THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

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The change in the Philadelphia Press, of which we made mention last week, will not take place—the thing has fallen through, it is reported through the interference of Geo. W. Childs of the Ledger who did not wish to see the Press turn against his friend Grant, under such an editor as McClure, who would have made it a stinging thing for Ulysses. Childs has helped Forney out of his pecuniary embarrassment, and thereby prevented the sale. McClure, it is said will start a new paper, and is backed with $100,000.

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"When are the beneficial changes and good times which Democratic victories were to inaugurate, to appear?"—Such is the sharp and knotty question put by the Clinton Republican. We answer, just as soon as the democrats succeed in brushing out of the way the remaining radical rubbish—the Senate and Grant.

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Radical papers are busying themselves much about the election of a democratic U. S. Senator. Never mind, the democrats will attend to that matter soon.

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"The Centre Reporter hoists the name of Hon. A. G. Curtin for Centennial President."

The above paragraph we find going the rounds of our our exchanges. We only have to say that the Reporter "haint doing no such thing."

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A Republican paper says there has been another dam disaster in Massachussetts, but this time you must put an "n" on it. So says the Columbian, and it is correct, if it means from a radical standpoint, time Nov. 3.

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There is a fierce opposition to Mr. Wallace, as a candidate for U. S. Senator. We do not think the attacks upon him will be very telling, as we see they are discountenanced by nearly the entire democratic press of the state. Mr. Wallace is the strongest in the field for the Senatorship, hence this fierce onslaught upon him. The democracy of this state entrusted the leadership of the party into his hands in its dark days, and he led on the column gallantly and without signs of faltering. His ability and honesty have ever been acknowledged, and it is now too late to injure him, his services and true devotion to the party are too well known. If elected, he will be a credit to our party and true to the best interests of his state and the country. Be it Wallace, Buckalew or Black, we shall feel satisfied, but if past services constitute a "claim," Mr. Wallace should stand first on that score, besides he is even in ability with any of the others whose names are mentioned in connection with the U. S. senatorship.

The New Constitution.

While the new Constitution may not have prevented all the abuses that corrupt politicians played upon the people—and no Constitution that can be written will do that—yet by this time we are confident no man in this state regrets that he voted in favor of that instrument, while the majority of those who voted "No" are now satisfied that they were mistaken and are ready to acknowledge its good effects. The Bill Manns, Camerons and Josephs, and their followers, are the only ones among the opponents of the new Constitution who would again vote against it because in a large measure it put an end to their intrigues and plunderings. Under its wholesome provisions Mann and Josephs are left out in the cold, because they no more have the same facilities to stuff ballot-boxes and colonize voters. Under the new Constitution the borers and lobbyists who infested Harrisburg and corrupted the halls of legislation, are found there no more, and Harrisburg is clear of them and the people breathe easier.

Thus, and in many other respects do we see the good effects that have already been produced. It has reached the big state rascals as well as the dirty little county operators, who hung to the skirts of men like Sam Josephs and did their bidding. We can see the good effects of the new Constitution in our own county—we will have better men in place while the corrupt who through bargain and sale gained positions in opposition to the will of the honest masses, now find they cannot play their game as successfully and see a back seat in prospect for them, and that honest and more capable men will be elected to places of trust.

It was at once noticeable that all ringsters and roosters were opposed to the new Constitution, and it was readily discernable that they felt alarmed. It is now evident that their alarm was well-founded—it leaves these characters, pretty much all of them, out in the cold. They succeeded in misleading some voters by misrepresenting certain sections of the new Constitution, but these now see they were deceived and know what base motives actuated their deceivers.

Let the people now see to it, that those rascals who may still attempt to play their old game in defiance of the safeguards that have been erected, are made to stand at a respectable distance. There are still some evils which the new instrument could not reach, but which, nevertheless it is in the power the honest people to put down in their primary elections and at the ballot-box.

The great Italian patriot, Garibaldi, is not at all a present-taker like grant, although he is poor and therefore acceptance of sums offered would be excusable. Grant is rich, and got rich by present taking, and is willing to get richer in the same way. The following from the Press, a Grant organ, would be a good text for that sheet on Grant's present taking. It says:

Garibaldi, who has repeatedly been elected a member of the lower chamber of the Italian Parliament, but has not taken his seat, was re-elected by more than one constituency the other day. In Italy members of the Senate as well as of the Chamber of Deputies receive neither salary nor any other remuneration, consequently Garibaldi has not profited by the favor of his admirers. It has been reported that he is reduced to actual poverty in his little island of Caprera, and persistently refuses all offers, on the part of the King of Italy, to better his condition either by a liberal annuity from the Royal income or by a grant from the Parliament. Fortunately, at this crisis, the muncipality of Naples have intimated the intention of presenting him with a life annuity of $6,000, and it is expected that he will accept this grant. It would be a reproach to Italy if the man who did so much to obtain her independence were to suffer from poverty or ingratitude. At present Garibaldi is almost entirely dependent on Mr. Alexander Ross, a liberal and generous American gentleman, for pecuniary support.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The most important case tried at our late Court was that of Adam Heeter. A. L. Guss, and Dr. J. F. Thompson vs. Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N. Glasgow, his wife. The action was a scire facias, on a mortgage executed by defendants, for the purpose of mortgaging the wife's separate real estate as security for the indebtedness of her husband to said plaintiffs. The evidence showed that plaintiffs had been accommodation endorsers on several promissory notes of Samuel L. Glasgow, amounting to $2,000. That some time previous to June, 1872. Mr. Glasgow called on one of the plaintiffs with a view of getting them to endorse more notes for him, which they declined to do. As an inducement for them to comply with his request, he proposed that if they would endorse his notes for $1,500, his wife would join him in executing a mortgage upon her separate real estate, as security for the notes previously endorsed by them, and also for the notes which he then sought to have them endorse. This proposition was accepted by plaintiffs, and a mortgage was executed by defendants, whereby the wife's separate real estate was mortgaged as security for any liability then incurred or that might thereafter be incurred on the part of plaintiffs, by reason of their said endorsements. Mr. Glasgow did not defend in the action as against himself. His wife, however, defended and alleged that the mortgage did not bind her for two reasons. First, because there had been a fraudulent alteration of the mortgage by her husband, after the execution thereof; second, because the mortgage had not been legally acknowledged by her before the Justice of the Peace, who took the acknowledgement.

As the Court withdrew the case from the jury for the reason set forth in the second ground of defence, it is not necessary that any special reference should be made to any other branch of the case.—The ruling principle in the case was the illegality of the wife's acknowledgment, as taken before the Justice. Mr. Glasgow and his wife went before P. H. Bence, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, residing in Three Springs for the purpose of having said mortgage duly acknowledged. The Justice asked Mrs. Glasgow whether she knew the nature of the instrument she was about to execute—stating to her that if she did not understand it, it was his duty to explain it to her. She replied that she had read the mortgage, and understood it. The Justice then made inquiry of her as to whether she executed the mortgage of her own free will and accord, and without any coercion or compulsion on the part of her husband, and she replied that she did. The mortgage was then signed by Mrs. Glasgow and her husband and duly witnessed. His Honor Judge Dean held that this was not a substantial compliance with the provisions of the 2d Section of the act of 1770, which requires the officer before whom the acknowledgement is taken to "*read or otherwise make known to the said wife the full contents of such deed or conveyance.*" The Justice in this case did not read or otherwise make known to the wife the contents of the mortgage, because she informed him that she had read it herself, and understood it. The Court held that even if Mrs. Glasgow did inform the Justice that she had read the deed and understood the contents of it, she would not be estopped from proving the falsity of her declaration to the Justice; and also that the Act requiring the officer before whom the acknowledgement is taken to read or otherwise make known to the wife the full contents of the deed, *must be strictly complied with.* Under this instruction of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict against the husband for $3,914,32, and as to the wife they found for the defendant. This is indeed one of the most important decisions rendered in our Court for many years. Acknowledgment of deeds by a wife have almost invariably been taken by our Justices, without the Justice either reading, or explaining to the wife, the contents of the deed. These officers have heretofore generally contented themselves with an examination of the wife, separate and apart from the husband, and the assurance by her that she understands the deed, and has executed it without any coercion or compulsion of her husband. This the Court holds is not sufficient; but that the Justice must actually "read or otherwise make known to the wife" the contents of the deed. The counsel in the case were Messrs. R. M. Speer R. B. Petrikin and W. H. Woods for plaintiffs and Messrs. John Scott and S. T. Brown for defendants. We learn that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, by the plaintiffs, where the correctness of the ruling of the lower Court will be adjudicated upon.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

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It is reported that John D. White, Republican Congressman-elect from the Ninth Kentucky District, shot and killed Harrison Cockerill, his Democratic opponent in the late election, in Estill County, on Tuesday, 1st.

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A fire at Karns City, in the Pennsylvania Oil District, 2nd, destroyed about two-thirds of the town. Loss, $100,000.

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In Scotland people are fined for jumping on moving railroads trains.

LIFE AND DOCTRINES OF CONFUCIUS.

From a lecture delivered in Philadelphia recently by Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese Madarin:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Before I have the distinguished honor of presenting to your wise concideration one of the most important subjects which can be brought to the attention of mankind, allow me, in the name of my nation, to thank the Americans for the interest they have taken in my country, and the good they have done for my people. The English and French have come to us for purely selfish motives; the Americans have sent us missionaries and brought us useful information of the outside world. The lecturer, after asking pardon in advance for any mistakes in pronunciation or grammar which he might make, and promising to be equally lenient with American speakers whom he might hear in China, entered upon the subject of his lecture. Confucius, he said, is believed by the lower classes of China to have been a supreme being, but among the scholars he is believed to have been a wise and good man. He was supposed to have been born of a virgin, and at his birth messengers from Heaven presided. At six years of age he was distinguished for his intellect, veneration for the aged, and regard for propriety. At the age of fourteen he was appointed to a high position by the Emperor, but when he grew to manhood and observed with sorrow the low condition of the people and the corruption which existed in the government, he retired from his high position and denied himself all the pleasures and honors of this world in order that he might be able to labor for the good of mankind. He did not carry his religon out among all classes of people; he believed that the low coolies could not understand the principles he wished to inculcate in his teachings; he therefore preached to the intellectual and cultured classes, and at his death 500 Mandarins were his followers.

Confucius taught five cardinal principles—gravity, propriety, sincerity, virtue, and fillial piety. In gravity were included sobriety, and a thousand other points of good behavior necessary to win the respect of others. It was a favorite saying of Confucius that a man should never wear a young but an old face. Levity was the sign of a shallow mind. So the Chinese, even in their amusements and happiest moments, are grave and sober.

Of propriety, he said its effect was to keep every man from going beyond his station, either above or below it. According to this teaching, boys in China were never allowed to romp about the streets, but were taught how to conduct themselves. Take a well-dressed boy of ten years on the street there, and he would be found to be modest, respectful to strangers, and manly. Youth of opposite sexes were not allowed to associate together. The girls were kept at home. Outsiders called this a barbarous custom. It might be, but he should not like to exchange it for the civilization which allowed women to be insulted while walking alone on the streets, or which sent them to earn their own living in manufactories where they were in danger of being burned to death or torn to pieces by the machinery. In China, a girl's brothers or father were supposed to support her.

We teach the children, said the speaker, how to live. In this country you seem only to teach then how to die. The sexes are not allowed to intermingle. This would, no doubt, seem hard to Young Americans. We respect the aged. When a man much older than myself comes towards me I do not stare him in the face. I respectfully step aside and allow him to pass by. Old men are not allowed to wait on young men. The public supports the aged wherever it finds them. It is supposed that we are prejudiced against foreigners. Confucius tells us to open our gates, and if we close them, it is because foreigners continually disregard the great law of propriety. In regard to sincerity the speaker said the law desired that every man should be honest, truthful, and sincere in all things. In this country it was said, "If a man has money he has friends." In China it could be said, "If a man has friends he has money." The manner of pledging friendship was next described, and the lecturer said that friends in China were generally more self-sarificing than husband and wife. The cardinal principle of virtue was divided into five heads—hospitality, modesty, meekness, economy, and industry. The potency of these teachings explained in detail, after which he passed to the last cardinal principle—filial piety, He said there was no nation in the world where filial piety was so perfectly observed as in China. The speaker had seen a son fifty years of age return from his office, and kneeling before his aged mother ask if there was anything in his power to supply which she desired, and this was in a "heathen country."

He closed by declaring that the whole of the religion of Confucius was summed up in his Golden Rule, spoken more than 2,300 years ago: "Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you." The results of the Confucian system he was willing to compare with the Christian, He did not desire to urge his system upon Christians, but he wished Americans to understand its beauties and realize its excellent effects on a people.

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Among the unnecessary and absolutely useless offices created by the Radicals merely for the sake of paying somebody a large salary, is that of "Resident Clerk" of the House at Harrisburg. If the other clerks of the House have any fitness, this "resident" genius is as completely useless as an almanac to a horse, They pay him two or three thouasnd dollars annual salary and his duties are mainly to organize or clerk for rings, sell the votes of members, black mail and rooster around generaly. It is hoped the Democratic majority in the House will abolish the office. Legislation having been so materially diminished by the new Constituteon, the remaining force of clerks will be more than amply sufficient to do all the proper business.

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Galveston, Nov. 23.—A special from Houston says, in the District Court the suit of Bergman vs. the Central Railroad for damages for the loss of an arm was decided, the jury awarding Bergman $10,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the company's attorney, but it was not granted. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

On the first of January next there will be twenty-one Democratic governors in the thirty-seven States. Had Pennsylvania chosen a governor this year he would have added the twenty-second. But one year is not long to wait.

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People are suffering from the ague in Bald Eagle twp, Clinton county.

THE MENNONITES IN KANSAS.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE DISCIPLES OF SIMON MENNO.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 5.—We have Mennonites among us in all their native simplicity. About two thousand of them have arrived here, and have been quartered in a large structure known as the "King bridge works," awaiting the selection of their lands and the construction of their buildings in the southwest. Their stay here has afforded an admirable opportunity to ascertain and study their peculiar doctrines, habits, and tastes, which your correspondent has improved by spending considerable time among them, and conversing frequently and at length with their ministers and other leading men.

The Mennonite system of religion was founded, you know, by one Simon Menno, in the sixteenth century, at the village of Wittmarsum, in the Netherlands, Its original ideas, as distinguished from other similar religious systems, was opposition to infant baptism and the taking of oaths, to which has since been added opposition to the bearing of arms. Mennonism, as it now stands, is a mixture of the doctrines of the Quakers, the Lutherans, and the Baptists. It does not take very strong hold of abstract theological speculations, but mainly relates to moral laws and duties. As one of their ministers remarked to me here the other day, "It is a religion for every day in the week:" and its principles and precepts are practiced and enforcerd at every turn and in every relation of daily life. Hence the singular asceticism of the sect, which is carried to an extreme surpassing even that of the most devout and introspective Roman Catholics. All their disputes are adjusted by a minister; all their pleasures have the flavor of prayer about them; and their constant aim seems to be to conform as nearly as possible in all things to the life which Jesus is supposed to have lived and taught. When a Mennonite is stoned on one cheek, he literally turns to the smiter the other also; and the man who lies, cheats, or "fools a girl" is usually expelled from the Church and the community. They take no part or interest in politics, and rarely fellowship in a religious way with other sects. Most of them have a common school education, and their ministers are frequently men of more than average attainments; but as a people, they read very little, and consequently wrangle very little either among themselves or with unregenerate outsiders. The Cerulean blue of Tundall's perplexing rhetoric does not reach them; they probably never heard of Ben Butler; and they enjoy the enviable distinction of being the only class of civilized people in this country who have not caught a single sniff of that foul blast from Brooklyn.

The Mennonites went over into Russia from Holland and Germany about a hundred years ago, and found a quiet retreat there near the borders of the Black Sea, a charter being granted them by the Russian Government forever exempting them from military duty, and otherwise securing them in the perpetual enjoyment of their distinctive religious, doctrines, and practices. There the principal body of them has since been located, although there have been and are yet numbers of them in other parts of Europe and this country. Constant accessions were made to the Church in Russia, and their industrious and economical habits soon raised them from poverty to comparative affluence. As they grew strong in numbers and wealth, they began to attract the special attention of the Russian native population, and their exemption from many of the ordinary duties of citizens commenced to be murmured about in Russian politics. At length, about a year ago, that part of their charter granting them immunity from military service was annuled, and they were informed that they could either submit to the change or take themselves out of the country within the ensuing five years. They chose the latter alternative, and the colonies coming to America this season are the advance-guard of about forty thousand who will seek a new asylum in our Western States and Territories as fast as they can arrange for the removal. Their property in Russia is sold and transfered as rapidly as possible—not to whoever will buy, but to Mennonites who are too old or infirm to do military duty, or to grapple with the toil and privation of the American "departure."

The number already arrived here and yet to come this year embraces about a thousand families who bring about $5,000.000 in money. They are all farmers and expect to engage in grain and stock raising, but every man among them is master of some mechanical trade, that being a requirement in their organization. They build their own houses, make their own farming implements, and manufacture their own clothing. They have stores of their own, too and in every way manage, as far as practical, to do all their business of a general character inside of their community. While staying here in Topeka they have bought quite extensively of household goods and of horses, cattle, wagons, and other things necessary to the prompt commencement of operations in their new homes. They have probably spent here in two weeks for such articles fully $100,000. They buy carefully and sparingly, and display good judgement in making their selections. Their favorite purchase in the household line are wash-boards and cooking-stoves, two things that they have heretofore had no experience with, and which seem to strike them as being of special utility. But the sewing-machine is a snare to them, and they see no use for smoothing irons when clothes can be easily "pounded out" with a stick or board. They buy no dry goods, and but few groceries, being violently plain both in their apparel and their vituals. The men are strong and robust, and the women fresh, active and tidy. Their dress is of a monotonous sameness, and not specially noticeable for elegance. The men wear coarse cassimere trowsers, loose cotton blouses or jackets, small black caps and low leather shoes. The women wear short cotton frocks, with sleeves coming only to the elbow, leather slippers, and handkerchief turbans. I have not seen a pair of stockings on man or woman, and there is not a ribbon o a piece of lace or jewelry in the whole colony.

The communal feature of the Mennonite Society are merely of a neighborly and religious nature, resting upon the voluntary consent of the members, and having no similarity to the French experiments in this line, They own everything in severalty each family is an independent unit and nothing is exacted in the way o tithes or stipulated levies. Th church and the schools are maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and the position occupied by the "head men," who hold their places by common consent, is that of counsellors and arbitrators merely, and they have no authority save such as they exercise through their superior judgment and by reason of the general confidence with which they are regarded by the community. These "head men" are usualy the ministers and the schoolteachers of the society, who dress and live as plainly and frugally as the poorest of the people, and often maintain themselves and families by labor in the fields or shops. A drone or shirk is the Mennonite's pet aversion, and personal industry is enforced and practised as a cardinal tenet of his religious faith.

The tract of land purchased by these people in Kansas embraces 150-000 acres, and lies in the counties of Harvey, Marion, Reno, and Sedgwick, contiguous to the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, from which the purchase was made. The lands are among the best in the State for agricultural purposes, resembling in many respects the lands they left behind them in Russia, although exceeding them of course in general fertility and adaptability to cultivation. The lands cost them from $3 to $5 per acre, and were almost exclusively paid for in cash. They are now constructing a large framed building in their chesen location, sufficiently capacious to furnish shelter for the whole colony during the winter. With the opening of spring they expect to have a house built for each family, and the lands allotted and laid off in seperate farms, and the building now erected will then be used for a church and school-house.

A WIFE MURDER WEST.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 30.—At Cloverdale, Putman county, Ind., yesterday, Thomos Martin became offended at something said by his wife and gave her three minutes to retract. At the end of that time he shot her with a pistol, the ball taking effect in her head and killing her instantly. The poor woman had her babe in her arms when shot, and fell with it clasped to her breast. A man named Stanton was in the house, and interfered to save the woman, when Martin shot him in the shoulder, probably fatally. Martin has been trying to get rid of his wife, and had offered her five hundred dollars to consent to a divorce, as he wished to marry another woman. It is not believed he made any charge of infidelity against her. After the shooting he assumed the insane dodge. There is great excitement in Cloverdale, and there is a strong probability that the murderer will be lynched to-night.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 15.—Advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the insurrection is on the decline. Gen. Mitre, with 4,000 men, is retreating sorthwards, and sixteen or eighteen thousand Government troops are in active pursuit.

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Baltimore, November 20.—The Rev. Father Francis X. Jacquemet, a priest of the Roman Catholic church, has sent his resignation to Archbishop Bayley, announcing his abandonment of the Catholic faith and his return into the church(the Presbyterian) in which he says he was born and raised. Father Jacquemet has been attending the young men's prayer meeting at Dr. Leyburn's church during the present week, and on Wednesday night announced his conversion to Protestantism. He is a native of Geneva, Switzerland, and was ordained priest in this country in 1864.

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Philadelphia dispatches say the failure of the sale of Forney's Press to Col. McClure was the result of a brisk cable correspondence between Forney and a number of Republican politicians of that city, the latter proffering liberal financial support if the paper continued as a regular party organ, The question involved was purely political, and the funds raised to purchase the Press will now be devoted to the purchase of the Illustrated Age, and making it an Independent daily, the first number of which will appear January 1st.

DEATH OF MAYOR HAVEMYER.

New York, November 30.—Mayor Havemyer died suddenly in his office at 12 15 P. M. to-day. Mayor Havemyer arrived at his office at noon, having walked down from his residence. As he passed in he was greeted by a number of persons, who state he never appeared in better health. He walked into his office, removed his coat, and sat down before his desk. He was observed to gasp, as if troubled with wind colic, but commenced to open his letters. Suddenly he fell forward and the doorkeeper summoned help. Alderman Morris and chief clerk Wensell immediately raised up the prostrate form but his breath had gone forever. Physicians were summoned but arrived after death. The cause was apoplexy.

LAWLESSNESS-THREE NEGRO INCENDIARIES LYNCHED.

Louisville, December 4.—A special dispatch to the Courier-Journal says that three negroes were taken from the jail at Morgansfield on Tuesday night by a band of masked men and hanged to a tree near the town. Uniontown, in the same county, was visited by a destructive conflagration some weeks since, and these negroes had been arrested, charged with having caused the fire. They subsequently confessed their crime, giving as an excuse that the proprietor of the distilery in which the fire was started had turned the mother of one of the negroes out of the house in which she was living. The "regulators" were mounted, and it is thought that they came from Uniontown.

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St. Paul, November 9.—Heavy prairie fires are reported along the line of the Southern Minnesota railroad, and fears are entertained of disastrous results.

"THE OPEN DOOR."

A SERMON BY W. R. ALGER.

Mr. Alger's sermon was as follows, the text being the eighth verse of the third chapter of the Apocalypse.

The Sermon.

"I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." The theme suggested by these words from the Apocalypse is the impossibility of a monopolization of the gifts of God. The things of man's production are the constant prey of cliques and factions who seize them for the express purpose of withholding them from producing those general benefits they were meant to accomplish. One of the oldest examples of monopoly is that of Joseph in Egypt while he was ruler of that land. During the seven years of plenty he stored away great quantities of provisions, and when the seven years of famine came he sold them unto the people, receiving their money, their cattle, their persons and land, until Pharaoh became sole owner of the whole of Egypt and the people in it as well. In Athens speculators often abused their privileges to buy up some necessary article, until a law was passed that no citizen should purchase of certain articles more than a specified quantity. In Spain and France monopoly ran riot, with fearful results. Queen Elizabeth granted to one individual the exclusive right to import, export, and sell alum to her subjects. Sir Walter Raleigh enjoyed a monopoly of the tobacco trade from her. Not only were material things thus bartered away, but the matters beyond form were put under exclusive control in Roman Catholic countries. For a long time the Jesuites had the exclusive right to the education of the people, and they never gave up that power without dispute and struggle, while the people, rushing from one extreme to another, have banished them from the places they have formerly infested. The wrong of monopoly is three-fold. It increases the cost, destroys the quality, and limits the distribution of the products with which it deals. The true desiterata are to lower the cost, raise the quantity, and universalize the supply of everything that man needs. Let there be a monopoly of carpets or hats, and at once all the evils I mentioned would follow in respect to these two articles, and reflect on all other products; but if all are thrown open to competition they will be more durable more moderate in price, as well as more extensively put before the public. Just as there is found a class who would make a barter and hold to themselves the truths of religion, who would conjure up old dead and dying scraps of theological truth, no more nourishing than dried bones, and thrust those dusty dogmas each Sunday into the throats of their people, when men thirst and die for the fresh grass of reality, lit with the sparkle of the spirit. This contracted spirit of favoritism appears nowhere with greater impropriety than in religion, since God is that power and spirit to which every person stands on equal relation. Throughout the world there is visible this bad tendency to monopolize power and privileges of every sort, and when we turn away from this exclusiveness to the relations of man to the divine government we are confronted by a wholly different order of things. We step into the very aroma of freedom and universality. His favors are flung forth to all without favor. It was his veritable impulse which made the ancient prophet stand upon the mountain and cry: "Ho! every one that thirsteth let him drink of the water of life freely, and to him that hath no money let him come." Everything that men claim as peculiar to themselves is worthless when compared with the gifts that God puts before all mankind. This truth is wholesome, comforting, and inspiring, and used to be enforced. The truth that however much man may monopolize the artificial product, there is no monopoly of the great original boons of God. Let us illustrate this great truth. I take, too, a special pleasure in presenting this subject to you, because it is so well calculated to fulfil the end which the Sunday services ought to fulfil—to cheer the heart, expand the mind, and inspire the soul of the worshipper to luminous and disinterested deeds, instead of depressing him with low and selfish views. First, then, there is set before us the open door of material nature—the air, light, water, earth, the fimament. How fortunate it is that these are unprisonable, free to us all, and a great fortune it is that we do not have to count our breaths or our glimpses of the starry heavens, or our draughts of nature's inspiration. It is the good God himself so lavish of his gifts, and he himself comes near to us in every pulse-beat so nigh that we may see and recognize him. God is everywhere or nowhere. He either gives us all we have or nothing. God is very subtle, uncagable essence of omnipresence. Undoubtedly there are plenty of men who would monopolize the air if they could, and dole it out to their fellow-men at exorbiant prices. God be thanked that he put it out of their power. The earth yields its productiveness to none in special terms, to the rich and poor alike the seasons come around, and all that is sublimest in the creation is without charge perpetually exhibited to every spectator. Besides the broad door of material nature God has set the door of humanity open before us, leaving us free entrance to roam through every province in the domain of human nature. The entire element and condition of humanity are virtually given in every man. The mental rudiments of any great genius lie in the bosom of the lowliest of us. The mighty ranges of the imagination, the spotless voice of reason, the sweet hopes of affection, all are waiting for us through the open door of our common nature, with no passport save the effort of grasping them. By the exercise of these powers and our own efforts we can enter into fellowship with the greatest of every age. In this wonderous world we can climb the highest reaches of philosophy, descend the mines of affection, examine province after province until all have been explored, and the geography of the soul may be as clearly laid down and mapped as the geography of the globe, or one may refuse to go living in the low strange blank of vague chaos. But no one can shut the door, since God has flung it wide open in making us men. Third, the door of civilized society is open before us. Civilization represents the accumulated good ages, and transmited by the foregoing generations. Each child is fully born into this inheritance of art and science and literature and all the current wisdom of the world as he is born into the open universe. But in these the grasping ardor of selfish men can easily put a monopoly into play. Here we see his efforts continually put forth. From the old monarchies Hindostan and China to the last political move in England we see it. Kings holding the reins of virtual power, nobles holding the best, offices in the nation—the limits between classes edged with impassable barriers. In a democracy, in humble imitation of God, these monopolies are all swept away. A democratic government makes its prices free to all competitors. This is the especial glory of our country. Our fathers colonized our shores to escape the monopoly of Church and State, and planted that germ of democratic salvation which it is our duty to protect. In spite of the darkest omens we are in some degree fulfilling that duty to-day—teaching the world the glorious maxim that class monopoly must cease. Our country has no walls save the ocean and the sky, and in the sign of freedom lifts up the standard calling on all the ends of the earth to look up to it. The fourth open door is that of religion. Of all things our relation with the Infinite must be the least susceptable of inclosure, proscription, and dogmatism; and yet, by a singular travesty and perversion, no line of thought includes so much despotic authenticity on the one side, and such weak and abject mental action on the other. This should be no longer allowed. There is a tendancy in man to assume a monopoly of the knowledge of the divine truth and favor, and handing everybody else over to Satanic supervision. Many a one virtually says "Believe as I believe, or you are blasphemers, acting against God, and doomed to perdition." Each political party claims to monopolize all the patriotism and wisdom, and there are parties in religion who assume that all everlasting safety is found in their clique, while the other sect are heretics, sure to be damned. The great Roman church declares itself the sole depository of everything holy in the dogmas and ritual of the church, orthodox and and heterodox, Christian and Pagan. The teachings of God are the power from God to forgive and renew man. None have a monopoly of the most essential boons of the great father; that which is comon to all is essential; that which is characteristic to a few in unessential. Their agreements are divine, their dissensions diabolic. There is no possible valid monopoly in any sect or party of the true substance of morality, and the fellowship of divinity, or the passport to heaven. There is yet set before us the open door of death. A perverse theology has tried to make us look on death as a horid calamity—as the penalty of sin; but clearly it was a part of nature from the first, long before man appeared to commit sin. All the races that existed before man died, therefore the sin of Adam was not the cause of death. Death is no evil. Since God is an infinitely benignant spirit, death, which makes us free spirits, brings us so much nearer to his likeness. Death, truly considered, is a deliverance—deliverance from the loads and storms; rest—rest from the toils and contests; release—release from rigors and anxious forebodings. God be thanked for that blessed door and open way of death. When misfortune, disease, agony, and old age have done their sad work on us, how we gladly go through this open door into the mysterious hereafter. Lacordaire, the most eloquent man that Christendom has seen for 500 years, when dying, as he lifted up his crucifix from his pallet, his great soul burdened with the trials of earth, expressed this desire in his parting words: "Open to me; open to me." To die then in the proper time is no curse, but a blessed privilege, and we ought to be greatful that it is out of the power of any man to shut this open door of our deliverance. One more open door which God has set before us is the door of heaven. Of many earthly goods and privileges man may make close corporations, but beyond the confines of the earthly he cannot grasp and hold. In the mother universe all is free. "In my father's house are many mansions," and all the doors are open. Spirit is indestructible; no tecnichal belief or gift can shut the open door of an immortality which the impartial hand of God has set before his children; a constant stream of the relieved ones is passing, ever passing through this pathway of the peace, blessedness, and ease of their paradisal home. God be thanked for this last and best door, and let us live and prove worthy of the high privilege, drawing inspiration when we are weary, comfort when we mourn and are sad. Nature, man, society, religion, death, and heaven are the avenues which never can be closed to the realms of joy and pleasure, where no monopoly can rob us of one iota of our own—where the creator, God, lives with open doors, in unbounded liberality and unexampled profussion of grace. He can well support such generous gifts, since the limits of his house being commensurate with the confines of the universe, nothing can be lost from it. Let us thank God the Father that the doors of his cosmic house are always open, not only to the elect, but to the prodigal also. Some enter through another, but all leading to that beaming region where the transient gleams of truth and glory we have known here shall be seen in all their glory.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

**Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of**

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. t-f.

Fall Opening of

Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery, at

MISS LUCY DEININGER'S,

IN CENTRE HALL,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the **LATEST FASHIONS**, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, New Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.

The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. Oct 29 4t.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE:—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the duplicate of School-tax for the present year is in the hands of the undersigned. All such tax paid on or before December 1st 1874, will have an abatement of 5 per cent. Thirty days after said date there will be no abatement, and on all such tax remaining unpaid after January 1, 1875, there will be an addition of 5 per cent to the amount on duplicate, as prescribed by law.

S. M. SWARTZ,
10 Sept 3 m. Treas.

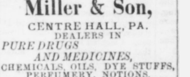
Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
*PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,*
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, NOTIONS,
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR THE TOILET,
&c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS CO.



The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.
HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reaosnable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

L. K. ETTINGER.

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. dec.3 tf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Summer Goods.

Consisting ot the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of
Men's Boy's and Children's
of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf.

The Granger Store!
Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES
THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

I. Guggenheimer.

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found.

12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, ar latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage licited.

AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES. HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

---

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bough t out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

---

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68t1

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,

WITH

KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese and Provisions,

144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. KOONS. G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWAB

mar6.1y.

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TO YOUNG MEN.

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A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Mairiage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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