# The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA. of his true life. In his best thought he will date all good things from that. 3. God early began to teach his peo-ple that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Redemp-

tion was a fact before its nature was understood, since Christ was "slain from the foundation of the world." But

God very early began to disclose its method by symbols. Our clearer knowl-

method by symbols. Our clearer knowl-edge is therefore to be cherished. It is to be transmitted to our children. Sal-vation by the blood of Christ is the truth of all truths. We do well to

ponder it and hold it up. 4. That the lamb had been provided

and slain would have availed nothing if

the blood had not been applied. This is an important truth, to be well re-

membered. In Christ we have free and full redemption. But it must be accept-ed, and this is done by faith. Without

5, The saved sinner still needs strength and blessing. In order to this he is invited to feed upon Christ. By

daily appropriating him a new life and joy are renewed, and salvation is made

ordinances is that which commemorates

salvation by the blood of the spotless Lamb. Let none regard it with indiff

erence. It is not to be observed or neglected according to pleasure, but to

be kept as a divinely appointed feast.

were regularly crystalized mountains,

46 feet; second, pyramid of Khafra,

to rise again to a new existence, after

lief, it was the custom betimes to dig

dwelling to raise a superstructure of

oy. The king began his work from

it also be the place of humble,

Putting away the leaven of any

perfect.

grateful joy.

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Third Quarter.

BY REV. RENRY M. GROUT, D. D. AUGUST 7.

Lesson 6.

### THE PASSOVER. Ex. 12: 1-14.

Golden Text:-" Christ our Passover is sacrifice for us."-I Cor. 5:7.

Central Truth :- In visitations of judgment, God will surely 'pass over' the soul marked with the blood of the spotless Lamb.

The turning of the waters of the Nile into blood, threatened in our last lesson, failed of any good effect on the heart of Pharaoh. It was therefore necessary, if the beneficent purpose of God were not to be defeated, that other plagues should be visited upon him. What 6. Putting away the leaven of any and every corrupt practice, it is good to mingle with our spiritual feastings some "bitter herbs" of humbling memories, as of past ruin and present weakness as of past of an and present workness by reason of sin. 7. Israel ate with girded loins and sandalled feet and staff in hand. So are we to feed upon Christ, not as those who would give themselves to spiritual luxury, but for purposes of strength and service, always ready to go forth should be visited upon him. What these were, and how they were received, is told us in the chapters we have now passed over.

In all, these plagues were ten in number, and they were of increasing severi-ty. The first three fell upon the Egypand service; always ready to go forth as pilgrims for a better land. 8. The most sacred of all Christians tians and children of Israel alike: for Israel had need of chastisement, and fresh afflictions were needed to make them willing to leave the land of their birth. But from the remaining seven they were exempt; these fell upon the Egyptians only. That in a historical narrative so great-Let

ly condensed so much space should be devoted to such a controversy, may seem remarkable; but there was good reason for it. It was the first great conflict between worldly powers and God's people. And as a lesson for them and for all time, he would make his fidelity for all time, he would make his hadnity and power known. However he might chastise his people, he would never cease to be their help and salvation. In this view the record of these plagues is most instructive, and the chapters omitted in our studies are not to be

The increasing severity of the divine strokes was a sign of God's mercy, and fruit of his patience. But, under it all, the heart of Pharaoh relented only to ment alike of the ancient and modern show itself more and more stubborn and defiant. His defiance culminated the measurement of the three oldest, with the ninth visitation, when he drove Moses and Aaron from his pres ence, with threats of death should they

ence, with threats of death should they ever return. The one last plague was to be more appalling than all the rest, and after it Pharaoh would let the people go. About midnight God would go out into the midst of Egypt and smite every firstborn of man and beast, from the more other midst here the beat of the midst of the historn of man and beast, from the palace of the monarch to the hut of the lowliest servant. It should thus be known "how that the Lord put a dif-ference between the Egyptians and largel" Israel.

In the present lesson we are told how the deliverance of Israel from this last stroke was effected, and of the instituto the region where the departing Ra tion of the Passover as a perpetual memorial of it. The time corresponded with our April. the grave opened, where the body, well concealed, at length found rest,

As indicating that this deliverance was really their birth as a nation, it was thenceforth to begin the ecclesiastical an appointed time of long, long years;

year. The means of their escape was the The means of their escape was the blood of a lamb. In a sense, the lamb was a substitute for the first born. Its death was to be their life. Thus the pastoral lamb was a type of Christ, and the shedding of its blood a symbol of our redemption from the curse of sin by his blood. "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." One, therefore, will readily trace a typical purpose not only in the choice of the victim for the of-fering, but also in the directions con-cerning it. It was to be a lamb, meek and innocent, a male of the first year. body, was at liberty to leave theigrave and return to it during the in any form it chose. In su the grave in the form of a deep shaft and to adorn them richly with colored writings and painted sculptures, as was and innocent, a male of the first year, the strongest of the flock, in the prime of its strength, without blemish, and, his accession. As soon as he mounted the throne, the sovereign gave orders though slain and roasted with fire, not a bone was to be broken.

The blood of the lamb was to be sprinkled on the door posts of all the houses. Without this the offering of the lamb would be of no avail. No future edifice was raised on the lime-bidding of the people and they de-bidding of the people and they de-bidding of the people and they debuilding of his land, to plan the work family would be safe where this was

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

A Critical View of Them.

### THE SALIENT PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

ey F. Black in New York Sur The Adams administration has, by

common consent, become the object of universal execration. If it had any redeeming features beyond the personal integrity of the infatuated men who composed it, history has failed to mention them. The British craze pervaded it from first to last; and the excesses of the French revolution, together with the celebrated X. Y. Z. affair, whereby it was made to appear that Talleyrand had endeavored to To the last moment of its existence extort from the American ambassadors a large sum as the price of a treaty, had set the tide with momentary but tremendous force in favor of the Britsh party. The Hamilton measures were continued, and others even more odious and in more flagrant violation of the constitution were added. The Alien law enabled the president to banish foreigners at pleasure, and was aimed especially at the French republicans. The Sedition law was intend-ed to silence criticism, and it was rigorously and brutally enforced. The country was pushed to the verge of war with France and to the edge of a most unnatural alliance with England; and this-long after the determination of France to keep the peace with us at any price had been known-was made the pretext of great military and naval establishments, involving an enormous increase of the public debt, both of which were in them-

selves primary objects of Federalist policy. Pulpit and press teemed with WHO THE PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT. policy. 'manical ravings" regarding the Jaregion of France and their alleged friends and allies, the Republicans of iant forms of the pyramids, as if they America. Every excess, every horror of the French revolution were prewhich the ever-creating nature had dicted as the natural consequences of called forth from the rock, to lift the triumph of Jeffersonian Democrathemselves up toward the vault of cy, among the least of which were the heaven. And yet they are but tombs, dissolution of the Union and bloody built by the hands of men, which have anarchy. We say the least deliberbeen the admiration and astonish- ately, for in the dream of diabolism which haunted the Federalist of that world. Perfectly adjusted to the car-dinal points of the horizon, they differ be written. day were things which may not even

Jefferson had been elected vice in breadth and height, as shown by the measurement of the three oldest, as follows: First, the pyramid of Khufa, height 457.75 feet, breadth of the Republican leaders gave up th Reight 447.5 feet, breadth 600.75 feet; third, pyramid of Menkara, height State legislatures "to rouse the people" 205 feet, breadth 352.78 feet. The construction of these enormous masses has long been an insoluble mys. where the Federalist members should According to the ancient usages and was talk even of "deportation" of obsucceeded in solving the problem, nity possible in such a body. There According to the ancient usages and customs, the Egyptians, while they still sojourned in health and spirits, eral was as ready as any attorney gen-were ever mindful to turn their looks eral of them all, from the first of Adams to the last of Grant, to lend took leave of life, where the door of himself to any outrage that power the grave opened, where the body, deemed expedient. "No man who did not witness it can form an idea of their unbridled madness and the terrorism with which they surrounded while the soul, though bound to the themselves.'

But the Federalists had pushed their plan of centralization too boldly. When the people saw that they had "been duped into the support of measures calculated to sap the very foundain the rock, and above this eternal tion of republicanism" they swept the offending party from the councils of sacrificial chambers, sometimes only a the nation, to reappear again only hall, sometimes several departments, after the lapse of more than half a century, when the crimes of its ancestors had been forgotten, to run the becoming to a house of pleasure and same course and to meet, it is to be hoped, the same fate.

The election of 1800 resulted in the choice of Jefferson and Burr. But to a nobleman, the master of all the the party which held power, like the party which held power in 1876, could not afford to lay it down at the a small pyramid built in steps, of fraud, and, if possible, to hold on by

came fully up to the proclamation. shepherd's whistle which, sounding through the listening stillness of the night, gives warning that the wolf is place of his inauguration, or "walked up from his lodging house attended by a few gentlemen." At all events the ceremony was of the simplest and plainest. When he reached the White House the whole of the old Hamiltonian system of courtly etiquette was brushed away; the hand of the republican president was freely given to every citizen, and his ear to every complaint. He communicated with Congress by written message, and dispensed with the absurd parade of the address to the executive. But the "Monocrats" died hard.

the Adams administration continued to struggle against fate. Hamilton's plan of augmenting the weight of the government by "cutting the States into convenient districts" and setting up a crowd of new judges had been partly adopted, and John Marshall was busy until midnight of the 3d of March preparing the commissions, when Levi Lincoln, by order of Jefferson, summarily relieved him, so summarily that Marshall declared he was allowed to take nothing away but his hat. The commissions were withheld, and the "midnight judges" never This done, the prisons were opensat. Then, with his illustrious cabinet, Madison, Gallatin, Smith, Dearborn and Lincoln, he began the great work of reducing the government in every department to a state of republican simplicity.

Mr. Jefferson's sovereign cure for will be no more. all the ill of the state was the introduction of the most rigid economy ; a frugal government is seldom corrupt and never oppressive. He cut down the great military and naval establish-ments bequeathed by the Federalists as rapidly as the law permitted ; and finally, with the aid of Congress, rehonest government had any use for. 267, vol. 4, of He reduced the diplomatic force to lowing brief at the three ministers at London, Paris whole system : and Madrid. He dismissed unnecces-

sary officials as fast as investigation disclosed their existence. He directed Gallatin to simplify the treasury statements and accounts, so as to render them intelligible to the plainest citi-zen, and invited every aid in the work of reform. The whole system of in-ternal taxation, including three-fourths f the whole civil list, was abolished at a blow, and the deficiency supplied by Jefferson's invariable expedient, economy. When he had exhausted his discretion he appealed to Congress for authority to make further reductions, and the curious spectacle was presented of an executive petitioning the Legislature for permission to surrender power and to give up patronage. The result was the rapid decrease of the public debt, which the Federalists had regarded as a "national blessing," and the rise of a new question, new, indeed, in every part of the earth : What should be done with the surplus? Of this government, in truth, the people knew nothing but the blessings; its burdens were imperceptible. This was "the system of Jefferson." It was faithful-ly continued under his lineal descendants, Madison and Monroe, and has never for an instant of time ceased to command the deliberate approval of the American people. If it has been displaced by corrupt administrations, they have never yet dared to go to the

country upon their Federalist princitheir measures, denied their purposes, of bounties or of subsidies, nor given and ridden into power upon false pre-tenses. When Gen. Garfield said the of Virginia to be liberal toward the principles of Jefferson were waning, he meant only to say that the special interests, opposed to popular liberty, and depending for their existence upon Federal consolidation, corruption and extravagance were gaining. But they gained in like proportion from 1790 to 1800. The power of the "few" seemed then as impregnable as now. Hamilton believed that the election of Adams in 1796 had sanctioned the civil revolution, impressed upon the constitution the quality of expansiveness, settled practically the question between the "British model" and the hybrid obortion of 1787, and confirmed the power of the Federalists for all time. Gen. Garfield in-terprets recent elections in the same way, and is just as much mistaken. The interests of the people remain the same ; neither their rights nor their determination to maintain them have changed. Jefferson's simple faith in their ultimate good sense was justified on the first great occasion for the exercise of their "sober judgment," and there can be no reasonable doubt that it will be justified again, when, as in 1800, the special causes of delusion have passed away. But Mr. Jefferson loved to see the people move in their primary capaci-ty; the less they trusted to their repsentatives and the more they trusted to themselves the greater was their safety. These governments were theirs, "by the people and for the people; they should manage them, and "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Accordingly, in every hour of peril, he advised them to organize, to de-liberate, to come together in local societies, which, being connected by the

correspondence, which lent the strong-est impulse to the revolution; and it thunder tones through the man throats of the "Democratic Societies the many which struck terror to the hearts of the Federalists in 1800. The popular club is the chosen engine of liberty everywhere; and the Jeffersonian club, planted in every neighborhood, the one thing needful to "rouse the

ople," as aforetime they were roused by Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin. Shall we not take this leaf also from the handbook of freedom which comes down to us from the "author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic party As he lay dying, on the 3d of July, 1826, his mighty intellect, half released from its embarrassment of flesh, reverted fondly to this system of popular machinery for the security of popular rights. Fancying the strugle again in progress, he cried out, Warn the committees !" and rising in the bed he seemed to be tracing with the bed he seemed to be thank a despatch eager but shrunken hand a despatch to the embodied patriots. These were almost his last words. The next day and of Hamilton President Garfield ed, and the languishing victims of the unconstitutional Sedition law set free. niversary of the Declaration, he passed away at high noon, and in the very hour of its adoption. When he shall have "waned," when his teachings shall have lost their influence, when choice will fall. his memory shall have ceased to be dear, the free institutions of America

Mr. Jefferson had a scientific mind

of the highest order, and he gave to ble. Such expositions, precise and beautiful, at once exact and comprehensive, are found scattered throughanaly, with the aid of Congress, re-duced the army to about three thou-sand men, which were all that an ral, and in the letter to Mr. Gerry (p. 267, vol. 4, of his works). The following brief statement comprises the

The tenth amendment of the constitution is an inflexible rule of construction, the sacred and comprehen-

sive guarantee of American liberty. "The support of the State govern-ments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our do mestic concerns and the surest bul-warks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace "I said : 'God, please make mamma a lady that likes to stay at home.'" "Maud's mother had punished her, "Maud's mother had punished her, cies; the preservation of the general

An honest administration of the government, which implies not merely a just application of the public monis to the public service, but a faithful observance of the limitations of mother. the constitution. Of applicants for office three questions only need be asked : "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?

A number of officials sufficient for the transaction of the public busi-ness; no supernumeraries to eat out the substance of the people.

A diplomatic establishment limited to the public necessities ; nothing for parade ; nothing for patronage.

A sleepless jealousy of standing armies; a mercenary force always dangerous to liberty; the military embodiment of the people in the State the surest safeguard of public peace and domestic rights.

The money collected by taxation to be expended only on the object speci-fied in the constitution. It may not petting him, and said: "Poor little They have uniformly disguised be distributed to favorites in the form San Domingo sufferers, but he denied the right of Congress to grant them a ar.

whole spirit of the constitution prohibits them. But such was Mr. night, gives warning that the wolf is ferson's dread of these subtle and forhorseback and almost alone to the upon his walk again." It was the midable enemies of freedom that he voluntary local associations, the vigi-lance committees, the committees of clause in the bill of rights "to guard correspondence, which lent the strong-them" forever. But the danger at that time seemed so remote to all but was the voice of the people rising in this far-sighted sentinel on the watch tower, that his solemn warning passed unheeded and posterity is paying the penalty.

Supreme confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and implicit obedience to their will when legally expressed.

the system of Jefferson ; This This is the system of Jenerson, that of Hamilton was in all points the precise opposite. His friend and admirer Gouverneur Morris, who de-livered the most notable of his funeral orations, stated his opinions in a nutshell : "Gen. Hamilton disliked the constitution, believing all republican government radically defective. He hated republican government. He trusted that in the changes and chances of time we should be involved in some war which might strengthen our Union and nerve the executive. He never failed, on every occasion, to advocate the excellence of, and avow his attachment to, monarchical gov-

and the Republican party call upon this generation of Americans to decide. and they ask us to reverse the judgment of our ancestors. We have no doubt whatever upon which side the

# Precious Juveniles.

The San Francisco Post recently offered prizes for the brightest sayings his doctrines the simplest and clearest of children. It received many conexpositions of which they were capa- tributions. I select the following : "At the family party papa was airing his knowledge of the Interior at Washington, and spoke of the complications in the affairs of some of its bureaus. Rudolfo, Jr., seized upon some of the expressions, and suddenly said : "Pa, I think if that bureau's affairs are so muddled as ma's bureau affairs are, they can't get 'em straight in a year. Why, there's face-flours, and curls and liver pads, and —" Rudolfo, Jr., proceeded not further.

A little boy (aged four) who had been left at home, while his mother made some calls, said to her on her return. "Mamma, I prayed while you was gone.

That was right, my dear. What did you say?" "I said : 'God, please make mamma

and next day Aunt Ella came and was met at the door by Maud. Aunt Ella : 'How is mamma, Maud ?' 'Mamma is well, but she acts like a step-

"My little son, Carlos, two years old, was not feeling very well, so he was allowed to do pretty much as he pleased. Finally, he went so far as to empty the contents of my work bask-I told him, 'if he did that again I would punish him.' In a few minutes he returned, and repeated the offence. I then gave him a whipping. He ran into the next room jumped on the bed, and lay there screaming at ths top of his voice. After awhile he became quiet, and I stepped to the door and said : "Is mammy's little boy sorry he was naughty?' He came creeping towards me, saying : "I'm sorry, mamma.' It being something unusual to see him penitent, I thought Carlos is sorry, ain't you ?' He answered defiantly : 'Yes, I'm sorry you 'bused me !'

THE disparity of the sexes in churches is placed by Zion's Herald at two to one in favor of the women, and the

done This was token and when God, on his destroying errand, should see it, he would pass over the dwelling whereon it should be found. It is not indicated that the mark was put there that God might see and make no mistake. It was his pledge, but it was to be applied by men. The sprinkling of it was the expression of their faith. It was their acceptance of offered salvation. So by faith we apply the blood of Christ to

faith we apply the blood of Christ to our souls for our eternal salvation. No doubt the feast to be kept had re-lation to their physical need. They were to start at midnight on an exhaustwere to start at midnight on an exhaust-ing journey. But it had also a spiritual meaning. Saved by sprinkled blood, they would still have need of support and strength. So the soul that has been spiritually saved by the sprinkled or appropriated blood of Christ, still has need to feed upon him by cortin ed to feed upon him by continhas need to feed upon him by contin-ued acts of appropriating faith. It is thus that he enters into the full blessed ness offered through the divine Re-deemer. The unleavened bread would signify the purer life they were to live; while the bitter herbs would remind while the bitter herbs would them of trials and sins escaped.

All this was to be for a perpetual emorial. The Hebrews have never memorial. The Hebrews have never ceased to keep it as such, and have made it the greatest of their feasts. By Christians its deepest significance is perpetuated in the Memorial Supper-that feast of feasts, so full of humble joy, by which we commemorate a de joy, by which we commemorate a de liverance of which that from Egypt was but a dim shadow.

## PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The deliverance effected by Christ's sacrifice on the cross, is with the Church the beginning of months and years. The greatness of that event is confessed

The greatness of that event is conlessed by the world when it consents to make it the date of a new era. 2. The day of an individual soul's deliverance by the blood of Christ may well be cherished as the starting point it defines the starting point is the starting point point is the starting point point is speak softly, a gentle whisper comes back; if you scold, you get scolded. With the measure you mete it is meas-

which the well constructed and finished interior formed the king's eternal dwelling, with his stone sarcophagus lying on the rocky floor. Let us suppose that this first building was finished while Pharaoh still lived in the bright sunlight.

A second covering was added, stone by stone, on the outside of the kernel, a third to the second, and to this a fourth: the mass of the giant building grew greater the longer the king enjoyed existence. And then, at last, when it became almost impossible to extend the area of the pyramid further, a casing of hard stone, polished like glass, and fitted accurately in the an-gles of the steps, covered the vast mass of the sepulcher, presenting a gigantic triangle on each of its four faces. More than seventy such pyramids once rose on the margin of the desert, each telling of a king, of whom it was at once the tomb and monument. Had not the greater number of those sepulchers of the Pharaohs been destroyed almost to the foundation, and had the names of the builders of these which still stand been preserved, it would have been easy for the inquirer to prove and make clear by calculation what was originally, and of neces sity, the proportion between the masses of the pyramids and the years of the reigns of their respective builders.

In this world a man is likely to get what he gives. Men's hearts are like

a whispering gallery to you. If you

The people of New York having elected a Legislature pledged to choose Republican electors, Hamilton wrote the governor imploring him to assemble the existing Federalist Legislature and defeat the will of the voters by changing the law; but the governor

quietly laid the letter away with an endorsement indicating his deep sense of the infamy of the proposal, and that was the end of the first attempt to tamper with the electoral vote of Then they resolved to elect State. Burr and trust for their protection to his treachery and his gratitude. Failing in that, they conceived the project of defeating an election altogether, and installing the president of the Sen ate, a scheme which was abandoned only because the majority of 1800 was made of sterner stuff than the majority of 1876. When every other resource had been exhausted they resorted to the ineffable baseness of attempting to bargain with Jefferson himself, but their overtures were rejected with contempt. The Federalist party was dead : like all such parties, it was rotten be-fore it was dead, and a hasty interwas the only decent thing it ment could demand.

In obedience to the will of the peo ple, complied with only after a long and perilous contest in the House, Mr Jefferson became president on the 4th of March, 1801. As a mere literary production, the inaugural was simply perfect; while as a statement of fundamental theories and republican principles of conduct, it became at once, and remains to this day, a very scrip-

Economy in the public expenditures, not only that the people may be light-ly burdened, but that the purity of e administration may be preserved. Extravagance is the parent of corruption, and corruption is the parent of usurpation. A public thief is a public enemy. During the eight years of his administration there was not even an Indian war, simply because there was no swindle to provoke one. Every word of promise was kept, and every dollar was sacredly applied to the purpose for which it had been ap-propriated.

No power in the general government to lay one class of citizens under tribute to another ; duties levied for revenue, and discriminations permissible only against those countries which discriminate against us. "Free commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none." He held that all restrictions upon the freedom of trade were but remnants of barbarism, and was a little boy." a state of things in which any people, wherever situated, might freely ex

change its surplus for the surplus of any other would produce the greatest sum of human happiness.

The power to prosecute internal im-provements belongs to the States; whether wisely or not, it was certainly withheld from the general government. In order to apply even an inconvenient surplus in the treasury to such objects an amendment would be necessary. Congress has no power to erect a private, or a mixed private and pub public, corporation, to do that by indirec-tion which the United States may not

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same paper also makes the following rather startling statement : "If we were to take the churches right through the country, we should probably find that not more than one tenth of their members are men in the prime of life. The other nine-tenths are women, men who have passed their meridan, and youths who have not reached their maturity. It is also to be observed that in almost every community the majority of the energetic, enterprising business men are not avowed and active Christians ; and if they are identified with the church at all, it is usually only in the most superficial way.

"PA," said a little seven-year-old "FA, said a fittle seven-year-ord fellow, "I guess our man Ralph is a good Christian." "How so, my boy," inquired the parent. "Why, pa, I read in the Bible that the wicked shall not live out half his days, and Ralph says he has lived out ever since he

A PHILOSOPHER once said : "Every man has his grief. If the Lord does not give it to him he makes one himself." He might have put it more pointed by saying, "If the Lord does not give it to him let him start a newspaper," and he will get it without the Lord's assistance.

NOBODY ever yet knew a newspaper man to get ready to go fishing until two weeks after the last old sucker had pegged out for deep water.

WE do not become righteous by Rard

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