

Below we give the new law relative to the selection of jurors. Two jury commissioners will hereafter be elected in the several counties of the State. The law is general. The following is the act as signed by the Governor:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners, in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: Provided, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select from the whole male taxable citizens of the respective county at large, a number, such as at the term of the court, of pleas next preceding shall, by the said court, be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county, during that year; and if the said commissioners cannot agree upon the names of the persons to be selected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows: Each of the commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one-half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking from the list furnished by the other, a number equal to the said addition; and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of the names of jurors, and the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected, in the proper jury wheel, and the said jury wheel locked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners and the keys thereof in the custody of said county.

Sec. 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county, or any two of them, shall draw from the proper jury wheel panels of jurors, as grand jurors of the proper county, and as petit and traverse jurors, for the trial of issues in fact, which may be taken in any action in any of the courts, civil and criminal, in the manner now practiced and allowed; but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath or affirmation now prescribed

By, sealing and unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts, and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selection or drawing of jurors, shall be taken, deemed and held to apply to the said jury commissioners and sheriff.

Sec. 5. Each of said jury commissioners shall be allowed and paid out of the respective county treasury two dollars and fifty cents per day, and four cents per mile, circular, from the residence of the commissioners to the court house.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of his said office, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to attend the same, to be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

Sec. 7. In case of the inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners, by sickness or death, or other unavoidable causes, to discharge the duties of said office, or in case of neglect or refusal to serve thereon, it shall be the duty of the president judge in such county, wherein said vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons, as the case may be, possessing the qualifications aforesaid, to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such person or persons, after having complied with the requirements of the third section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people, until the next general election, when the people shall elect a commissioner in lieu thereof.

Agricultural College and Experimental Farms. Whereas, The Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, from the want of adequate funds, have deferred the establishment of the experimental farm contemplated in the original plan of the institution; and Whereas, The farm is essential to the success of the College; and

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Whereas, To secure greater diversity of soil and climate, and add to the interest and improvement of the experiments, it is thought best that three experimental farms should be established.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso to the first section of the act entitled "A supplement to the act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the one-tenth part of the entire proceeds of the lands donated by Congress to the State of Pennsylvania by the act of the 7th of July, 1862, in trust, and accepted by the act of the 1st day of April, 1863, to which this is a supplement, be and is hereby appropriated, and the Commissioners under the said act of April, 1863, are directed to pay the same to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to be expended in the purchase of lands for experimental farms.

Sec. 3. That the interest and income of the entire residue of the proceeds of the said lands be and are hereby appropriated, and the Commissioners under the said act are also hereby directed to pay the same as it shall accrue to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, for the endowment, support and maintenance thereof, on condition that the trustees establish, conduct and maintain, in connection with the College, three experimental farms, one near the College, under the immediate supervision of the Professor of Agriculture in the institution; another East; and the other West, upon lands of diversified quality, under the immediate supervision respectively of an assistant professor of agriculture.

Additional Contributions to the World's Fair. Since the publication of the invoice list of the ship which is to convey the contributions to the Paris Exhibition from the United States, we have noticed frequently expressed that our country would not show as well as it should in comparison with others. Now, it is strange how many things are overlooked in which, just now, we excel all other nations, and we allow ourselves to suggest a few. These should be sent by all means:

1. Seward's little bell, with which he could arrest and consign to Fort Lafayette free-born American citizens a greater distance apart than any king in Europe.

2. Lincoln's financial goose, Chase's great resource for money, with gold before and greenbacks behind.

3. The dress and cap in which Lincoln entered Washington.

4. The carriage and escort of cavalry in which Lincoln traveled to and from the White House to the summer residence called the Soldier's Home.

5. The coffin and car in which he was carried from Washington to his final home.

Protection—How it Works. "Protect me," is the imploring cry of a comfortable, well-fed, well-clad personage whom, at first sight, one would hardly take for a beggar. "Protect me! I own but ten thousand acres of land in the world. It is my all. It is full of coal; but the Englishmen and Nova Scotians have got coal too, and offer to sell it cheaper than the price I want. Shut out this foreign coal and protect me, an American laborer." He looks even less like a laborer than a beggar.

"What makes coal so dear when the weather is so dreadful cold? God help us poor!" came from the chattering teeth of a toil-worn, care-worn shivering woman, as she measured out with stinging eye a scanty fresh supply of fuel to her waning fire—No cry from her to the Government for protection. No protection to her from the greed of the strong, the cunning, the avaricious. "Work for yourself. Work or starve. Self-help. Every one for himself. If Government gave bread or clothes or fuel to the poor, it would demoralize them. Take better care of the pennies you earn. Lay them up in the summer for a wintry day." Such are the answers she would give if she asked for protection—(Is she turned beggar. No chance for her to put in a replication. The voices of the coal-owners are mighty to drown her. If she could be heard she would say, "How can I lay up my pennies when the strong arm of Government takes them from me day by day, as fast as I can earn them, and hands them over to my richer neighbors? On every spool of thread I buy Government takes from me a penny or two to pay over to the Woonsocket Factory Company, so that they make dear thread and big dividends. On every garment I wear, it takes pennies and shillings from me wherewith to fill the purses of the rich men who make cloth and stockings and shawls and who cannot be content with less than fifty or one hundred per cent. increase of their wealth every year to pay them for making their clothes for the American laborer. When I buy a stove or a pair of scissors, I must pay some of my hard earned pennies to support the wealthy iron mucker. I ask no protection to my labor and I ask none. Let us both alone—me and the manufacturer. As you let me work in my humble way along as best I can, leave him to do the same. Give him no part of my earnings, and I can content with my little share of this world's goods." If it demoralizes society for Government to give the poor food and clothes and fuel, is it not equally demoralizing for Government to give to the rich and strong? And when it gives to the rich by taking from the comforts of the poor, is it not demoralizing society at both ends?

"Mother, do give me another blanket, I am so cold," begs a shivering child, of a winter's night, on our Northern frontier. "I have no more, child; blankets are so dear, and all sorts of clothes so dear. John, what makes woolen things dearer than they used to be?"

"I don't know; but they say it's all done to protect us poor folks. A tonguey man told us the other night the Government must protect us from the blanket-makers in England and other foreign countries."

"Yes, but John, over in Canada they have nothing but English blankets and you can buy two blankets there for what one costs here. The English blanket-makers don't seem to be so hard on the poor people after all."

"Well, I can't tell the story exactly; but the tonguey man made it all out clear. I think he said, too, that wool wouldn't grow on our sheep unless they were protected."

"Well, John, you don't mean that they kiver our American sheep with blankets to make their wool grow, and that's the reason blankets are so scarce and so dear?"

"Well, I don't know about that; but he made out that the sheep must be protected to get the wool, and then the men who made the wool into blankets must be protected; else we'd have to use the cheap foreign blankets, and then he said we'd be worse off."

"John, don't you think the tonguey man was pulling some wool over your eyes? If I could get two blankets instead of one to keep the children warm the sheep could do well enough with their natural kivering. It seems to me that we poor folks, what don't have any natural kiver of wool growing on our backs, want protection more than the sheep."

"Well, that's just what Deacon Wolloff says: he says these prices protect us as well as the sheep; and you know the Deacon subscribes a good deal of money to the poor."

"That's all true, John; but then the Deacon don't seem to get any poorer for all he gives away; and the Deacon has got a great many sheep of his own; and whatever is good for his sheep must be good for the Deacon's own pocket; and they do say that he owns part of a big blanket factory down in Rhode Island; and so, maybe, the Deacon wrongs us poor folks out of ten dollars and then gives us back one dollar of it in charity; maybe, if the poor had cheap blankets and cheap clothes, they wouldn't want any charity. You can't make me believe we're any better off for having only one blanket when, if they was cheaper we might have two."

Franks of Fortune. The Cambria Freeman notices the death of James Ross, who died a few days since in the Poor House of that county, and says that his career challenges a more than common obituary notice. In early life, some fifty years since, deceased married a Miss Brown, of Millin county, and upon the death of his father-in-law, administered upon his estate. Among the papers found were a number of unlocated and warrants. With these in his possession, in 1835 Mr. Ross moved to Cambria county, and for a time settled at Munster. While here he became impressed with the idea that there was sufficient vacant land along the Clearfield creek, in the northeastern portion of Cambria county, to fill his warrant.

Action upon this impulse, in 1837, and 1838, he procured Mr. Jacob Levergood, the then Deputy Surveyor of Cambria county, to locate a large number of these warrants, which were returned to the Land Office and accepted. He afterwards removed to these lands, took possession, built sawmills, and sold to others; and continued to exercise ownership without molestation until 1844.

It seemed from the sequel that these lands had already been appropriated by a body of warrants known as the Barton warrants, and that the title had become vested in William A. Bayard and Henry Barclay; an objection to try the title was commenced in 1844, for the interest of Henry Barclay—Mr. Bayard having previously died.

In this action the plaintiff succeeded and the case went to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed. Then an action was brought for the whole body, and the title thus litigated until about 1861, when the last case was finally decided. During this period there were some seven or eight verdicts—it was three in the Supreme Court—tried once in the U. S. Circuit Court, and removed to the Supreme Court, where, however, it was not tried.

During all this litigation, Mr. Ross bore himself with singular constancy. Indeed, his sole existence seemed to be centered in this land. Though he had able and eloquent counsel, he procured the necessary papers, had the surveying done and attended to the details of the preparation in person. He had impressed great numbers of intelligent men, including even lawyers, with the feasibility of his title, and at one time a jury could scarcely have been found in Cambria county to render a verdict against him.

An old man when the litigation ended, his mind was somewhat impaired. Poverty, too, followed, until finally he became an inmate of the poor house. Yet he never, to his dying day—in prosperity or adversity, in success or defeat, whether sane or insane—for a moment doubted his right to the land which had been the subject of litigation.

His expectations and their results show the vanity of human undertakings. Litigating for some twenty years the title to whole townships of land, he died without enough for his grave. At the time of his death he was in his eightieth year.

PURE, PERFECT POETRY.—What is poetry? A smile, a tear, a longing after the things of Eternity. It lives in all created existences—in man and every object that surrounds him. There is a poetry in the gentle inflections of love and affection, in the quiet broodings of the soul over the memories of early years, and in the thoughts of glory that chain our spirits to the gates of Paradise. There is poetry in the harmonies of nature. It glitters in the wave, the rainbow, the lightning and the star—its cadence is heard in the thunder and in the cataract—the softer tones gurgle sweetly from the thousand voice harps of the wind, and rivulet, and forest—the clouds and sky go floating over us to the music of melodies—and it ministers to Heaven from the mountains of the earth, the untrodden shrines of the ocean.

There's not a moonlight ray that comes down upon stream or hill, not a breeze calling from its blue air-throne to the birds of the summer valleys, or sounding through midnight raines its low and mournful dirge over the perishing flowers of spring; not a cloud bathing itself like an angel vision in the rosy gushes of the autumn twilight, nor a rock glowing in the yellow starlight, but is full of the beautiful influences of poetry. Earth and Heaven are quickened by its spirit, and the heavings of the great deep in tempest and in calm are but its secret and mysterious breathings.

A gentleman whose lady was suffering from the cold, got up at midnight and went below to fetch a mustard poultice. In his agitation he mistook the room on his return, and went into one where there was a light burning dimly as the one he had left—a room altogether similar, and apparently his wife in bed, fast asleep. He applied the mustard poultice to her chest, and sat quietly waiting at her bedside till it began to draw. It did draw; it drew an infuriated scream from the young lady who had been the subject of his unconscious solicitations. At the sound of the unaccustomed voice, the nature of the accident which had befallen him and his patient was at once visible, and he rushed headlong from the arms of his mustard woman into the arms of his own. Both parties told their story the next day, and had to retire amid the laughter of all the occupants.

The salary of the Governor of the little province of New Brunswick is \$50,000 in gold, or practically about three times that of the President of the United States.

Sale of a Wife. The Chambersburg Repository publishes the following "bill of sale" of a wife, as having been made in the township of Belfast, Fulton county, which it assures the readers of that paper is a true copy of the original document, made in good faith and carried out by the parties: BELFAST Twp., Feb. 14th, 1867.

Article of agreement made and fully agreed upon this year and date above written, between Paul M. Dishong & Wife and James Wilson, the conditions of this agreement were such: Paul M. Dishong doth agree to bind and obligate himself that he will not disturb his Wife and family, nor Wilson (the churn pedler) and is willing that Mary Ann Dishong, his wife, and children, go with James Wilson; and Paul M. Dishong is willing to give her what property she claims in the house, and also agree for them to get away on or before the first day of April, 1867, and also to get away the best way they can. Paul M. Dishong is to have his oldest daughter in the spring of 1869, when calling for her, Mary Catharine, and his wife Doeth agree to let him have her, & the aforesaid Wilson is not to go so far away but what Paul M. Dishong can see and see them, and will be treated with respect. Paul M. Dishong is to have seventeen dollars in money for a fore said Wife an Children, or the amount of a bill of accounts, or to have the Cow, and also to have his Bed, & Plate, and Bucket, & Lamp. And if the aforesaid Wilson can manage the Children without abusing them, he has Privilege to come and get them at any time and is welcome to all of them. Paul M. Dishong doth agree that Mary Ann, his Wife, can sell the Cow to any one she pleases, only not to make sale to Enny of the Hesses, in Presence of William Fohner.

PAUL M. DISHONG, MARY ANN DISHONG, JAMES WILSON, which is the Churn Pedler mentioned in the aforesaid Article of Agreement, and is now proprietor of Mary Ann Dishong. Attested—WILLIAM FOKNER, OMBEDIA MELLOTA.

BEQUEST.—The family of the late John P. Crozier, Esq., of Upland, Pa., have given the large, beautiful and substantial edifice located near Chester City, Delaware county, Pa., (now occupied as a military school,) together with forty acres of ground surrounding it, the whole valued at \$85,000, to the Baptist denomination for a theological seminary. In addition to this, the family also give \$170,000 in money for the erection of residences for the professors, and an endowment fund. To this William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, adds \$25,000 for the beginning of a library for the institution. This makes in all the handsome sum of \$280,000, the contribution of a single family, Mr. Bucknell being a single-law of Mr. Crozier's.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—An able writer gives utterance to the following valuable secret: "This looking forward to enjoyment don't pay. For what I know of it, I had as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for a cloudy night. The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed for."

A LESSON.—A nation which relieves the oppression upon any section of its people is always rewarded by the inhabitants of that section. Thus, Austria has recently restored a constitutional government in Hungary, and the enthusiasm and rejoicings of the Hungarians are unbounded. Austria has now no more loyal and obedient subjects than the formerly rebellious people of Hungary. Kindness and generosity have subdued them. Cannot Stevens & Co. learn the lesson so often repeated in history?

The most awful event of this century is the great famine in India. In Oriso, it is reported that two millions five hundred thousand people have perished within the last five months with starvation. Before this terrible calamity even our awful war seems insignificant.

Mrs. Betsey Baker, a daughter of Joel Metcalf, of Providence, R. I., and who braided when twelve years old, the first straw bonnet in the United States, having as a model and a guide only a bonnet imported from England, died at West Dedham, Sunday week, aged eighty-eight.

A negro boy was driving a mule in Jamaica, when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge. "Won't you go, eh?" said the boy. "Feel grand, do you? I s'pose you forget your fadder was a jackass."

Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, who has just returned from Europe, says that at least 50,000 Swedes will emigrate to the United States during the present year.

It costs nineteen-twentieths of the laboring men of the country the best part of two weeks' wages to buy a barrel of flour.

Wit and Humor. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." ANTI-MORTEM EPIGRAMS.

ON BENJAMIN F. STILES. Here lies a great hero who shirked bloody strife; He passed in a bottle some years of his life; But ere he was bottled much plunder he gained, Which, despite of remonstrance, he always retained, Till he grew to a maxin, beyond all debate, That no Butler's or took such good care of the plate; And when venies of silver were missing, "Alack," Sighed the owners, "they're hidden in Benjamin's sack."

ON STADDER STEVEN. This republican steve below Lies fourth's malign for; His exhorting, sea-like hate Even her ruin could not save; As quivering in the dust; At her broken breast he thrust; Gentle reader, know you why He was thus her enemy? 'Twas because of private ill; Lee's battalions burned his mill!

ON PABER KNOWLTON. Safe at last beneath the sod Lies this bogus "man of God." In the State of Tennessee None could swear as hard as he; While blaspheming at a mark Fate snided out his vital spark. Probably he has gone to—well—One would hardly like to tell.

ON BENJAMIN WADE. Renowned for blasphemy and ranting, Wade in the balance and found wanting; The odds are millions to a pip He's not an "Upper Benjamin."

To remove stains from the character—get rich. Barnum still has a museum in New York; but he has no show in Connecticut.

Donneybrook Fair is a good place to take chances; there the Irish all club together.

A little child hearing the text given out at church, "And the child waxed strong," asked: "Papa, how did they wax him?"

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said the school-master to one of his pupils. "Because he had no knife," replied the urchin.

We lick the stamps that the tyrants of the day impose upon us. Our fathers licked the tyrants who sought to impose stamps on them.

Never trust a married man with a secret who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell everybody.

The Clearfield Republican. Terms of Subscription. If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00; if paid after three and before six months, \$2.50; if paid after the expiration of six months, \$3.00. Rates of Advertising. Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times per week, \$1.00. For each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Advertisers' notices and "Hints" notices, 25 cents. Auction notices, 25 cents. Customs and Relays, 25 cents. Dissolution notices, 25 cents. Local notices, per line, 10 cents. Ordinary notices, over five lines, per line, 10 cents. Professional Cards, 1 year, \$1.00.

Professional & Business Cards. JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. McNally, Esq., over First National Bank.

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THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by J. B. McNally, Second St., Clearfield.

JOHN L. CUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market street, opposite the Jail.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market street, over east of the Clearfield County Court House.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. In a history of plants the author thus notices the virtue of hemp: "By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe!"

A chap advertises in Boston for board, to be paid for in "first-class dentistry." He wants to insert his own teeth, and pull out the teeth of somebody else.

In some parts of Maine it is reported that the "Black Measles" prevail with fearful mortality. The whole country has had that sickness pretty bad for several years.

A chap who was told by the colporteur to "remember Lot's wife," replied that he had trouble enough with his own wife, without remembering other men's wives.

When Judge Russell, of Boston, addressed the School Ship boys, on Sunday, he asked where St. Patrick was born, and one of the boys shouted at once, "In a stable in Bethlehem."

A farmer in Montreal says no one need tell him that advertising won't cause a big rush, for he advertised ten bushel of grapes for sale, and the next morning the boys had stolen them all.

A member of a fashionable church electrified a music seller sometime since by inquiring for "Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great genius, and he wanted his daughter to sing it.

A blundering or willful compositor and proof-reader on the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette recently caused that journal to appear with the following dispatch: "The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to put Chase and Butler on the free list." It should have read cheese and butter.

A wee bit of a boy having been slightly chastized by his mother, sat very quietly in his chair for a few minutes afterwards, no doubt thinking very profoundly. At last he spoke out thus: "Muzer, I wish dad would get another housekeeper—I've got tired o' seein' you round."

A servant girl in Covington, living in the family of a doctor, filled the pepper canister with horse powder, which the doctor had left lying around loose. The unsuspecting sawbones is much addicted to pepper, and used a large quantity of the condition-powder at his next meal. The friend says he is now in fine condition, has rented a stall in a livery stable, and talks of running for mayor.

In the following manner does a Colorado editor welcome the return of a respectable citizen: "Our respected townsman, Mr. George Tritch, returned from the East in last evening's coach. He has on a suit of State clothes, including a pling hat, and is the dogsdont looking cuss we have seen since Jim Ford left. We are glad to see him back again, however, and hope he will now settle down and behave himself."

"Sambo, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to take cold?" "Why, no; me strange in de town, and can't tell dat." "Well, I will tell you—it is de bank." "How is dat?" "Because dare are so many drafts in it." "Dat is good; but can any tell me what makes dare be so many drafts to it?" "No." "Because so many go dare to raise de weed."

REPT RUPES of all sizes, for sale at Dec. 18, 1865. N. B. BELL & BIGLER.