THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 24, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Christmas.

Christmas is here! The eighteen-hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of Christ, in Bethlehem of Judea. The Star is not now in the Heavens as it appeared unto the Wise Men of the East to point us unto Him, but we have since what is far more brilliant and illustrious in the real Heaven to guide us unto Him and unto everlasting blessedness—the child Jesus is there—the brightest of all stars, to point us the way, and to welcome us home. That star shines not only to light up the pathway of those "in the East," but it shines for us here at Centre Hall and for all the fifteen hundred million of human beings who now tread the earth and for those unborn generations who shall walk this globe when we have become "dust unto dust." There is joy and happiness in the idea when properly contemplated.

As the old year closes its three hundred and sixty-fifth day, to be numbered with the unrecallable past, how happy the divine dispensation that it should not close in gloom and with sorrowing ones at its approaching end, but that the occasion should be one of pure joy and happiness for the incoming of the Savior with the dying of the year. If there is one period when mankind should feel buoyant in spirit, happy and cheerful, it is at the year's dying end, when the Savior was born, Satan conquered and the reign of Christ's kingdom on earth was commenced. A most precious gift was then given us to make us happy, here and in the hereafter, if we accept it.

Let Christmas then ever be celebrated—let it always be a joyous occasion—the greatest of all holidays—let us be merry and glad and rejoice in a becoming manner and celebrate the great event, in remembrance of that greatest of events which brought unto us glad tidings—a treasure more valuable than gold and precious stones. Do you cast your eye over the past year and fret over blunders, and mistakes, and losses in money or property—ah, these are all vanity, saith the great Psalmist, and are as nothing compared with what was vouchsafed unto you by the coming of the Savior. Then begone your gloom, your sadness, and remember the great estate beyond, far surpassing all the earth's riches, and of which you are invited to become an heir! Rejoice then over the gains you have within your reach—be glad that the Cross secured you eternal bliss.

Christmas is here. Let there be joy among us. Throw off the "sackcloth and ashes" and be merry. "I bring you joy"—remember the inspired words. The greatest proclamation of "glad tidings" was made in Bethlehem of Judea on this day. No president, no king, no emperor, no pope, can give so great a gift, so precious a holiday, as Christ and Christmas.

A merry Christmas, then to all. Let the New Year be ushered in finding us all happier beings, impressed with the great events for which we celebrate Christmas.

A caucus of radical senators met at Washington, on 19th, and agreed upon a financial bill. According to the best attainable information it provides for the resumption of specie payment on January 1, 1879, for free banking, and for the retiring of greenbacks to the extent of 80 per cent. of the amount of the New National Bank notes issued, and also requires the forty-six millions of fractional currency to be gradually withdrawn and silver coin in denominations of from five to fifty cents issued in its place. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the surplus coin in the Treasury on and after the day fixed for resumption to redeem the legal tenders and, if necessary, to sell bonds for the same purpose if the amount of specie is not sufficient.

A Granddaddy Claim.

A Washington dispatch of 19th, says that a claim of the war of 1812 for rations furnished to the "Northwestern Army" by John H. Piatt (an uncle of Don Piatt), of Cincinnati, is about to come before the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from the Court of Claims, the latter Court having found that there is due administratrix a balance of $131,000, but that the action to recover is; barred by a private act for the relief of Piatt passed May 8, 1830, which, it is said, was intended to be a final settlement of the claim. It appears that the Government was unable to meet its obligations on Piatt's contract during the war, and that Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, then Secretary of War, entered into a parole agreement with Piatt to go on with the delivery of rations, and pledged the good faith of the Government for the fulfilment of his assurances that full compensation should be made at some future day when funds could be raised. At the end of the war the accounting officers knew nothing of the arrangement made by the Secretary of War and would not undertake a settlement, and Piatt and his representative have been since engaged in the effort to get one. Piatt died in the jail limits in Washington, where his debts had thrown him while prosecuting his claim.

Hon. S. F. Patterson, one of the democratic members from Allegheny county, is most likely to be elected Speaker of the House at Harrisburg.

Silas Oliver, one of the negroes arrested for murder at the time of the attack on Vicksburg, declares that he murdered a negro named James Gray, by order of an officer of the Black League whom he dared not disobey.

The negro depositors who lost by the breaking of the Freedmens saving's bank, a radical institution, in Washington, have hit upon a happy plan to get back their pennies, and have made a move which is one peg ahead of any thing ever undertaken by white depositors. They will ask the national government to make up their loss, because they were fooled, by carpet baggers no doubt, to deposit their savings. We think in such transactions, what is sauce for white trash will have to be sauce for the black trash also. It was carpet-baggers who run the Freedman's bank and stole their money and the only legitimate revenge they can take and satisfaction they can get is to quit voting the carpet-bag ticket, and trust no more of them. Their old southern masters will take better care of them than the new-comers, and are their only true friends. A dispatch from Charleston 15th. says:

The house of representatives in Columbia to-day adopted a concurrent resolution petitioning congress to make an appropriation to indemnify the depositors in the Freedman's savings bank who were led to deposit money there by the belief that the federal government would be responsible for its safe keeping.

This Freedman's bank, which had its head quarters at Washington, with branches throughout the South, was a most infamous institution as will be seen from the following Washington special to the world:

The report of the Special Commissioners on the affairs of the defunct Freedman's Savings Bank presents such a glaring record of plunder and corruption as to excite alarm among the Republicans here who have fathered the institution in and out of Congress. In a word, the poor white and colored people of this District and the South have been simply robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars of their aggregated savings. In the more detailed statements submitted to Congress to-day it appears that the head institution here has been plundered by loans made on most worthless collaterals, including such concerns as the bankrupt Seneca Stone Company. There was some talk to-day among Republican members, who fear the political effect in the South of the failure of this bank, of urging an appropriation by Congress to pay the depositors, but it is not likely that any thing of the kind could be passed. Southern members say that whenever the negroes have got a full knowledge of how they have been cheated almost the entire negro vote of the localities will go over to the opposition. The documents presented to the House to-day prove the Freedman's Bank to have been the colossal fraud of the period. The tables of assets presented are replete with the most astonishing items, showing that the funds of the poor freedmen have been worse than thrown to the winds. An instance of what was done here in the District was the loaning of $219,000 to J. B. W. Vanderburg, of which he still owes $160,088. The ring manipulators and contractors seem to have had free run of the bank and familiar names appear on every page—such as A. B. Mullet, Treasurer of the Morris Mining Company, of Colorado, who obtained $1,400 on 100 shares of stock. The branches were managed in a manner which shows the whole institution to be utterly irresponsible. At Vicksburg there was an agent, named E. Beecher, who loaned out $17,000. and took no security worth naming. In February, 1872, F. A. Dockray, since known as a defaulting Florida official, now in Spain as a prisoner, obtained $6,514,88 on $16,000 of Memphis and El Paso Railroad stock at the Jacksonville, Fla., branch. The wretched condition of the bank is shown by the naming it the list of assets of $137,238.71 accrued interest on loans. The full report will make a curious chapter in the history of fraud.

An amendmedment was offered in the U. S. Senate on 15, as follows:

In the Senate Mr Wright submitted an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of President by a direct vote of the people, the President to serve six years and be ineleigible for a second term. If no candidate has a majority of all the votes cast a second election shall be ordered, but only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be voted for on the second day of election; the returns to be canvassed by the supreme court.

On the same day the committee on the civil rights bill, reported in substance as follows:

The subjudiciary committee, consisting of Messrs. Butler, Poland and White, reported to the full committee to day in favor of amending the civil rights bill so as to omit the "mixed schools" provision, and require merely that equally good educational facilities shall be provided for both races. The sub-committee also recommended that the penelty of $500 fine imposed by the bill for violation of any of its provisions be omitted, leaving the pecuniary punishment of offenders to consist in their liability to be mulcted in $500 damages at the suit of any individual who is denied equality of accommodation, etc. There was a general discussion of the subject, but no definite action taken, there being a wide difference of views.

The anual meeting of the state grange, P. of H. takes place at 3 p. m., January 5th, 1875, in Williamsport, Pa. Four hundred granges of the state of Pennsylvania will be represented at that time. The biennial election of officers takes place at that meeting, and other business of vital importance will be transacted during the session. Arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroad companies for large reductions in fares. This will also furnish an excellent opportunity for Pennsylvania farmers to contribute effectively to help their distressed brethren in Kansas and Nebraska who have been smitten by the grasshopper plague.

Here is something that Grant might pattern after, and the country would not need feel ashamed of it:

Ex-Senator Doolittle, in a late speech, referred to the expenses of the White House, and remarked that "whatever may be said in criticism of Mr. Johnson's public course, all parties agree that the White House was never more gracefully kept and presided over than by his daughter, Mrs. Patterson—a perfect lady and a model of a republican mistress of the White House. Let me tell you, a fact which has never been before published, but which I had from the lady's own lips. Just as she was about to leave, at the end of Mr. Johnson's Administration, the steward of the house took an inventory and found that not one article of furniture was missing or broken; not a sheet, towel or napkin was lost; and the house was in perfect order from top to bottom. She told me another fact, which I know the wives and daughters of the farmers of Wisconsin will be glad to hear. When she went into the White House she purchased two excellent cows. From the milk of these cows she made all the butter, used all the ice-cream used in the President's family during the term. When she went home she shipped these cows to Tennessee. Is it any wonder, ladies, that Mrs. Patterson received the first premium on butter at their late fair last fall?"

THE ROSS KIDNAPPING.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

TWO OF THE ABDUCTORS KILLED.

New York, December 14.—This morning Superintendent Walling, of the police, received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, stating that two men, named William Mosier and Joseph Douglass, were shot and killed while attempting to commit a burglary.

During the fall and winter months Judge Van Brunt closes up the house and the servants are sent back to his residence in this city, the house being looked after by his brother Holmes and family. With a view of affording better protection and safety to the property left in the unoccupied house, a burglar-alarm was affixed, which communicated with the house occupied by Holmes Van Brunt.

The inmates of Holmes Van Brunt's house consisted of himself, his son Albert, his daughter, and Scott, the watchman employed to look after the Judge's house, Herman Frank, a laborer employed around the buildings, and two servant girls.

THE ALARM AND THE FIGHT.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Van Brunt, who has been unwell for the past ten days, was startled at hearing the sounding of the burglar-alarm. He, to allay his nervousness, called to his daughter, who slept in the next room, and requested her to tell his son Albert to come to him. On Albert's arrival his father told him what he had heard, but at that time, not thinking there was any particular cause for alarm, requested him to go over to the house and acertain if any one had effected an entrance into it. Young Van Brunt called up Scott, and cautiously commenced a search over the house, but no trace of any burglar could be discovered, and on his returning, attention was drawn to the unoccupied house of the Judge. Shading the light of the lamp, the father and son cautiously looked through the window blinds at the unoccupied house, and there they saw distinctly a feeble light flickering through one of the rooms of the Judge's residence and two men moving about. There was but little time for action, as it was plain burglars had effected an entrance for the purpose of ransacking the house. The men in Holmes Van Brunt's were quickly but quietly gathered together, all being well-armed with guns and revolvers in case of any serious conflict taking place between them and the burglars. The elder Van Brunt said he was determined not to let the men escape if possible, and called upon his son and the two farm assistants to follow him and act under his instructions. Having left their own house thus armed they surrounded the house of the Judge, Albert Van Brunt and Scott keeping guard in the front of the house, and his father and Herman Frank stationing themselves at rear of the house, about fifteen paces from the celler door, where they supposed the person or persons inside of the house had entered. They waited thus for about half an hour, when Mr. Holmes Van Brunt, becoming tired of the delay, told Frank to make some alarm which would signify to those inside that they were watched, Frank accordingly advanced to the back door and rattled the knob. The noise produced the desired effect. The lights were immediately extinguished, and the house was wrapped in darkness. A moment after the watchers at the back of the house perceived that the celler door raised slightly, and caught a glimpse of two heads cautiously emerging. The burglars evidently were well satisfied that they had some unknown friends to deal with, and nothing daunted prepared themselves quickly for an affray. Then they started for the trap of the celler for the purpose of beating a retreat, but the watchers, who had been able to understand their movements through the inside light, had posted themselves at the entrance of the cellar. "Stand" shouted Mr. Van Brunt. Two pistol shots instantly answered the summons. The burglars had prepared themselves for attack. Fortunately neither shot took effect. Mr. Van Brunt's weapon spoke and one of the men received the charge of shot in his body. He gave a cry of pain and grasped the cellar door for support. His companion started on a run towards the gate. He was called upon to stand. His reply was another pistol shot. Mr. Van Brunt and Scott sent the contents of their weapons in his retreating direction. Meanwhile the man who had been shot first had managed to get away from the cellar and run. The second man had reached the gate when he encountered Albert Van Brunt, who called out to him to "Stand." The burglar fired once at his intercepter. For the third time his ball missed. He was about to fire again, when the young man raised his gun and brought the stock of it down on his levelled arm. The blow was struck with such force that the stock of the barrel was broken, and the man writhed in terrible pain. With an oath he turned quickly upon young Van Brunt, as if to engage in a hand-and-hand contest, but Van Brunt instantly drew his revolver and discharged two successive shots in the breast and lower part of the body of the man. With wonderful pluck he still endeavored to maintain the fight, and exclaimed, "You ——, I will die game," but almost immediately after he fell on the hard ground dead. The man who received the first shot had managed during this confusion in the dark to crawl some few yards from the house, but owing to his mortal injuries, he had also to succumb, and fell down in great agony.

THE CONFESSION.

While he laid upon the ground in extreme pain, he asked for a drink, and said he would like to see a spiritual adviser. None were at hand, however, and he being told that he could not see one volunteered to make a statement as to who he and his companion were. The dying man was informed that his partner in crime had died, when he said his name was William Mosher, and that his own name was Joseph Douglas. He expressed some sorrow when informed that Mosher had died, and remarked, "That's a pity, for he could tell where little Charlie Ross is," or words to that effect. He wanted those around him to send to Superintendent Walling that he might know of his trouble, and added:

"I have a brother and a sister whom I have not seen for twelve years. I have $40 in my pocket, which I wish used to give me a decent burial. Mosher and I abducted the boy Charlie Ross from Germantown. Superintendent Walling would have given a great deal to have got us. If Mosher were alive he could tell where the boy is now. Mosher has a wife and children living in New York."

THE MEN AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

After making this statement, the man died in great pain, and as they were both laid out together they presented a horrible spectacle. William Mosher, the elder of the two, is a man about five feet eight inches in height, rather slightly built, with sandy hair and very light side whiskers and mustache. His countenance is that of a thorough desperado. Douglas is about the same height and build, with fiery red hair and mustache of the same color drooping over the lips. He was about thirty years old and Mosher about forty-five. While the group of loungers attracted to the house by the report of the burglary were standing around the bodies of both men, a man named Richard Harkey, a sailor, occupying a small hut near the north shore, came up and informed Mr. Van Brunt that he had found a yawl boat nearly new fastened to a stake about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the burglary. The boat was not known to any of the sailors along the shore.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The first official inteligence was sent to Superintendent Walling, of this city, and to Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, in the following telegram despatched by Judge Church, of Fort Hamilton:

Superintendent Walling, Police Head-Quarters New York City:

Two burglars, William Mosher and Joseph Douglas, were killed here last night. Do you know them? Douglas declared when dying that Mosher knew about Charlie Ross.

C. W. CHURCH.

In answer to this Superintendent Walling replied:

HEAD QUARTERS, POLICE DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1874.

Judge Church, Fort Hamilton:

Douglas told the truth. I have been looking for them ever since the boy was stolen. Will send an officer who knows them.

G. W. Walling Superintendent.

In a very short time Captain Irving and Detective Sellick received instructions to start for Bay Ridge, and reached there early in the morning, with Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, with two detectives from the Central Office. They were quickly shown the dead bodies of the men by Constable Holland, of Bay Ridge who had taken charge of them until the Coronor should issue his instructions. Sellick at once identified the men as being well-known thieves, and said that he had been on the look-out for Mosher a long time past in connection with the Charlie Ross abduction. It was known that one of Mosher's fingers had been injured during a previous burglary and that he had a well-known mark immediately under the nostril of his nose. These marks were found upon the body of Mosher and identified by the detective. Sellick seemed much chagrined at the death of the man who is supposed to be the real abductor of young Ross, or at least one of the principals. Douglas was also well known to the officers, having been engaged for years past in various burglaries in this city and other places.

While the bodies were lying outside of the house of Mr. Van Brunt they were looked at by a colored nurse in the employ of Judge Church, of Bay Ridge. Here an extraordinary statement was made by the woman. She said: "Last July an attempt was made to carry off the son of my master, Mr. Church, who was about six years old. The child had been playing about the grass, and when I went to look for him I found he could not be seen. I heard that he was walking on the road with a strange man, and I went out to see who it was, thinking it was some neighbor who knew the child. I found he was in company of a strange man, and I immediately took the child away." She insisted that the body of Mosher was that of the man she had seen with the child on that occasion, whom she had never seen before nor since.

Superintendent Walling yesterday described at length the steps which have been taken by the detectives to secure the two men killed at Bay Ridge, whom they have long suspected were the kidnappers of Charlie Ross. The first clue to connecting Mosher and Douglas was furnished him by Captain Hedden, formerly of the Thirteenth and now of the Thirty-third Precinct. He was busy in the Ross case in less than a week after Charlie was abducted, and made up his mind as to the possibility of William Mosher being one of the men that carried Charlie off within twenty days from the date of the occurrence. Now, Mosher had a peculiar nose, and was born and brought up in the Thirteenth Ward. The nose had seen trouble in its day. This deformity would have made Mosher a conspicuous object among a thousand persons.

IDENTIFYING THE MEN.

The first step was to thoroughly verify the descriptions given of the men who stole Charlie and of Charlie himself. Captain Hines, of the Philadelphia police force, without asking any questions, kept Superintendent Walling constantly informed, and finally it was agreed that the descriptions of the men who stole the boy and Charlie Ross were as accurate as could be. Every point in these descriptions had been laboriously canvassed, but Mr. Walling was determined to reverify the descriptions of the kidnappers. Detective Sellick was summoned before the Superintendent who did not inform him of what his object was, and requested him to look after a man who had broken jail. Sellick asked for a description of the man and Mr. Walling slowly went over description No. 2. When he came to the nose Sellick smiled and said, "Why, that's Billy Mosher," and was immediately informed of the suspicion that existed that Mosher was one of the men who abducted Charlie Ross. Description No. 1 appeared familiar to those who knew Mosher and his habits, and it was soon agreed on that the person described could be no other than Joseph Douglas, one of Mosher's old "pals." It was a work of no small magnitude to find Mosher and Douglas in Philadelphia. The next discovery was a very important one. A few weeks prior to the abduction, two men fully answering the descriptions of Douglas and Mosher had been driving around the suburbs of Philadelphia, selling bed bug and roach poison. Their visits were in many instances followed by burglaries, and it is believed that they followed the peddling trade as a cover to their real occupation, and while out peddling marked down houses easy to rob. Mosher's nose travelled round with the buggy, and was remarked everywhere, and pointed the detective to a stable in Monroe street, where the vehicle was put up on several occasions. The buggy was identified in this manner. The man who kept the the stable was requested by Superintendent Walling to draw a sketch of the vehicle, which was locked up, Superintendent Walling then requested Captain Hines to send him on a sketch of the vehicle furnished by the little girl who last saw Charlie and the kidnappers. The two sketches were compared, and tallied exactly.

Superintendent Walling felt certain that Mosher and Douglas would fall in his hands sooner or later, and took measures to catch them. Mosher's habits and antecedents were carefully studied, and every haunt of his in this city was covered by officers in in citizen's dress. The evidence against Mosher and Douglas was again carefully sifted, and information respecting their movement in piecemeal, but confirming Mr. Walling's theory in every respect. Once Mosher entered an eating-house in New York, took supper, and left about half an hour before the officer who had been detailed to watch him arrived. On another occasion both Douglas and Mosher were seen on Broadway, near Prince street, and a dozen officers scoured the city without result.

For the Reporter.

CHARITY (LOVE) THE ORNAMENT AND PERFECTION OF ALL GIFTS.

St. Paul says: Covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way. The subject the writer proposes to discuss in this article contains this more excellent way. It will be necessary to dwell on three propositions:

I. CHARITY IS NECESSARY TO ALL GOOD GIFTS AND WORKS.—The apostle Paul says: Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not Charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not Charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not Charity, it profiteth me nothing. In a general sense, Paul does not say, that a man can speak with the tongues of men and of angels, or that he can have all faith and understand all mysteries, etc., and not have love; but, he says, if it were possible to have all these excellent gifts, without love, he would be nothing. If a man were God himself, he would be nothing without love. God himself would be nothing without love. Of course, I now speak of Charity in the highest sense; in the sense Paul and Jesus himself speaks of it. In a particular sense, however, the Apostle does say, that if a man had the gift of tongues and eloquence, so that he could speak all the languages in the world, as angels can who are sent forth to minister to those who are heirs of salvation, and must, therefore, be able to speak all languages—could preach and pray with the eloquence of an angel—could talk and discourse beyond the rate of any mortal man—all this would be nothing to God, or would be like the noisy sound of a musical instrument—there would be no life nor spirit in it—all our songs, hymns, prayers and sermons are a dead sacrifice without love. The apostle does say, that if a man had the gift of prophecy and of miraculous faith—if he could understand and explain the scriptures by inspiration of God—understand all the deep mysteries of God and his word—all the types of the Divine word—all matters of faith, conduct, and christian liberity—tell what is right and what is wrong—had faith so that he could remove mountains (the kingdom of Satan, great difficulties, etc.) all this would be no work at all without love. Faith without love is a dead assert. Indeed, if a man had the faculty, (gift) of exercising all graces and patience, 1. Cor. 13: 3.—did all he could, suffering all he could, and a man can't do more than give all his goods to feed the poor and his body to be burned, yet all this self sacrifice would be nothing without love. There would be no reward from God. A man might obtain the applause of men, but not the approbation of God. Where love is, there gifts will be illustrious and glorious. Everything good must be founded in love. Love is the fulfilling of the law, Rom. 13: 10. This must be so too. God could not be good or God without love. He even damns the wicked out of love to his unchangeable justice. Manifestly love is the foundation of everything good and the ornament and perfection of all gifts. A man may prophesy, cast out devils and do many wonderful things in the name of Christ, and yet not love. A man may be a D. D. and be able to understand and explain the Holy Scriptures, found colleges and seminaries and be selfish from the inception to the final consumation. Reader, consider what you are without love. Not one in a thousand has the gifts Paul speaks of in Corinthians, and a man is nothing with them without love. Perhaps, you have none of them and no love either; but probably you will say: I am satisfied if the world applaud me for the talents I have—all right! call up in your minds all the men that ever lived, that had good gifts, and what were they advantaged, e. g., Caesar, Nelson and Napoleon; If you obtain nothing but the honor of the world, your gifts will be forever worthless to you. I am nothing without love, says Paul. Faith, Humility, Meekness, etc., all nothing without Love. Faith must work by love. Faith don't receive its power from love, but love springs from faith and works that which is pleasing to God—purifies the heart.

II. THE GOOD QUALITIES OR PROPERTIES OF CHARITY ARE MANIFOLD.

1. The first is Meekness.—Charity suffereth long. Meekness is a backwardness to provoke others and a backwardness to be provoked by others—Examples of meekness are Moses, Christ and Paul.

2. The second is kindness—Charity uses no harsh words, frowning gestures, severity, etc., in any of the relations of life. A charitable man is both meek and kind.

3. The third is presented in these words. Charity enviieth not—enviieth neither the power, nor profit, nor preferment, nor applause, nor precedency of any man, but is well pleased with the happiness of every man and laments their misfortunes.

4. Charity vaunteth not itself—Does not boast nor brag—suppresses petulancy, wantonness and waggery.

5. Is not puffed up—is not bloated with selfconceit, haughtiness, arogance, insolence, etc.

6. Doth not behave itself unseemly—regards decorum and decency, treats every man in a becoming manner, gives due defference both to age and office.

7. Seeketh not her own—is not selfish—avoids clicks, clans and unhallowed confederacies, etc.,

8. Is not easily provoked.—A little thing often causes anger. A charitable man is careful; many a man will boil over, and curse and swear, but a charitable man will rather bless than curse. A man may be angry at sin. Christ unbraided the people of Capernaum and the obstinate Pharisees, but He did not indulge in wicked imprecations, only in divine threatenings and calls to repentance. There was love in Christ's wrath.

9. Charity thinketh no evil—will not groundlessly suspicion any one; will not believe an evil report without sufficient evidence, but will put the most charitable construction on every man's conduct.

10. Rejoices not in iniquity. A charitable man can not rejoice in injustice by himself, nor by others, nor yet in the falls of others. He remembers that Christ sympathized with Peter, who had fallen prodigiously.

11. But in the truth.—Men who love the truth will do justly; love mercy and walk humbly with God—will practice what Jesus calls Righteousness, Math. 7: 12. All things what soever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

12. Charity beareth all things.—Love has strong shoulders to bear wrongs and injuries with patience. The less a man can brave, the less love he has.

13. Believeth all things.—The best of his neighbor until he has been found guilty of falsehood. A charitable man is not a credulous man, one that can believe what he pleases, but he is willing to believe that things are meant as they are spoken and intended as they are done. He will judge no one maliciously, nor ignorantly. Then a man's actions are fair, he will not suspect his intentions. This would be to be guilty of an injurious and unworthy jealousy.

14. Hopeth all things.—A charitable man hopes the best of his neighbor so far as there is any ground to hope. He will not despair of any man's salvation, but exhort him and pray for him. He proceeds on the ground that while there is life there is hope. A father will not despair of a son; no matter how dissatisfied and hopeless he may be, he still prays for him and admonishes him.

15. Once more, Charity endureth all things,—puts up with wrongs and injuries without desiring or endeavoring to revenge them. Some conceal their malice, yet seek revenge; others have such bad passions, that they strike fire out of the least provocation, and they inflame their resentments, by considering every circumstance, that would exasperate their spirits. But Charity beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things—Such are the properties of Love. What a glorious golden chain of illustrious graces! Such the characteristics of the more excellent Way. Paul discusses in the 12 chap. of 1 Cor. Some one, however, will say: Who can do these things? None but an angel can—man can not—I can't. Why are those things insisted on then? In your own strength you can't do them, you can't make the golden chain, we have been describing, but in and through Christ you can. Paul says: I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me, Phil. 4: 13.

CHARITY IS PERPETUAL. Charity never faileth. Holy love is an eternal quality, an everlasting employment. This is true in this world. A charitable man will always do good, to friends and foes. God always does good, except when constrained as a just judge to punish sin, and a good man will imitate God. But the proposition we are defending will be emphatically true in Heaven. Here prophecies shall fail, tongues shall cease; knowledge shall vanish away, but love shall abide. Prophecy, tongues and knowledge are the greatest gifts in the kingdom of Christ, bestowed by the Holy Ghost especially to perform the duties of the Christian ministry; but now when the office shall have ceased, the gifts also shall cease, (but love will not—we will love in Heaven forever). The reason Paul states in 1. Corinthians, 13, 9, 10: For we know in part, and prophesy in part, but when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. That our knowledge here is childish and in part, Paul clearly indicates in the eleventh and twelth verses of the nineteenth chapter of Corinthians, where he states, that when he was a child, he spake as a child, understood as a child, thought as a child, but that when he became a man he put away childish things. And says he: For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as I am known. Paul represents our knowledge here on earth as childish. When I was a child etc. Children spake of things as they understood them. They understand them imperfectly, and, of course, speak of things incorrectly. Our talking of God and divine things according to the Holy Ghost is a piece of childishness. But as parents are satisfied with the feeble thinking and imperfect lisping of their children, so God is also satisfied with our childish thinking and talking of divine things. But when we get to Heaven, we will put away childish things, and obtain manly wisdom—obtain a more perfect and complete knowledge—exchange a state of childhood for a state of manhood. St. Paul not only represents our present knowledge as childish, but also as dusky—For now, says he, we see through a glass darkly. Here we see the majestic glory of God mediately, through a glass—by faith. Here we can't see God face to face; only by representation, in types and shadows; as in a glass darkly, in an enigmatic way. But when we get to Heaven, we will see God immediately, face to face, by sight. Under the Old Testament, Christ was prefigured by types and shadows; under the New Testament we know of Christ in his merits, without shadows. When we now contemplate Christ in the kingdom of glory, we know Him only by shadows in a dark word—in the future world we shall see Him in His glory, without shadows or glass, (dark word). Farther, our apostle represents that our knowledge is partial. Now I know only in part. God knows us now thoroughly, inwardly and outwardly, so we shall know the Godhead hereafter and the plan of salvation. Then shall I know even as also I am known, says Paul. Our knowledge in the future world will be the same in kind, but not in degree with that of God. Nothing shall be hidden from us. Our present knowledge is partial. We know a little of God's goodness and glory, but in a childish, obscure and partial way, but future knowledge will be perfect, of God, Christ, angels and each other, and all God's works. We shall know as we are known. Here the doctrine of future recognition, comes in view. All that ever knew each other on earth, will recognize each other in Heaven. We shall know as we are known. What a difference between the picture of a country and a journey through it; so of present and future knowledge. Present, imperfect knowledge will vanish away, cease, when that which is perfect is come. Let no one then be proud of the best gifts. Prophecy, tongues, knowledge shall cease; they are mere childishness compared with other distinctions. Hence Paul says: Covet earnestly the best gifts and yet show I you a more excellent way. He refers to faith, hope and charity. These gifts are proofs of goodness in us towards God; the former, prophecy, tongues, knowledge, etc, are proofs of God's goodness towards us. No doubt, some one will say: Is not love imperfect? I answer yes. Will it then cease? I answer no. The objects, (spiritual objects,) God, Christ, Holy Spirit, angles, redeemed, truth etc., we will love in Heaven. Love will never cease, but becomes more fervent and complete to all eternity. Grow and be perfect in the ages to come. There is a difference between divine knowledge here and in Heaven. God is the same, and the good we have in God here, by faith, and in Heaven by sight is the same; but there is a difference in knowledge. Faith is an imperfect and an obscure seeing; imperfect knowledge must be served by the ministry, prophecy, etc., but in Heaven we will not need these things—will there see God immediately, face to face, by sight.

III. CHARITY SURPASSES FAITH AND HOPE. Paul says: And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. These three virtues are always together in this world. *Fides Spes Charitas* is the motto of almost all fraternities as well as the Church, but the greatest of these is charity, and will live and sing to all eternity in the future world. Faith possesses God through Christ. Love is born by faith and does good to our neighbor and is greater than faith. Faith comprehends Christ in itself—faith is precious for Christ's sake whom it embraces, in whom it seeks peace, and salvation. Faith is the mother of all Christian virtues. Love itself, that which cannot please God which is not the product of faith, yet Paul says: Love is the greatest. Why? Because faith will cease and love will last forever. Faith and hope are connected with the promises of God. These in an instrumental sense, work faith and hope, but when that which is promised shall come, we will no longer have need of faith and hope. We need faith because of sin, but when sin and weakness shall cease, faith will cease also, and love will be perfected. Faith receives good things. Love does good things. Love reaches farther than faith. Faith and hope benefit me, what I believe, I believe for myself. Love benefits many, all, friends and foes. Faith has to do only with God on earth; but love with God and man to all eternity. Love is a virtue of God Himself; faith and hope are not. God is love and he who would be like God must be like Him in love, and this will be eternal perfection. Reader, strive, therefore, to obtain this excellent virtue, use all possible diligence to attain to this experience. And remember what you do and suffer must be begun and ended in love. If you rebuke any one, you must do it in love. Love is the most excellent gift. Love is the soul of every good work. As the body without the soul is dead, so every good deed, gift and work is dead without love. Those who are proud should be attended to especially. Such disgrace not only their gifts but themselves. Proud man! What has any man to be proud of—all nothing before God, nothing without Christ. There is not much difference between men. We are all nothing of ourselves, but in Christ, we are the children of God. Human ability is nothing; divine power absolutely needful—no man can save himself without Christ. Through him alone can we love God supremely and our fellowmen impartially, and to do this is perfect religion. This is the religion of the Bible and is perfect—mine and yours, reader are not perfect—it may be the same in kind but not in degree. In conclusion, a word of counsel, may be in point. All should strive against self-love. Where self-love increases, love to our neighbor will decrease. Had Christ been selfish and loved only Himself, He would not have died for us. Don't love yourself, nor riches, nor pleasure, nor honor. Observe Paul's rule, Phil. 2: 2, 3; Make his joy complete, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory. Well might Dr. South say: Love is an affection that can not so properly be said to be in the soul as the soul to be in that. It is the spirit and spring of the universe. It is the band and cement of society. Love is deservedly called The Bond of Union. It unites us to God and Christ and angels and the redeemed and all holy beings scattered throughout the universe of God. "It is high as Heaven, deep as Hell, longer than the earth and broader than the sea."

J. T.

Aaronsburg, Pa.

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. 1-f.

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, Treas.

10 Sept 3 m.

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.

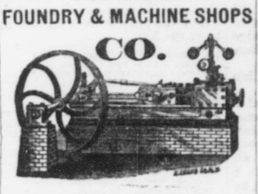
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,

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, CELLAR GRATES, 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 reasonable 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, may16

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