagara Ex. West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R R trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Ex. West and Erie Ex. West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N C R W trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B E R R trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S RR, at Corry with O C & A V