



CLEARFIELD, January 29, 1859.

OBITUARY.

Our Court was brought to a sudden termination this morning by the painful announcement of the death of our worthy Prothonotary GEORGE WATERS Esq. who expired about three o'clock this morning.

The proceedings, resolutions &c. will appear next week.

THE NEWS.

The most interesting item of foreign news seems to be the announcement of the termination of the Chess contest between Messrs. Morphy and Andersen, which has been in progress at the European two, and two drawn games.

A terrible accident occurred at the Victoria theatre in Lambeth England at which sixteen persons were killed. The accident was caused by an alarm fire being raised, at which the audience became frightened and in their efforts to escape crushed the above number to death.

Congress is still occupied with the questions of the acquisition of Cuba, and the Pacific rail road.

An exciting debate took place on last Saturday in the house, between Mr. Cox and Mr. Giddings of Ohio on the question of negro equality.

It is stated that orders have been issued from the war Department to use the troops now in Kansas, as a posse comitatus, to enforce the laws during the present disturbances.

A revolution in Hayti has taken place. Gen. Gaffard has been declared President. Mr. Ward the newly appointed Minister to China sailed from Savannah, en route for the Celestial Empire, via New York on last Sunday.

It is said that Ottawa is to be made the seat of government of Canada, by order of her Majesty.

A letter from the Mormon country alleges that, although the "Saints" seem quiet, they are evidently meditating mischief.

Cold weather prevailed during the early part of last week in all northern latitudes. At New York, Boston and other places in New England the cold was intense.

The American Squadron has threatened to bombard Jaffa, unless the murderers of the American missionaries were punished.

Still later advices furnish further particulars of the insurrection in Buenos Ayres. The revolutionist have been dispersed and several arrests have been made.

The New Mexican mail of the 7th Dec. reached Independence on last Sunday. The Navajo Indians are still hostile in feeling although an armistice exists.

A destructive fire occurred in New York on last Monday night.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on last Monday week. It reports very severe weather in the mountains and on the plains, several persons having been frozen to death; while old mountaineers pronounce it the coldest winter in ten years.

The safety of the Nescho mail party which was supposed to have been lost in the snows, was announced by a special messenger at Santa Fe just as the New Mexican mail was starting, as having arrived safely at Albuquerque.

From Pike's Peak we have news of the comfortable condition of the miners, who have suspended operations and are quartered generally in comfortable cabins, with everything necessary for their subsistence. Game, wood and water is reported abundant.

Hon. Eli Slicer Republican candidate was elected State Treasurer on last Monday by a vote on joint ballot of 80 to 43 for H. S. McGraw the Democratic nominee.

A NEW VOLUME.

The present number of the "Republican" commences a new volume, the 4th of the new series. It may not be improper to call the attention of our patrons to that fact, and also to refer to some of the events that have transpired, if not since its establishment, at least since the commencement of the volume which has just closed.

Shortly previous to that time, the whole country had had its business prostrated, and much financial distress had been experienced in consequence of the severe monetary crisis which swept like an avalanche, not merely over one section of the country, or a single State, but from continent to continent. And while our out-of-the-way geographical position may have had much influence in protecting our people from the overwhelming consequences of the commercial embarrassments of the country, yet it can not be denied that they were severely felt here as well as in the more active and thriving business districts.

Under auspices so unfavorable as these, the third volume of the "Republican" commenced, and while it required greater effort and industry on the part of its conductors, to make it worthy of the public patronage, the scarcity of money which every one experienced, inducing less prompt payments in its patrons, made it much more difficult to discharge the obligations in a creditable manner than in more lively and prosperous times. If then we have seemingly failed in some degree in our duty to our patrons, we have still the consciousness of having done our utmost to overcome the difficulties that presented themselves in the way of a regular and prompt issue of our Journal. And if we have appeared in some measure delinquent, we trust remind a large number of our subscribers that they have neglected to render us the co-operation of material and aid to the extent of their subscriptions. This however we are pleased to say, does not apply to all; and to those that have so kindly and substantially remembered us in the time of our greatest need, we herewith tender our sincere thanks, and pronounce them worthy of all praise.

Yet under circumstances so unfavorable, we have great reason for congratulation, our subscription list has steadily increased, and the additions have been paying subscribers, whose patronage if we continue to merit, we hope to retain for many long years to come. With such encouragement, we would be well content, if it fully made up for the delinquencies of our non-paying subscribers; but we have a large amount of outstanding subscriptions due, which we absolutely need to enable us to carry on our paper in the manner we would like to do; and which we sorely need to go along without. We trust that our friends will come forward promptly and relieve us to the extent of their arrearages, and we assure them that the "Republican" shall bear the marks of their generosity in its improved appearance and the increased interest of its pages.

We hope too, our friends will aid us in increasing our subscription list for the present year. We publish our paper at a very low price, and although we do not aim at a subscription list like the "New York Ledger" yet we would be very glad to add a few hundred to it before the present volume progresses very far. If each subscriber will obtain for us another one, the thing is done.

had greatly neglected the teachings of the gospel. "There," said the preacher, as he pointed his threatening finger at the court form of the disciple of Blackstone, "comes a heavy stone against whom I will bear testimony at the Bar of God, on the day of Judgment!" The subject of this timely and unmerciful denunciation stopped, and deliberately replied, "I have been engaged in the practice of the law before the tribunals of my country for thirty-five years, and I have ever found that the great est reward is the first to turn 'States' evidence!"

Letter to the Republican. New York's Eve in Morris—Meeting of the Associates—Lumbering Business—State of our Common Schools.

DEAR READER—It may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your numerous readers, to know how old Morris, the second "Backs" is getting along, and how the "Backs" have enjoyed the holidays. It is fashionable in cities like unto Kyrle town, upon great and interesting occasions and public days, for some one of the honest citizens to give a dinner, at which all persons who entertain a sympathetic feeling for the good cause, are welcome to surround the well spread board. Upon Christmas day this duty was assumed by your former fellow townsman, J. H. Jones, Esq. I myself, was one of the honored guests of the worthy host and hostess. After taking tea, we made another attack upon Hamon, but in a short time retreated, and were compelled to fall back on every day fare, old tobies.

Yesterday—being the day before New Year, with a number of others of our worthy citizens, I partook of the most palatable supper which I have ever seen spread out to our ravishing gaze. This feast was prepared by Mrs. Swartz and her lady like assistants. It was a time long to be remembered, by all present, and as for me, I hope the dose may often be repeated; and may peace and quiet reign in their little circle as long as turkeys continue to be luxuriant, and their coops not empty. After supper, we piled promiscuously into a sled and took a sleigh-ride, to church, where we listened to a most touching and interesting description by Elder Jackson, of Milesburg, of the Celestial city. At the close of the sermon the members engaged in their exercises, which were kept up till twelve o'clock, when all retired to their peaceful homes, some giving thanks to their Creator, who had preserved them through another year—while others who were not so deeply engaged during the exercise, fired pistols and cut up office pranks in their line too common upon such occasions.

We have some five inches of snow here, which makes tolerable good sleighing, and the logging business is being carried on very extensively. There are, perhaps, more logs to be driven on the Mohannon, this season, than have ever been known in one season before. Some companies are putting in, and are going to float, nine million feet, board measure, while others, less extensive, are doing a large business.

In looking over your columns of last week, I noticed an article headed "A word to Teachers," and being engaged in that business myself, I gave it a careful perusal, and heartily approve of the course laid down by its author, in regard to keeping a register in school, and at the end of the term, have it published. I believe that such a course is beneficial to a school. In fact I know so, as I have tried it, and find that the pupils apply themselves better, and make better progress than they did before, but to prevent them from "bawling out the teacher," I cannot think so. I cannot think so from the fact, that it is no matter whether their report be published or not. When the holidays come they want their treat, and in order to obtain it, they resort to fastening the door upon their teacher. In country schools it is a practice too much indulged in, and which will be hard to eradicate. I believe in the course of a few years, it will die away as retirement advances; but to undertake to suppress it by a single blow, I think would prove to be a failure. It is true that if the question were left for them to decide, whether they will choose a treat or have the report published, and they would prefer the report, there would still be a desire on the part of those disposed to bar the door against the teacher. But I fear, too, when the question is left to them for their decision, owing to the smaller scholars outnumbering the larger ones, in almost every school, they would take the "sweets," beyond doubt. But there are other considerations which impede the progress of children in our common schools.

In a great many of our schools—in fact in the greater number of them, the children are not provided with books fit for them to study. Our schools, especially in the country, are contaminated with such books, as are calculated to puzzle and distract the young beginner more than to enlighten his understanding, or to bring him to thinking for himself. They are calculated also, to create false and wrong impressions, in the mind of the young, and against this, we should guard our schools with a zealous care. As they are taught while young, so they will grow to manhood, and it is this consideration which throws such a weight of responsibility upon the teacher, who has the welfare of his pupils at heart.

"THE EDUCATION forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Such books are Cobb's series of Readers, Rose and Pike's Arithmetics, and others of like standing in the country. I do not pretend to say that these are all by no means, but I just cite them as examples of this class of books; and it is to Rose's Arithmetic that I wish to call your attention. I know there are some teachers that uphold this work, and say they can work it well enough, and they cannot see why others are troubled with it. So can I work it in, but my class cannot. Well says one, it is your place to show them. So I do, but I ask them if a teacher can show a pupil all the time? But they say, it is not necessary to show them all the time; give them the principles of Arithmetic, and that is sufficient. That is just what I try to do, but it is no use, when they are working in a book which does not go by Arithmetic rules. For example, we will take the 11th sum on page 69th of Rose's Arithmetic, which is—"What is the price of 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. of steel at the rate of 25 cents for 2 lb?" Now this is the Single Rule of Three, and if I know any thing about that rule, I would take the 25 cents for the third term reduce the

price 2 qrs. 14 lbs. to lbs., and take that for the second term; and the 2 lb. for the first term—multiply the second and third together and divide by the first, which would give me \$29 50, but the book answers is \$23 75.

Now, if I am wrong, I want to hear from some of our teachers on the subject. If the book be in error why should we tolerate its use in our schools? And again, in the same book, No. 18, page 99, we have another, equally blind to my eyes and understanding, much more to my scholars. It is—"1/4 cwt. of lead cost \$14 4 cts. what will 1 lb. cost?" We would again take the 813 Hubs, for the third term, 1 lb. for the second, and 4 cwt. for the first term, and proceed as before stated, which, according to my work, would give me 3 9-25 cts. per lb.; but in the work it is 3 cts. per lb. Now, it is evident to every child that 4 cwt. multiplied by 3 cts. per lb., would come at that rate, to \$12 00; but the lead cost \$14 4 cts., therefore it will take the 9-25 of a cent to make up the amount. Others of the same kind we might cite; but we forbear, as it would occupy too much time and space.

And now, let me ask, did not the County Convention of School Directors, which met in Clearfield, (I do not now remember when they convened,) recommend a series of books, out of which the Directors of each township were to select books for their schools, and were not those, to which we have referred, rejected? I think such is the case, but I may be mistaken. The great trouble in getting scholars to purchase the kind of books we want, and the kind we should have is, that their parents say every teacher who comes along wants a new set of books, and that they will have to be all the time buying new ones. Well, now, I ask all such, if they do not think the latest improved, and most simplified work is the best? They say yes, but they cost so much! Parents—do they cost you as much as educating your children to school—boarding and clothing them, and doing without their help at home—while they are not learning anything whereby they may be benefited? It is time and money spent in vain, and you will regret it, when your business comes upon your uneducated sons, whose time has been spent at school, pouring over the rusty books of a hundred years ago. And I can assure you, if we get the right kind of books you will not have to buy new ones, for at least a quarter of a century, if they are used as long as those of which I have spoken.

Hoping that some good may come from what has been said, I remain SPRUCY. January 1st, 1859.

FRIEND LAMMER—The valued paper published on the 6th of 1st month, contains an article over a very queer signature, to pronounce which causes those who are accustomed to plain language as disagreeable sensations about the usual course as do dead flies in the apothecary's ointment. Then, of course, knowest who was the author—thy readers must guess. Perhaps it was written by an antiquarian, who searching amongst the dusty archives of an "old town" discovered that long years ago, when his parents were bit and tucker, certain things were transacted, and he now with laudible zeal would refresh the memories of those who are now living, and were actors in those scenes. Or perhaps it was penned by a half-dressed briefless lawyer, having vanity enough to believe that Blackstone would be improved by incorporating in the common law some of his crude whims which are not common sense—that by so doing his first literary and legal production might evince to the world his legal acumen and erudition. These will agree with me that in the case of right and truth, however humble the position and homely the language of its defender, the advocate is entitled to respectful consideration. Thy correspondent cannot regard with any toleration those who would use the fool's argument, ridicule, to counteract any popular movement, and he also deprecates the personalities which betray the weakness of a cause which have been indulged in by writers on the removal question.

Ceophaneous Chincodemouers errs in supposing that only a few speculators are seeking the change. If he had attended to the large meeting at Curwensville on the 17th of 12th month, where the taxpayers from different parts of the county turned out in such numbers that the Methodist Meeting House could not contain them, and observed the unanimity of the meeting, a regard for truth would have prevented him even intimating such a thing.

The article contains several declarations which deserves a passing notice. No man possessed of reason acts without a motive; prospective gain or pleasure is the incentive. So long as one acts without contravening the moral law he is right, even though he thereby puts money in his purse. If the citizens of Curwensville are willing to erect the public buildings, at private cost, let their offer proceed from a proper increase in the value of lands, or from public spirit it matters not; there can be nothing wrong in the offer, and the taxpayers are justified in accepting their offer. There can be no danger in accepting it of establishing a precedent that would set four fifths of the counties in the State by the ears. When the county seat of Columbia county was removed from Danville to Bloomsburg, precisely the same offer was made and accepted, and possibly in some other counties, where the seat of justice has been removed, the same thing was done. "As a question of public interest it can only be fairly submitted when the result can make no difference in the amount of any man's taxes." If there ever was an instance of reasoning "ad absurdum," this is one. Public interest consists in convenience—increased facilities to acquire desirable things, and decrease of burthens. Put the question to the people in such a shape that they may have no interest, and you might as well submit to them whether Queen Victoria's next child should be called John or Jane. Thy correspondent says—"Should a removal be effected the amount of the county's liabilities for damages would exceed the cost of a new court house many times over."

Why does A. acquire his title? by what tenure does he hold his broad acres? What gives him more right than B. to the possession? The law of the land in which he lives, and sovereign law is that State's collected will. Notwithstanding thy correspondent's emphatic assertions, I aver that no legal gentleman, having any position at our bar, would, over his name, publish to the world an opinion, that in case a removal is effected, the county of

Clearfield would be liable to damages growing out of depreciation of real estate in the present county seat if any should occur for roads so would render him an object of ridicule. "Salus populi suprema lex." In a main argument with common sense and known by the verified type in the law. There is an implied assent on the part of every member of society that his own individual welfare shall in case of necessity yield to that of the community. What should a government regard more highly than the lives of her citizens, yet when the Commonwealth is invaded by an invading foe, who, except the society of Friends, has ever questioned her right to command her citizens to sacrifice their property and private interests—aye, to lay down their lives for the common weal. Would not a suit under such circumstances be an anomaly? A road passes through a man's land. He erects near it a costly and convenient mansion. The people say the road has become "inconvenient, useless, and burdensome," and the law thro' its proper channel, the court, vacates the road. That man's property depreciates in value. Who ever heard of a suit for damages under such circumstances? Chincodemouers introduces into his argument some remarks about a guarantee which the Commissioners now have. If report speaks correctly he has not stated all the terms of that guarantee. For that guarantee is only in case a certain plan of a court house is adopted by the Commissioners and proposals offered for its building within a certain time. Verily some taxpayers think this is merely an effort to coerce the Commissioners and prevent the legislation which the people desire. If a contract were once let for the erection of buildings, then there might be something said about damages.

If thy correspondent believes that Pine county will be stricken off in two years, would it not sound better for him to ask why the necessity of erecting new buildings when about losing so large a portion of our inhabitants, and so large a scope of territory which is allotted on all hands to be a more prolific field for litigation than any other section, than to ask why is removal necessary. But suppose that the guarantee named was not lodged in and fettered by conditions, what does it amount to? Simply a loan to Clearfield County of the sum which the public buildings will cost. The present rate of taxation barely meets the current expenses of the county. If Pine county is cut off, we will be deprived of a source of revenue, and our ordinary expenses will remain about the same. To talk of erecting buildings without increasing taxation, or what is equivalent, creating a public debt, is chimerical.

Why the necessity of removal? Curwensville is nearer the bulk of the taxpayers; it is more convenient for them to transact business there, and independent of taxes and county buildings, the friends of removal say the removal would be a large annual saving to the people of this county.

Then let us have a vote on this question—the people can be trusted with this as with other questions. No bribe, no pecuniary motive, will influence their action. They will view it in its moral as well as its other aspects, and their decision will be right.

RUSSELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A CARD. A. M. HILLS would inform his patrons that he will be absent from his office during the three first weeks of February, on a professional visit to Elk County. Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1858.

ESTATE OF ROBERT WRIGLEY, Sr. Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert Wrigley, Sr. late of Bradford township, deceased. All persons having claims against the said, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement with the administrator.

WILLIAM K. WRIGLEY, Administrator. Bradford township, January 19, 1859.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying, or in anywise meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Dain't Horn, of Brady township, Clearfield County, Pa., viz: Two Harrows, one Wind Mill, one Log Sled, one Long Sled, one lot of Hogs, and Iyoke Oxen as the same belongs to me, and is only left with said Horn on loan, subject to my order.

G. W. HORN. January 19, 1859.—31, pd.

VALUABLE LANDS AND SAW MILL FOR SALE. THE Subscribers offer the following valuable Real Estate at private sale, situate in Berens township, Clearfield County, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO ACRES, in two tracts or parcels lying contiguous, viz: FIFTY EIGHT ACRES, with a Saw-Mill thereon, and Ten Acres cleared.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ACRES, with about thirty acres cleared. Both tracts are well timbered with Pine Timber, and are well suited for lumbering, and would suit any one wishing to go into the business. They will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers. Terms—one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two yearly payments. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SLOOFF, or S. W. KEAGY, Administrators of the Estate of Abraham S. Keagy, deceased. January 19, 1859.—41.

PROPOSALS WANTED. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Clearfield County, in Clearfield, until the 29th day of January, 1859, for the building of a new Court House, 60 feet front by 96 feet deep, with offices beneath and court room above, with fire proof vaults for Prothonotary's, Register's and Commissioners' offices.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. J. Wallace, Clerk, for ten days preceding the 29th day of January, 1859. Proposals are desired to express what the contract will be taken for the contractors to take the old material of Court House and offices. All proposals must be accompanied by the name of a responsible surety, residing in the County of Clearfield.

JOHN IRWIN, GEORGE ERHARD, WM. McCRACKEN, } Comrs. Attest—R. J. WALLACE, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Jan. 12, 1859.

Job Printing neatly executed here.

A MEETING of the Town Council of Clearfield Borough will be held on Monday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of settling accounts of the borough officers.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND AND FARM OF 25 ACRES OF LAND, situated on Clearfield Creek, on the main road leading from Clearfield town to Clearfield Bridge, in Clearfield county, Pa., and three miles distant from the former place.

The house is large, new, well calculated for a Tavern, and will command nearly all the eastern of the watercourse during the freshets, which usually last from four to six weeks. There are also a good Barn, Wood Shed, Wash and Bake House, and various other buildings necessary for convenience and comfort. The terms of sale will be made easy—say four annual payments. For further information inquire of J. L. Crane, Esq., Dr. A. T. Schryver, James H. Larimer, Esq., Clearfield, or S. W. Weld, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Possession can be given so that the buyer or renter can have the benefit of the spring business, which alone will amount to more than double the rent.

A. T. SCHRYVER. January 5, 1858.—41.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT CLEARFIELD, FOR QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1858.

John Kenkle, Miss Margaret Thelemann, Miss Serafone Shumod, Daniel Lamberg, C. Apple, Decatur Simons, Mrs. Sarah King, James Allen, William S. Dekey, William Melorhoff, Amos Clowson, Mrs. Harriet Pain, Joseph Davidson, Veronika Gross, Miss Annette Pettit, Wm. Hamilton, John Trout, Amos Hinton.

N. E. Person calling for letters will please say they are advertised. C. D. WATSON, P. M. Clearfield, January 5, 1859.

AUDITORS NOTICE. In the Matter of the Estate of Sam'l F. Fry, Late of Township of Clearfield County Deceased.

At an Orphan's Court held at Clearfield on the 3d Monday of Nov. last past, the undersigned was appointed Auditor to distribute money in the hands of Eli Fry, Administrator of the said Samuel Fry.

All persons interested, will please take notice that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Clearfield Borough, on Saturday the 5th day of January 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when where you can attend if you see proper.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. Dec. 17th, 1858.—41.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County, their Petitions for License at the January Session next, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 28, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, &c."

W. W. Anderson, Penn township, Tavern. H. Hays Morrow, Clearfield Borough, Tavern. Augustus Melrose, Curwensville township, Tavern. Samuel Robinson, Boggs township, Tavern. Lyonel W. Weld, Lawrence township, Tavern. A. L. Ogden, Lawrence township, Tavern. James Bloom sen, Pike township, Tavern. Peter Bloom, Jordan township, Tavern. John Miller Jr. Boggs township, Tavern. Dec. 29, 1858. GEORGE WALTERS, CL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield County, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, Saturday the fifth day of January next, certain messuages, tenement and lot or piece of land, the estate of William Adleman, Jr., late of Pike township, deceased, bounded and described as follows: to wit: beginning at the turnpike near George W. Leck's saw mill, thence south east course, 27 feet to land of Andrew Adleman, thence along said Andrew Adleman's line 300 feet to the river, thence up said Susquehanna river 100 feet to said turnpike, thence along said river, 132 feet to the place of beginning; situate in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, Pa. with a frame house and frame stable erected thereon.

Terms Cash, or confirmation of sale. Adm'r of Estate of Wm. Adleman, dec'd. Nov. 29th, 1858. JEREMIAH NORRIS.

BARBERING. THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Clearfield and their surrounding country, that he has opened a Barber Shop on Main Street in Stone's New Room, where he is prepared to accommodate all who give him call, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

On the 2d Saturday of January, A. D. 1859. A CERTAIN TRACT OF FIFTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND, situate in Penn township, bounded by land of Wm. Wann, Jeremiah Plinn, Thomas Rafferty, and John P. Hoyt, having a large portion of cleared land, and a house and barn thereon, late the estate of Felix Rafferty, deceased.

Terms Cash, in confirmation of the sale. MARTIN MYRTLE, PATRICK QUINN, Administrators. Dec. 8, 1858.—41-c.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE! THE undersigned subscribers, take this method of informing the public generally, that they have this day entered into copartnership in THE BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, and can be found at the shop formerly occupied by J. Shunkwiler, on Third street, in this borough, where they will be pleased to see the old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give them a call. Bring on your hoes, your spades and picks. Your log chains and your pulling sticks. Your sleds, your sleighs, your harness, your masts. No three-year old shall then go bare. Your spurs will work up then just right. To prying hawks for every highlight. Your saws too, shall then be wrought. To ploughshares such as Cain never bought.