A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

NUMBER 49.

ical era is opening before the to of our politics has rounded In Eighty-Seventh Year of Its Existence. a through civil war, social vio-i disorder, and has ended in giv-tuar millions of the negro race, o its adult males.

er changeth, yielding place to of this new era will come home ness and bosom as never be to private prosperity and the periodic Republic.

the manifold encroachments that powers and of both upon American freemen now as d with ceaseless vigilance; le or local self-government maintained for the best berty and of national great-be victories of peace which it to the new political era at every advantage which er institutions could desire

encumbers all our indusneipal and State Taxation and defraud the poor torean infamous masterpiece meity, put to the vile uses favorites and thieves, as with his methods of tax-And along with the Tariff. export of our manufacon the exports from all ous , od mines; abolishes of the bigh seas, and filehes s prekets every time it puts mry -along with this enthat he value as the measure v set of domestic exchange. and whatever their

ELD now is and slways will re-PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY, em, defended and defined by Nems, The World will spare mount of Opinket-places, their workshops, and their

THE WEEKLY WORLD

lition (Wednesday) for the coun 1. THE LATEST PRICES (teleall the Markets of the United Stock, Country Produce, Gen-of every kind, and of Money, ights in New York and Europe. doings of the the American Institute, letrical farmers, and sesentific dis-ractical farming. 3. A Page for rice, of lively and pure reading. us in concise summary.

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Increasing business in all its departments has recently made additions and improvements necessary in its mechanical arrangements, so

which the honor of the coun- The "Gazette" is the Largest Daily Paper Printed in Pennsylvania.; With this has come added efficiency to its edi With this has come added efficiency to its edi-torial, commercial and news departments, fully keeping it abreast with the great journals of the country in all the essentials of an interest-ing and instructive newspaper,

Its Ceneral Purpose. This will be to intelligently discuss all public questions from a progressive standpoint. It will give a cordial and enlightened support to ganization, principles and representatives of the Republican Party, as the best means of maintaining national unity and the equal rights of all under the Constitution. The GAZETTE does not believe the mission of that party ac complished, with the success of its great ele mental principles, nor that it should be allowed to full into the dry-rot of political decay, or made a mere machine for personal promotion. It has other and higher duties, in fostering an exilted Patriotism, promoting Universal Edu-cation, making Economy and Fidelity the watchwords of the public service, State and National, and advancing all Politicat and Social Progress based on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest numbers.—Belleving that at: needful Reforms are possible within the Re publican Party, the GAZETTE will seek to pro-mote them therein, rather than create schism and discrganization; but, to be effective in this respect, it will hold itself free to criticise and condemn where consure is demanded by the in-terests of the party or the people. Independ-ent of cliques, leadership or combinations, it will aspire to represent and advise its great

constituency with frankness and honesty. Its News Department. In respect to the carry publication of News, the GAZETE will have increased advantages during the year. The Globe is now encircled by the Telegraph, and its membership of the great Press Association. To obtaining intelligence from every quarter of the world, places the CAZETER on an equality with the Metropole. gence from every quarter of the world, places the GAZETE on an equality with the Metropolitan journals of this country and Europe. Its Commercial Reports, home and absolute freedom from speculative influences. Its Local Intelligence is gathered by a corps of active and redibible reporters, securing to our realers the first news of the most important Home Events. During the sessions of Congress, and the logislature and Constitutional Convention of Pernal ature and Constitutional Convention of P glyania, Special Correspondents at Washin, on, Harrisburg and Philadelphia will group i

proceedings. The blanes' aim of journalism is now the speedy and cerree' transmission of news in all its important details. The GAZETTE accepts this as the only limit of 'ts enterprise. THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

attractive form the sale at features of

Has now a circulation far in excess of any political journal published in Pennsylva, "in. I demands and receives careful supervision," in a list departments. Its day of publication ... a sarranged as to suit all the mails from this c. "? Its price is fixed at a figure purposely low to a, truef a large subscription list, making it the Cheapest and Largest Paper of its kindgin the

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River, Fi-nancial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same carnest desire to command the public than five hundred) of subscriders to approbation, which has already been conspicuously manifested, and which confessedly re the WEEKLY WORLD.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL and PERSONAL PROPERT

In Ebensburg and Vicinity. BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the undersigned will sell at public outery, on the premises, commencing

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873, the following described Real and Personal Pro-

perty, to wit: A Large New PLANING MILL 80 by 60 feet, two stories and basement, with a Boiler Shed 80 by 10 feet attached, containing a loiler Shed 80 by 10 feet attached, containing a lew 40 HORSE-POWER ENGINE, birge double line BOILER, BALLESTER MACHINE, CIR-CULAR SAWS, LATHES, and the necessary Pulleys, Shaffing, Belting, &c.—fronting on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad—with about ONE ACRE OF GROCEND, on which the above described property stands. The Mill and Ma-chinery are nearly all new and constructed in the most complete and modern style for man-ufacturing Handles, Brush Blocks, Stair Ikal-

A Full Lot of Ground 66 by 264 feet, fronting on High ftreet, having thereon erected a two story FRAME DWELL-ING HOUSE, STABLE, and OUTBUILDINGS. with a large number of choice fruit trees, etc.

5 Acres and 100 Perches of Land situate in Cambria township, about one-fourth mile from Ebensburg, well fenced and in good condition. Very desirable for meadow or pasture, Also,

6 Lots of Ground situate at the forks of the Huntingdon, Indiana

and Pittsburg Turnpikes, partly in the borough of Ebensburg, known by the Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6,7 and 10 on Myers plan; fenced and well inproved. Very desirable as building lots. There is a one-and-a-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE-STABLE to a part of the part of STABLE, &c., on Lot No. 10. Also, at same time and place, the following Valuable Personal Property! will be offered for sale, to wit: 1 Alcost Ex-centric Lathe, I Saw Mandril, 3 Cast Iron dul-leys, 1 Mortising Machine, Circular Saws, Coal

Stoves, Grate Bars, Tie Yarn. &c. Also, E0,000 feet of Cherry, Asi, Maple and Poplar Lumber, 4,000 Cherry Ballesters, 8,000 Handles, 268 gross of planed ash Scrub, Horse and Shoe Brush Blocks, &c., &c., in and about the Mill.

237 All which Reni Estate and Personal Property will be sold clear of all mortgages, liens, writs and encumbrances. By order of the said Court.

OVERTON DINGESS' DEFENCE.

You musn't allow that Ove Dingess (that's me) in a general way. Is quite sech a fool kine of creetur, as some folks are given to say; But I own what I did for Peter Adkins, about which it seems you hav' beerd. Was saft; yet in like suckumstances I'd do it agin' I'm afeerd.

Pete lives on the mouth of Big Cany, jes' whar' it comes out on Guyan; An' all of the neighbors around him, they jedge he's a quarrelsome man; with me, that was sot down as frien'ly by every one thar' on the crick, He allus was ugly an' spiteful, an' striving a quarrel to pick.

'Twas he went an' hamstrong my heifer, bekase in his pastur' she broke; Shot two of my shoats in the holler, which was gwine pooty fur for a joke; An' let in Sam Farley's four cow-beasts, and his mar', in my corn-field one night-An'the waythey distroyed an' theytrompled, the neighbors, they said, was a sight. Well-las' June was a fresh in the river : it

riz thirty feet, sun an' sun. Guyan it went bustin' and whoopin'; 'twas wuss'n a race-hoss to run. I've heerd of the Falls of Niag'ry, with all of its rushin' and roar; But, ef it is wuss'n Guyan was, I don't want

to wade it, for shore. The dreens in the mountings were branches; the branch it swelled up to a crick; The crick it turned into a river; the river got ragin' an' thick. It riz an' it riz tell I reckont its risin 'd nuvver be done,

Thout it got to the tops of the ridges, an' drowned us out uvry one. I stood thar' fernent the ole cabin, a-watchin' the drift an' the dirt, As they shot to the head of the rapids in a

rigular quarter-hoss spirt, When along on his mar' come Pete Adkins, an' him bustin' drunk, I could see, Slap down to the ford whar' the water was rushin' as swift as could be. He sot on the sickle-hammed clay-bank he

got when he married his wife. I don't s'pose the animil uvver hed hed a good bait in her life; An' from her pars'nal ixperience she couldn't as uvry one knows A curry-comb tell from a broad-axe, nor hay

from a suit of store-clo'es. I know it was none of my beezness, but seein' him gwine on a path-A kinder short cut to his ruin, an' bilin' mad in its wrath-

I sung out : "The river's past fordin' !" But he was so awful fool bent, He tole me to go to a hot place, an', spurrin' his mar', in he went. . Jes' thar' there's a bend in the river-a crook

like a hoss-shoe, you know-So I took a short shoet through the bottom, as quick as a scairt yearlin' doe; But, quick as I was, I jes' got thar', an' into the river I lep',
An' hedu't struck out more'n a minute, 'fore

right by my fingers he swep'. He was suttingly scairt to deestraction, an' made a smart grab at my h'ar; 'd ketcht it, good-by to Ove Dingesswe'd both of us drownded right thar'. So I fetcht him a lick powerful desput, an' stunted him some with the blow wasn't no time for politoness, as any

fool cretur' might know. The way we went over them rapids was awful to feel an' to see; I allowed 'nore'n wunst I was drowndedit sutil ngly seemed so to me; An' uvry dera fool thing an' mean thing I'd done from toy earliest years, They all seemed to come up afore me, while

water was fillin' my ears. We shot like a ball 1, om a rifle, the p'ar of us did, down the slope-Even now when I think of the purril, I feel uvry narve in me lope But I hilt my head outen the w. ter-'t wan't no use a tryin' to swim;

I kept all my mind on my beezness, an' kept a good holt on to him. An' when we had got down the rapids, the current it gev us a spin, An' swirled us around in the eddy—I jedged that when fust I jampt in ;

I kept up a right master struggle, as into the bank thar we run : I grabbed a long limb swingin' over, an' then all the danger was done.

I let down my feet an' tetcht bottom, an' foun' it was poety firm groun'; In less time than I kin norate it, my wife an' the neighbors come roun' An' mebbe my Nance didn't scold me, a settin' her long tongue to go, Alongside of which, when it's started, a

flutter-wheel runs rather slow. She said that a man with nine childring, 'thout sayin' a word for his wife, Had no right, for a chap like Pete Adkins, to run such a risk of his life; That I oughtn't to be quite so gin'rous-gin-

erosity weemen condemn, Leastwise that's my pars'nal ixperience, ixcep' when you're gin'rous to them. She said that I'd ruined my clothin', an' it made of factory jain-She'd cut her right foot on the fence-rail,

the place whar she jumpt in the lane-'d ruther sarve Pete than my fam'ly; she wished she'd ha' laid down and died; But she couldn't find words for the subject an' so she jest hugged me an' cried. An' Pete, on his back for a fortuight, kep' lyin' a rasslin' with death-

It raelly seemed the half drowndin' had tuck away half of his breath-So I turned in an' nust the poor cretur, an' sot with him thar night an' day, Till myself an' the doctor, we dragged him from the grave, as a body may say.

The neighbors hev all sot agin me for doin' so much in the case; An' yit I dunno ef they wouldn't hev done the same thing in my place; It was proberbly saft to go reskin' my life

for a cretur like him, But how on the yeth could I help it, me knowin' that he couldn't swim? My smoke-house was jam full of bacon-he hedn't a side to his name; Ef I'd let them pore childring go hungry, I

allow I'd hey felt it a shame. An' my Nancy-a mighty fine woman, ef she has a quick tongue in her head-She done for them motherless creturs, an' kep' them in coffee an' bread. As for Pete, the affa'r was a lesson, a bless-

in' to him an' his kin; He sw'ars that the blue-headed borrils he nuvver 'll sample ag'in : I allow ef he'll stick to that notion, an' stick to his work like a man, It's all that I'll seek for the trouble of pullin' him outen Guyan.

AT Liverpool the great sensation now is a woman who leaps through the air on a flying trapeze, and, hanging by her toes, holds by don't see any basis for the sensation here.

It is a common thing for women to keep men in suspense.

It is a common thing for women to keep men in suspense. men in suspense,

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

COMPILED FOR THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN BY JOHN LILLY, OF COAL CITY.

1587. Virginia Day born-the first child born of Christian parents in United States. 1698. John Laydon married to Ann Burrass-the first Christian marriage in Virginia and in the United States.

colonists, all but 60 perished in the course of six months. 1616. Tobacco first cultivated by the English in Virginia. Great pestilence destroyed nost of the Indians from Naragansett to Penobscot. 1619. 20,000 pounds of tobacco exported

from Virginia to England. 1629. African slaves first brought into Virginia by a Dutch ship and sold to the colonists. Peregrine White, the first English child, born in New England. 1621. Edward Winslow and Susannah

White married-the first Christian marriage in New England. 1623. George Sandys, of Virginia, trans-lated "Ovid's Metamorphosis"—the first literary production of the English colonists

1624. The first cattle brought into New ngland by Edward Winslow, agent for the 'I emouth colons 1630. Gov. Winthrop first abolished the custom of drinking healths. John Hillington executed for murder-the first execution in Plymouth colony.

1631. First vessel built in Massachusetts, called "The Blessing of the Bay." 1632. Magistrates of the colouy of Massachusetts first chosen by the freemen in the colony. The magistrates ordered that no tobacco should be used publicly. The general court of Plymouth passed an act that whoever should refuse the office of Governor should pay a fine of \$20, unless chosen two years successively.

1634. First merchant's shop opened in Roston 1635. Great storm of wind and rain in New England; tide rose 20 feet perpendicu-

larly, August 15th. 1636. "The Desire," a ship of 120 tons, built at Marblehead-the first American ship that made a voyage to England first court held in Connecticut, April 20th. 1637. A synod convened at Newtown Mass., the first synod holden in America.— They condemn 82 erroneous opinious which had been propagated in New England.

1628. Great earthquake in New England, June 1st. Two tremendous storms in August and December; the tide rose 14 feet above the spring tides at Naragansett and flowed twice in six hours. The "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" formed at Boston. 1638. Three Englishmen executed by the

Plymouth colony for the murder of an Indi-First general election in Hartfe Conn. John Haynes first Governor. Baptist church in America formed at Providence, R. I. Severe tempest and rain-Con-

necticut river rose 20 feet above the mendows in March. First printing in North America at Cambridge, Mass., by Samuel Green; the first thing printed was the "Free-man's Oath." House of Assembly established in Maryland. 1640. The general court of Massachusetts prohibited the use of tobacco. 1611. Severe winter. Boston and Chesa-

peake bays frozen. Boston bay passable for carts, horses, etc., for five weeks. First commencement at Harvard College; nine candidates took the degree of A. B. 1646. Mr. Elliot commenced his labors among the Indians. The Friends or Qua-kers first came to Massachusetts. Laws passed against them. Four executed in 1659,

1647. First influenza mentioned in the annals of America. 1648. Laws of Massachusetts first printed. Margaret Jones executed for witchcraft .-The government of Massachusetts with the

assistants signed a declaration against men's wearing long hair as unscriptural. 1651. The Legislature of Massachusetts passed laws against extravagance in dress. 1652. The province of Maine taken under the protection of Massachusetts. The first mint for coining money erected. 1656. Miles Standish, the hero of New

1660. At this time the colonics of Virgina, New England and Maryland were supred to contain only 80,000 inhabitants.-Both and Whaley, the regicides, arrived

in Boston. 1661. Society for propagating the gospel among the Indians in New England incorporated by Carles II. 1652. Charter of Connectiont granted by

Charles II. The Legislature of Massachu-setts appointed two licensers of the press. The assembly of Massland actabilished a mint 1663. Great earthquate in Canada and New England. 1664. Elliot's Indian Bible printed in Cambridge, Mass.,-the first E ble printed

in America. A large comet see, in New England. 1665. New Haven and Connecticut in, ted into one colony. At this time the militia of Massachusetts consisted of 4,400 men. The government of Ehode Island issued an order out-lawing Quakers for refusing to bear

arms. 1672. Laws of Connecticut printed; every family ordered to have a law book. 1673. New England at this time contained about 120,000 inhabitants, and Virginia

about 50,000. 1683. The Governor of Virginia ordered that no printing press should be used in that colony "on any occasion whatever. 1687. Charter of Connecticut hid in a hollow oak from Andros, and saved. 1688. New York and the Jerseys added to the jurisdiction of New England. Andros

appointed Captain-General and Vice-Admiral over the whole. 1690. Bills of credit issued by the governernment of Massachusetts-the first ever issued in the American colonies. The whale fishery commenced at Nantucket.

1692. Nineteen persons executed for witch-craft in Massachusetts. Edmund Andros, the tyrant of New England, made Governor of Virginia. 1694. Legislature of Massachusetts caused

to be posted up in the public houses and imposed a fine for giving them cutertainment. 1695. Rice introduced into Carolina. 1696. Thirty Indian churches in New England at this time. 1697. Severe winter. Delaware river fro-

1698. Seat of government in Virginia removed to Williamsburg, the streets of which were laid out in the form of a "W," in honor of William, king of England. 1699. Yellow fever in Philadelphia. 1700. The Legislature made a law in New York to "hang every Popish psiest who

should come into the province.

zen over.

beginning of this century.
1704. First newspaper in America, published in Boston, called the Boston News-Letter. 1709. First issue of paper currency in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. 1717. Greatest snow-storm ever known

habitants in the American colonies at the

262,000 in-

occurred in February. William Penn, the founder of Penn-

benefactor of Yale College, died in England, 1723. 26 pirates executed at Newport, R. I. Paper currency first Issued in Pennsylvania. 1725. First newspaper printed in New York by Wm. Bradford.

1727. Great earthquake in New England, Oct. 29th 1728. Drouth and harricane in Carolina and yellow fever in Charleston. 1732. Corn and tobacco made a legal ten-

bushel, tobacco at one penny a pound.

SNOW-STORMS OF THE PAST .- Among the great snow-storms of the past few days none were more extended in their range or more disastrous to life and property than that of Japanery 17, 1867. It lasted nearly twenty-five hours, and was accompanied by a furious gale and very cold weather. It extended as far west as the plains and was bounded on the south by the Chio and Potomac, although some of its effects reached to Hampton Roads. Another severe storm occurred on the 20th. Wrecks were piled up along the coast and scores of lives were lest. Many persons were bewildered in the snow and quite a member frozen to death, especially in New England. Among these was Commodore G. C. Biake, who got bewildered in going to his home in the suburbs of Poston and took refuge in a hut. He never recovered from the shock of the exposure.

From two to four feet of snow fell throughout the Middle States. Four feet was the reported depth in Pittsburg, and as it was much drifted, the consequence was an interruption of communication between the cities and the country for several days. Many people were barricaded in their houses. Steamboats were kept in port, rail-cars were snow-bound, and mails were delayed in a remarkable manner.-There was no regular communication between New York and Boston for four days. The records of the past contain accounts of many singular storms, but the most striking facts concerning them were natu-

rally observed in New England. The storm of January 19, 1857, stopped all the railroads of New England. The Stonington road was not opened until Jauuary 27. Trains did not commence running between Hartford and Providence until the same day. In some parts of Connecticut the thermometer was 30 degrees

below zero. In the storm of December 28, 1858, the snow began falling at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning and continued till four o'clock Thursday afternoon. The snow was drifted as high as the tops of the cars. A train of three locomotives started from a neighboring town toward Boston and First was embedded in a drift at the end of the seventh mile. The next day a tram of three locomotives occupied from morning till night in accomplishing five miles.

The great snow-storm of January 15. 1831, was a stupendous one. The snow was drifted in some places in the cities to the depth of fifteen feet. The churches were generally closed on the following Sunday; partly because the snow was piled so high against the doors that they could not be opened.

In February, 1829, so heavy a snow fell that many persons engaged in festivities commemorative of Washington's birthday throughout the country, were snowed up in various halls and had to remain in them

HISTORIC FLOODS .- There is no country in the world which is safe against these in the records of floods and inundations.-Even as we find that nearly every river in old as the Christian era. Pliny, writing spring cable to it, that he might check the England has at some time or other over- in the inst century, describes harvesters was all from its too rapid speed. the Severn, the Humber, the Medway and the Tweed-have acquired an evil notorie- of these tacked some idea that would adupt ty in this respect, so there are certain coun- them to general use. Tailors' machines tries which have, ever since history had a were in smooth running order in Paristong voice, been noted for the frequency of these before Hunt and Howe perfected the pres-

calamities. Holland, the districts forming the watersheds of the Alps, the south of France, and female sex throughout the world. the country through which the Daunbe finds its way into the Black Sea, are nota- plication. I'at a patent of wide use, howble instances. England, considering its size, the beight of its mountains, and the short course of its rivers, has suffered most severely; one of the earnest mundations on record having, in the fourth cen- week; heventions for the use of india rubtury, drowned over 5,000 people in Ches | ber, for agricultural implements, fire-arms hire. Three hundred years later the Clyde, and includeations of leather and paper, rose to such and extent at Glasgow that have accumulated fortunes. Nor is it pos-400 families lost their lives in the floods .-Camden has recorded the submersion of 4.000 acres belonging to that Earl Godwin, | tists of the country combined to break an whose name is now borne by the Godwin sands, which were formed by this inroad | had to pay a royalty whenever he inscreed

of the sea. Then we hear of the "great waters" of combination failed, and the royalty is still the fifteenth century, when the Severn paid. One of the most profitable patents rose to an extraordinary height, inflicting ever issued in this country was for the the most terrible damage. During the | manufacture of horseshoes. In England present century England has suffered heavly from inundations, the Nost recently re- Bessemer manufacture of steel. Most patmembered being those in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire, in 1856. Fortunately, however, we have nothing in our | dred and twenty patents were granted for insular history to compare with the loss cultivators, two hundred and ten for plows, of life which has occurred in other countries from this cause. Again and again hundred and seventy-five for washing-mathe dikes of Holland have given way to the chines, one hundred and fifty-one for sewsea, which has swept off thousands of hit- | jug-machines, one hundred and forty for man lives in its course.

Every one must recall the awful immdation in the fifteenth century, at Dodrecht, ents have been is used for sewing-machines in which a hundred thousand persons are and their attachments; and the applicasaid to have perished. A generation later, tions for newer inventions come in daily. fifty thousand persons were drowned in | For these applications for patent rights Catalonia. In later times, the Oder, the jucrease much taster than the population. Danube and the Vistula have contributed | In 1851 there were two thousand of them ; the names of drunkards in the several towns | their thousands to this fatal list; and there | in 1870 nineteen thousand one hundred and are still alive spectators of those terrible seventy-one, of which thirteen thousand risings of the Saone, the Rhone, and the three hundred and twenty-one were grant-Loire, which devastated the south and west | ed. | Inventive skill does not depend upon of France some thirty years ago. It is but education. Prussia is as well educated as twenty-three months ago that the inhab- this country; but in 1867 only one hundred itants of certain districts in Rome were be- and three patents were issued in Prussia. ing furnished by the authorities with ra- as against thirteen thousand in this countions of bread forwarded to their dwellings try. Vermont has as good schools as Mass-

> THEY have just had a very interesting breach-of-promise suit in Kansas City, Missouri. We allude to it here for the purpose of supplying a warning to widow- of capital engaged in manufacture, a skilltestified that the defendant, a widower, ate some pie at her house one day, and while his mouth was full, he suddenly remembered that the pie tasted exactly like the pie his wife used to make. This flooded his mind with recollections and feeling, Capital never offers itself to the inventor I know where I are the baked beam, I reand in the frenzy of the moment he burst without the promise of an enlarged and member where I ate that loberty. I recolinto tears and proposed to the widow.

. THE scenter of gravity-an old goat.

Patent-Office Cariositics.

we are just upon the verge of new discov- have been applied for by a marine engineer. eries that shall benefit the world more than The amount of mrapplied inlent engaged my past invention. We have bridled the on inventions that can never be used is as but suppose the awful force of electricity, dicrons element in many of the patents, 1610. Famine in Virginia. Of nearly 500 der in Maryland. Corn'nt twenty pence per that can crush the handest rack and bring and more of the applications, which is well a more tremendous power to bear instants | worth investigation, and we extract from aneously on a given point than any known | the records of the Patent Office an account motor, should be as subject to our control of some of these that show more genius as steam is-in that instant the motive than common sense, and have produced power of the world is more than doubled, more han hier than profit. has been taken off the mother and sister | irritated by the loss of his honey by the and put on the machine. Suppose the flying wind that hovers over our roofs should | bined hen-roost and bechive. He had nobe imprisoned and so used that it should treed that the bee much travels at night, perform all our demestic labor before the | while the busy Lee works by day. His de airy captive should e-cape! There is no sire, therefore, was for a device that should power on earth so great, to steady, so man- admit the worker by day and keep out the sive, as the tide. Twice each recurring thief by night. This his ingenuity effectday it lifts the whole body of sea water a cd by the erection of a hen roust pivoted number of feet into air. It penctrates up topon a beelive provided with gates. The every creek and stream and river, forcing the water to rise and overwhelm the solid hand. Should this immense amount of tidal roosts, were then to close the gates of the power, that envelopes the whole world, be- hive and keep them shut all night. The ane subject to the will of man and forced carly rising of the four's would automatito do his bidding, we should have an in- eally open the gates again and release the strumentality to hear the burdens of man- bees -their honey all safe-to the airs of kind infinitely more powerful and more heaven and the flowers of earth. He regeneral than anything now in use. We ceived his patent. travel to day on solid earth; should some of the numerous applicants for patents for right for an artificial moon, that should the use of balloons or flying machines hap- | light each town that used it without expen to succeed, and we should all take to pense. His eyes had often been struck by traveling upon the wings of the wind, what the reflection of distant windows at smuset, would become of railreads and turnpikes and how far that light traveled. He there and steamboats? Nor are these idle speculations. The employment of lightning, ficiently large to raise a huge reflector that of wind, of tide, of air, will not seem so was to be hoisted every evening at dusk strange to our enlightened children as the (about the time the hens had shut in the telegraph, the sewing-machine, the mil- bees). The reflections of the sun's rays, road and the steambest seemed to their cast downward upon the village was sure grandparents. The child may now be liv- to light it through all the darkness of night. ing who will yet see them all the willing Fortunately for himself, this inventor prelaves of man, joyons to do his bidding in the service of humanity.

The vast majority of patents contain no could be obtained. remarkable invention; they merely make provement come, but rather in small, genceptibly further than its predecessor. And shaken to pieces. it is that slight difference that gives success to patents. The inventive mind is so a very ingenious gentleman from the rural velocipedes so suddenly leaped into fashion then tiod in a knot, so that the animal could a few years ago, 432 applications for veloci- not withdraw it. them again in the fourth century; but both

Most patent-rights are limited in the ap- him his patent. ever small the royally it pays, herelits the happy inventor with a large profit. Invensible to tell the extent of the ramifications india rubber patent; every one of them a set of teeth on vulcanized rubber. Their one of the most lucrative has been the ents concern themselves with agriculture or domestic labor. In one year two hunone hundred and eighty for churns, one stoves, and another one hundred and forty for gates. Nearly eighteen hundred pat-

achusetts; but the Bay State secures ten per cent, of all the patents granted to the nation, while the Green Mountain State has less than one per cent. To quicken the inventive mind demands a large amount The plaintiff in the case, a widow, ed body of workmen, and a profit in the Where improvement of manufactures. these coexist patents are in demand.

are the result of long years of close thought him, whereupon he indulged in this solilospeedy return. Nor do valuable ideas often lect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged enter the mind of the outsider on any sub- if I can recall where I ate that Little yaller jeet. Abraham Lincoln was a very able dog."

lawyer of Illinois when in May, 1849, he obtained a patent for lifting steambouts It is the general opinion of those who over river bars, but it may be doubted if study our patent system as a science, that | that patent has ever been mad, or would

bining and taught it to carry messages; wonderful as it is profile. There is a lus

thin twenty years the burden of sewing | In 1870 the owner of certain beehives, bee moth, asked for a patent for a combees were expected to be in their cells just before dask; the hour, lighting on their

> Another applicant asked for a patentsented his application through a patent attorney, who told him it was donotful if it

In the fall of 1871, a gentleman, probably some slight progress upon existing facts. from California, applied for and received a Not in one great tide of invention does im- patent for building houses on wheels or rollers, so that in case of earthquakes they tle waves, each advancing almost imper- might roll forward or backward, but not be Only three years have passed away since

constantly on the stretch that similar claims districts applied for a patent to prevent are constantly made by rival inventors .- cows from switching their tails! He pre-When petroleum first began to enlighten sented two models-one shaped like a bot our darkness there were twenty-live claim- tle, around the neck of which the cow's was to be carled; the other consisted ing for substantially the same mode of rais- of a square block, with a hole through the ing oil out of the solid earth. And when centre, wherein the tail was to be put, and

pede patents were filed within four months. Noticing how vessels are delayed by the and of these thirty-three were contempo- necessity of pushing aside the water that rary claims for the same idea. Every obstructs their way, an ingenious gentlespring brings forth a crop of stove patents, man asked for a patent for putting in front each manufacturer preparing for the com- of the vessel a series of hollow wheels, ing winter by striving to surpass his rivals whose blades should get as paddles. These in the preferst pattern and the greatest wheels would lift the water so speedly out warmth giving power. Few persons think of the way that the vessel would have to much of the form of the lamp they buy; rash in to fill the void. This motion of the yet lamp patents are renewed every year. vessel would give the wheels another turn, At one time the student lamp, with an we- and then the whoels would once more lift gand burner, yields its manufacturer a away the water and thus draw the vessel small fortune; the next year some forta. on. And so the motion of the vessel would nate genius notices that two weeks give an turn the wheels, and the turn of the wheels imperceptibly larger light than the argand; would draw the vessel. This applicant for and the patent he obtains brings him prom-inence in all the lamp markets of the countries, to provide for the only difficulty be sudden shocks of misfortune; but there try. One of the most essential elements in could foresee-which was in the too rapid are some which have a fatal pre-eminence patents is novelty; yet applicants are con- motion of the vessel, that would tear itself tinually made for patents based on ideas as to pieces -he contrived an anchor, with a

flowed its banks and wrought min, but for heading grain as then in existence on . An applicant for a patent for wooden that certain rivers—such, for example as the plains of Gaul; and Paladius mentions parentents proposed to mount each block of wood on springs. He claimed that this would remove all jar in riding, and obviate

the noceasity of springs on carriages. Another gentleman applied for a patent for healing canals by steam, so that bestent invention. It remained for the Amer- ing could go on in winter as well as in sumicans to lighten the domestic cares of the mer. The office decided that this invention was weethy of protection, and gave

Another applied for a combination of clock and bed, so incomingly contered that when the emek struck, the bottom of the bed dropped out. He claimed that this company makes about three thousand a plan would probably awaken the sleepers. Speaking of combinations, he must have come from Missouri or Kansas who asked for a patent for a combination of emmon and plow. For this purpose he filed three

applications, making the elongated handles of a patent. A few years since all the denof the plow hollow, so as to form two canthe guerillas were after him; the cannons were then to be fired, the guerillas shot down, and the farmer to go on his plowing way, rejoicing. And he, too, must have come from the borders who asked for a patent of a combination of trunk and house. The trunk

was made with triple sides, moving up and down. Doing duty all day in guarding elethes, when night came on, and no cabin near, the goods were to be taken out, the triple walls elevated into one, and the benighted traveler safely housed. As early as 1718 Mr. James Pashile patented a swivel-gun in England. The novcity of this plan was that his gun fired two

kinds of ball-a square ball and a round one. The round ball was to be used in all fights against Christian nations; the square balls, that would mangle the flesh more, only in contests with Turks and other heathen. This gentleman of old must have been the ancestor of Mark Twain, of this country, who so lost his temper because the Secretary of War refused to recommend his gun for a patent. Mr. Twain's idea was to have a swivel gun that should load at the centre and fire off at both ends. In case of a siega he proposed to lead the gun, set it a whirling, and drop it just outside the city wall. Before the balls left the mouth of the cannon they would acquire such a rotary motion that they would sweep round the walls outside of the town, killing off all of the besieging host. We must acknowledge however, that we have looked in vain on the records of the office for Mr. Twain's name, and hence we infer he never reserved his patent. - Appleton's Journal.

A TOPER got so much on his stomach the other day that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against a lamp post As a general rule, valuable inventions vomiting, a little dog happened to stop by