

By a Convention held at Macon on the 5th and 6th of December, 1867, representing the Conservative people of Georgia, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to you, setting forth their sentiments, their condition, their fearful apprehensions of future ruin, and the final overthrow of Constitutional government. In discharging this important duty, we bring to the task an earnest and patriotic desire, not only to promote the welfare of our own State, but also that of our whole country.

When the late unhappy war terminated and the Confederate arms were surrendered, a single condition only was required, which was that we should return to the pursuits of peace, and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, under the pledge, by the victors, that so long as we continued to do so, we should be protected in the unmolested enjoyment of the rights and privileges which that Constitution and those laws guarantee to each State and to every citizen. We have kept our promise in letter and spirit; and, from that day to this, no assistance has been offered to the Federal authorities. The laws of the United States are quietly obeyed, without the necessity of military power to enforce them. Their Courts are open and their processes respected. Crime can be punished by the regular and established modes of judicial procedure. With magnanimity and hopefulness, our people united in an honest effort to build up their ruined fortunes and re-establish their lost prosperity. The war left our homes saddened with bereavement, and, in thousands of instances, in ashes. It brought universal sorrow and poverty. Our fields were desolated, our labor disorganized, our industry paralyzed, all our enterprises destroyed or crippled, and our capital sunk. Towns and cities were plundered and burned, and their inhabitants driven, in destitution, from their homes. But these were the fruits of war—not legitimate, to be sure—such, however, as usually attend its march of fire; and, therefore, we submitted to them with patience and fortitude, cheered by the hope, that the quarrel and carnage having ended, the return of peace and prosperity would begin, and that, at least, political fraternity would be restored. Under this inspiration we endeavored to forget the bitterness which the struggle had engendered, to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and harmony, and to evince, in every possible way, our desire to have Georgia restored to her constitutional relation to the Union. Terrible has been our disappointment. Having been baffled in the attempt at secession, upon the idea that such attempt was rebellion, we supposed that its suppression left Georgia a State in the Union, still possessing the inherent right of self-government and the constitutional right of representation in Congress. Instead of this, however, the President of the United States required that we should organize a new State government, ratify the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery and incorporating the same provision into our fundamental law; that we should repudiate our State war debt and abrogate the Ordinance of Secession and all the laws in furtherance of it and the laws in furtherance of the Confederate cause. Animated by a determination to make any sacrifice but that of honor, suppressing even the spirit of complaint, for the sake of peace, we did all that he required—even surrendering our most valuable property, that of our slaves—and consented to become almost paupers. Supposing that such department might challenge the magnanimity of the victors toward a fallen foe, we then thought solely the dawn of peace was in sight, and that our right to the protection and benefits of a common Constitution would be recognized. We elected our Senators and Representatives, thus demonstrating, not only our expectation, but also our earnest desire, again to participate in the councils and promised blessings of the Union restored. But, as before, disappointment was our fate. Our members were expelled from the Halls of Congress and our people denounced as traitors and rebels. We have been persistently charged with hostility to the Constitution and Union, and treated as outlaws from both. Whilst we do not thus allude to the deportment and temper of our people in a spirit of boasting, yet we challenge contradiction of our statements, and fearlessly array them before a candid world, as evidence of the injustice, unkindness and falsehood of the charges against us, urged as a pretext for our oppression.

Proscription from the Union, we could endure; the charge of hostility to it were tolerable; from our prostration we might rise; our poverty we might surmount if we could be left undisturbed and permitted to enjoy our inherent right of self-government. One noble State abounds with the elements and resources of material wealth; her people are enterprising and full of the consciousness of unutilized honor and unshaded manhood. We play to their capacities, unfetter their elastic energies, remove unnecessary and unjust burdens from their labor, and they will achieve prosperity for themselves and the blessings of civilized life for their posterity. Do our oppressors are not willing to do this. They claim to make us the victims of their political policy—worse than that—they require us to be instrumental in executing that policy upon the peril of their vengeance; that a proud and gallant people, upon whose honor none but the tongue of slander can breathe aught of shame—their brethren by race, by ancestry and by political ties—shall vote for their degradation or forfeit the rights of free American citizens. Demand having been made and admitted to, with as much complacency as a generous people could bring to the performance of humiliating duty, the scheme proposed by the Military Acts for Reconstruction is the offer of a victor's magnanimity, which we are to drink to the dregs, on pain of political death for refusal.

CLEARFIELD

Geo. B. Goodlander, Proprietor.



REPUBLICAN

PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 40—WHOLE NO. 2055.

CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1868.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 27.

But, in our anxiety for friendship and good government, we did not dash it hastily from us. On its face it professed to respect our wishes; it proposed that we should vote freely, for or against it—accept or reject it—and thus, by implication at least, invited us to examine and consider it. We did so, in the light of the Constitution, and we found not one word in that instrument to warrant the passage of the Reconstruction Acts. They rest upon the assumption that Congress has the power to construct governments for the States. They abrogate the Government of Georgia, which the people organized in deference to the President's wishes, and, in its stead, place us under a Military Governor clothed with the power of despotism, under which the sovereignty of the people is ignored and the principles of Magna Charta, incorporated into the Constitution for the security of property, life and liberty, are trodden under foot. They disfranchise a large portion of the most intelligent and virtuous citizens, as a punishment for alleged crime of which they have not been legally convicted, and confer universal suffrage upon the emancipated negroes. Hence, the Congressional scheme is not only violative of the Constitution, but grossly cruel and unjust, and devoid of that far-seeing and comprehensive statesmanship which seeks good government, in contradistinction to partisan ascendancy. For who can fail to see that those Acts must lead, and were intended to lead, to negro supremacy? Else why such disfranchisement of the white as to throw the power of the ballot-box into the control of the enfranchised black race?

Such is obviously their design, deduced from their letter and spirit, not denied by their authors and fully illustrated by the manner of their enforcement. Having placed us under military law, and tolerating our organized government as merely provisional, its civil officers were compelled to support them, on pain of dismissal. Judges and other officers were deposed for refusing to violate the Constitution and laws which they had sworn to obey and execute; all civil and military officers were ordered to publish their legal advertisements in such papers only as sustained the Congressional scheme. Thus the purity and independence of our judiciary have been polluted and stricken down and the sanctity of the jury box desecrated by compelling jury lists to be made up of whites and blacks indiscriminately; and thus the liberty of the press is fettered and tolerated at the will of the District Commander and Military Governor of the State. To these we might add numerous instances of the violation of personal liberty, by arrests without legal accusation or warrant, and imprisonment without an impartial and public trial by jury. In consideration, therefore, that the establishment of negro supremacy was their intention, and that, from the mode of their enforcement, it would inevitably be consummated, we firmly and deliberately opposed the Reconstruction Acts, as most compatible with our self-respect and our duty to the dead and the living—to the present and future generations.

But power has, thus far, triumphed over reason, justice and right; and the Convention provided for, representing negroes only, with the exception of a few thousand whites, now sits, to crystallize into constitutional forms the policy of bringing the State of Georgia under the dominion of negro supremacy. It is without parallel in the annals of the world. For aught history furnishes instances of abolition, yet it affords no example of an attempt by military force to elevate the emancipated slave above his recent master, to subordinate the superior to the inferior race, and clothe the latter with the political power of the State. It is the most outrageous policy ever advocated by a Christian people. It should arrest the alarmed attention of every friend of constitutional government throughout the Union, as it must awaken the astonishment of the civilized world. The perpetration of such monstrous wrong has been reserved for the dominant party now controlling the destiny of this country—for men, scorn to support and obey the Constitution of a Government professedly deriving, as a fundamental principle, "its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Fellow-citizens, shall negro supremacy be permanently enthroned in the State of Georgia? Shall ten States of this Union be surrendered, at the point of the bayonet, to the dominion of the African race? Shall eight millions of whites be subjected to the rule of four millions of blacks? Shall they become our Magistrates, our Legislators, our Judges, our Governors and Representatives in Congress? Shall seven hundred thousand ignorant negroes, who can neither read nor write, who know nothing of the principles of the Constitution or of legislation, agrarians by instinct and taught by political drillmasters that they have injuries to avenge against the white race, be admitted to the ballot-box? These are the momentous questions which demand solution and disturb the peace and harmony of our country. If they are to be decided affirmatively, what pen or tongue can portray the dire calamities which we shall reap at no distant day? The present derangement of Government will continue to grow worse, our material prosperity, already arrested, will be destroyed forever; society, already shocked by sudden and forced changes, will be thrown into the most deplorable condition of insecurity, and property, life and liberty will be exposed to irreparable peril. If our silence, in the past, has been construed into apathy and indifference,

then we have been greatly misapprehended. We have submitted, almost without complaint, because every whisper of protest has been construed into disloyalty by our oppressors. We have offered the feeble opposition of scarcely uttered remonstrance, only because outnumbered at the ballot-box, and therefore impotent for successful resistance. The Conservative people of Georgia feel that tame submission has ceased to be a virtue, and has become a crime against their country, their race and future generations. The ruthless arm of unhalloved power may enslave and degrade them, but they will never, by word or deed, active or passive, consent to the outrage offered to their manhood, but they will struggle against it by every legitimate means which they can command. They appeal to the friends of Constitutional government throughout the land to rally to its rescue from the grasp of relentless centralism.

It is the province of enlightened statesmanship to search for the cause of political maladies, with a view to their removal. It is easy for any candid observer to detect the origin of those existing evils which threaten such calamity to our country. We have previously remarked, that the Reconstruction Acts assume that Congress has the power to construct governments for the proscribed States. This assumption is the fruitful parent of all our political troubles. It is not pretended that the authority is to be found in the Constitution, on the contrary, it is asserted to be outside of the Constitution. This is an admission of the nullity of the whole scheme.

How can Congress act outside of the Constitution? Outside of the Constitution there is no Executive, no Judiciary, no Congress—no Government of the United States. Outside of the Constitution, Congress—or rather the men who compose it—have no more authority than any other body of individuals voluntarily assembled. Outside of the Constitution, they have no commission to legislate upon any subject, for any purpose or in any manner whatsoever. Every act outside of the Constitution is usurpation and utterly void. What vitality, then, can there be in a State government, constructed in pursuance of laws passed by authority claimed to be outside of the Constitution? How long can it stand after the bayonets that prop it up shall have been removed? It is a fabric without foundation and must fall. These are all self-evident propositions, too axiomatic to admit of argument; and they necessarily present, for the consideration of the people of the United States—especially the people of those States designated, in the pastures of the day, as loyal—this grave and momentous question. If the State governments, now being constructed by Congress, are thus invalid, and can be maintained only by force, are they prepared to incur the expense and hazard to liberty of a standing army for such purpose? Are they prepared for a military despotism over ten great States of this Union, for the mere purpose of oppressing the white race and sustaining negro supremacy? Will it be seriously maintained that the Government can retain its federal character and yet sustain such a policy? Will any candid man assert that it is consistent with the confessedly reserved rights of the States? Who does not perceive that it will be their entire absorption and the conversion of our constitutional Republic into an elective oligarchy, whose will, instead of the Constitution, will be the "supreme law of the land"? And all this for what? For the sake of negro supremacy over the Southern States; for the sake of degrading eight millions of white people, that four millions of negroes may be forced into a status for which they are utterly unfitted. We appeal to the people of the North, who have the power, to reserve the Constitution. Are you prepared to put in jeopardy our wise fabric of government and the liberty of more than thirty millions of your own race, for sake of enfranchising four millions of illiterate and semi-civilized Africans? "We speak as unto wise men; judge ye what we say."

We beg to offer another view for the calm consideration of the Northern people. They almost universally contend that secession was nullity. The war having so decided it as a question of practice, it is not necessary now to contest it as a question of right. Then let the assumption be granted. It follows, then, that not only the Ordinance of Secession was void, but that all the subsequent proceedings—the entire fabric erected upon it—were also void. This fabric was the State governments which were in existence and in operation when the Confederate arms were surrendered and the war terminated. These State governments were illegal because they were built on a breach of the true constitutional relation between the States and the Federal Government. These propositions are true, upon the assumption that secession was a nullity, as insisted upon by the Northern people. It follows from them that the States were never out of the Union, and that they retained their right to continue as such, however their visible organization and constitutional relations may have been disturbed by secession. So far, all is plain and easy. The next step is the beginning of the difficulty. If these State governments were void, and therefore fell with the Confederate cause, how can their places be constitutionally supplied? Can it be done by reconstruction? By new State governments constructed by the President, Congress or any other power? Surely not. No department of the Government of the United States, nor all of them combined, is invested

with power to construct governments for the States. Instead of being conferred by the Constitution, it is palpably inconsistent with it. The duty and the whole duty of the United States with respect to the State Governments is clearly defined in the Constitution. That duty is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; to guarantee it, not to create it, to preserve, not to destroy and then reconstruct it. Can you guarantee what does not exist? The very idea of guaranteeing a government implies necessarily, the pre-existence of the government. And this is precisely the duty which the United States owe to each State started in the Union, whether that start was made at the beginning or at the latter period of our history. Whenever the start was made, each State started in the Union with a republican form of government. This is certainly true of Georgia and all the original thirteen; and the admission of other States, at subsequent periods, was a confession by the Government, which it is stopped from denying, that they, too, were republican. The government, therefore, with which a State started in the Union is the government which the United States is obliged to uphold. It may be modified in the legitimate way—that is, by the people of the State, but always under the limitation that it must remain republican, in form. And since the failure of secession and the decision by the sword, that secession was a nullity, as a question of practice, it would seem that each State is bound to preserve its original relation to the Union, as well as to have a republican form of government. When there is a breach of either of these limitations, the thread of legality or constitutionality is dropped. All that may come afterward is on an illegal basis and void. Such is the inevitable conclusion, viewing the subject from the Northern standpoint. What, then, is the remedy? Is it for Congress to step in and construct a new government? We have already shown that they have no such power. But the remedy is to go back and pick up the thread of legality right where it was dropped; or, in other words, restore the government which was wrongfully displaced. It was not destroyed by secession to be void; its functions were suspended only; its offices were vacated, but not extinguished. Hence, it follows, that as soon as the disturbing cause (which was secession and its results) was removed, the legitimate Constitution of the States, which were in force at the time of secession, stood in their original vigor, and the offices of their governments should have been immediately filled by the proper constituency.

This doctrine of maintaining the succession of legality in the State governments is precisely what was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island. The duty belongs not to Congress alone, nor to the President alone, nor to the Federal Judiciary alone, but to all of them, each acting in its appropriate sphere—it belongs to the United States. All of these powers of the United States stand pledged to its performance—the duty of maintaining the State Government with which each State entered the Union, with such modifications as it may have received by the free and voluntary action of its people, consistently with the Constitution of the United States. Whenever there is a breach of the limitation imposed by the Constitution of the United States, everything thereafter too becomes illegal and void. The remedy therefore is a *restitution* back to the interrupted legal status. Now the late war has decided, as a question of fact, that secession broke the thread of constitutional relation between the seceding States and United States, and the State governments founded on secession were illegal and void, and fell with the Confederate cause. These fabrics having thus fallen, the people of the States, as a logical necessity, are remitted back to their Constitutions and Governments which existed at the time of secession. All that was necessary—all that the United States, under the Federal Constitution, had the right to do—and that they were bound to do—was to restore those governments and constitution back to the people. This was their solemn constitutional obligation. If it had been promptly recognized and performed, the Union would have been immediately harmonized and all political disturbances settled. The remedy, therefore, for present ills and the only preventive of utter future ruin is, for each department, in its appropriate sphere, and all the departments combined—constituting the Government of the United States—to return in good faith, to the Constitution. That instrument guarantees the equality of the States in rights and dignity, and recognizes the fundamental principle that each, for itself, shall confer and define State citizenship, and prescribe the qualification for exercising the elective franchise and holding office.

In making this earnest protest against being placed, by force, under negro dominion, we disavow all feeling of resentment toward that unfortunate race. As we are destined to live together, we desire harmony and friendship between them and ourselves; and as they are made the dupes of unscrupulous partisans and designing adventurers, we pity them; as they are ignorant, dependent and helpless, it is our purpose to protect them in the enjoyment of all their rights of person and property to which their freedom entitles them.

Conservative Men of Georgia: Awaken to a proper sense of your danger! Organize for self-protection and ceaseless opposition to the direful

rule of negro supremacy, which is sought to be enforced upon us and our children, in defiance of the Constitution, and in contempt of the civilization of the age and opinions of mankind. **Fellow-citizens of the North:** With-in the last few months, the question of negro suffrage has been before you at the ballot-box. In a voice not to be misunderstood, you have decided against it. You decided voluntarily. It has been decided for us, against our will and against our convictions of what is compatible with good government and the Constitution of the United States; and decided by those who do not expect to live under the State governments they propose to establish by force. You decided against it, although the number of negroes among you was too small to constitute a considerable, much less a controlling, element in politics. It is ordained by our oppressors that we shall have it, notwithstanding that it will lead to negro supremacy over us. We are powerless; you are potent to forbid the outrage. Will you stand aloof and calmly see us subjected to this damning wrong; and that, too, when it will imperil the Republic and spread baleful disaster over every interest.

Renewing our pledge of unflinching honor and our tender of frank and manly obedience to the Constitution, we appeal to you, in the name of the Conservative people of our State, to unite together in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate constitutional government. Your recent elections encourage our hopes and challenge our gratitude. May truth, justice and right, "terrible as an army with banners," gathering strength in every conflict, march on "conquering and to conquer," until its friends, reeling it from the grasp of centralism, shall restore, to its appropriate supremacy, the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, so that Georgia, together with her sisters in oppression, shall enjoy the same protection which its honest enforcement would give to every State in the Union!

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
ABRAHAM H. CHAPPELL,
BENJ. H. HILL,
WARREN Aikin,
T. L. GUERRY,
January 3, 1868.

THE STAMMERING WIFE.
BY JOHN G. BAXE.

When deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryor; I would if the maiden would only be mine I would always endeavor to please her—she blushed her consent, the stammering lass said never a word, except "You're an ass—An ass—a dog-dog-dog!" But when we were married, I found to my rash that the stammering lady had spoken the truth. For often in oblivious dream, she'd say—"If I ventured to give her a jig In the way of repeat—'You're a dog—you're a dog—' A dog—a dog—mortal carnage!" And once when I said, "We can hardly afford This extravagant style, with our moderate board And I would be glad to be wiser, She looked, I assure you, exceeding blue, And frantically cried, 'You're a dog—you're a dog—' A very indignant adviser!" Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk Some rather unpleasant and serious work, I begged her to do it for me, She wanted to know why I made such a fuss, And sweetly said, "You're a dog—you're a dog—' You were always accustomed to labor."

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY.

A Daring Set of Robbers—\$210,000 Carried off—Particulars of the Robbery.—(From the Pittsburg Commercial.) Our Pioneer correspondent telegraphed the fact on Thursday evening that the dwelling of John Benninghoff, on Benninghoff run, was entered by robbers that evening, and robbed of \$210,000. Mr. Benninghoff's house stands near the road, not frequented much of late, either by travel or teams, and the nearest neighbor is a quarter of a mile distant. Mr. Benninghoff is a Pennsylvania German, a plain, hard-working farmer, and about sixty years of age. He has a large family of grown up children, many of them staying at home. The old gentleman, all of a sudden, had riches thrust upon him by the discovery of oil on his sterile acres, and is one of our petroleum millionaires. We believe the first well was struck on his farm on Pioneer Run, in the fall of 1865; the production of his whole farm for the last six months was six hundred barrels a day, and ten new wells are now going down on it. Mr. B.'s income for December last, was reported at \$40,000, but his sudden and dazzling fortune never made a fool of him, and they say he cares nothing for appearances, and wants to live as frugally and work as diligently as when he used to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. But he had taken the notion in his head to be his own banker, and to deposit his bonds and greenbacks in his own safe and house. The particulars of the robbery are thus related by the Titusville Herald of Saturday:

"About seven o'clock the family, consisting of Mr. John Benninghoff, his wife, niece and two hired men, were sitting in the kitchen, when the door was opened and four men entered. Three of these men were of medium size and the fourth was tall and heavy, and all of them were masked with handkerchiefs, cloths or comforters. On entering the room the men drew pistols and presenting them at the heads or breasts of the family, threatened them with immediate death if they should make the least noise. So completely were the family taken by surprise that but little resistance was offered, except by Mr. Benninghoff, who cried out lustily on their first appearance. The first cry that he raised had scarcely left his lips when he was attacked by one or two of the others. Mr. Benninghoff is now in his sixty-seventh year, but notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still possessed of considerable strength, and he exerted it to the utmost. His strength was, however, entirely inadequate to cope with that of two or three middle aged men, and he was soon thrown to the floor. The ruffians then struck him in the face and stamped on various parts of his body, and then half dragged, half carried him to an adjoining bedroom. All this time Mr. B. was by no means idle, but was putting forth his best endeavors to escape, and to attract attention from the outside. After they got Mr. B. somewhat under their control, they tied his arms and legs and threw him on the bed and wrapped the bed clothes tightly about him. Then they rifled his pockets and took from one of them his pocket book, containing a small amount of money and a key to one of the safes. After seeing that the cords which bound his limbs were fast and covering him more closely with the clothes, they left him in a powerless condition.

While Mr. Benninghoff was struggling with two of the ruffians, the other two had intimidated the two hired men, and they were soon tied in the chairs in which they sat at the time when the robbers first made their appearance. These men offered but very little or no resistance, and in a very brief space of time they found themselves in a helpless condition. During the fracas, Mrs. Benninghoff managed to secure a revolver, which she handed to one of the hired men, but he, through fear or some other emotion of a like character, did not use it, and immediately afterward one of the ruffians got possession of it. Mrs. Benninghoff was seized, dragged into an adjoining room, and bound. Mr. Benninghoff's niece was taken into a room near the kitchen and fastened to a lounge.

After every person in the house was securely fastened, and an attempt had been made to open a combination-lock safe, two of the party went up stairs to the room in which an old-fashioned safe was kept, without asking any questions, while the other two stayed below and kept guard over the family. The key of the safe on the second floor had been taken from Mr. Benninghoff's

It is hardly worth while, says the Greenville, Tenn., Union, for the Radicals to talk any more about the confiscation of Southern lands. Those lands are as good or as bad as confiscated already. They sell for a mere song. A nimble negro in a favorable location can steal enough property over night to buy forty acres of ground early the next morning.

Prentice says that the aristocratic negroes are in a great rage at the preachers who tell them they must be born again. They are afraid that the next time they might be born white and ceaseless opposition to the direful

pocket book, and the villains succeeded in opening the safe without difficulty. One drawer in the safe was overlooked, but all the rest were thoroughly ransacked. The safe contained nearly \$225,000, and the villains succeeded in taking \$210,000. Of the \$210,000, there were \$20,000 in Government bonds, and the rest in greenbacks and national currency. The drawer that was overlooked contained a quantity of gold and silver coin, amounting in all to a comparatively small sum. In the haste of the search after plunder, a package containing \$1,000 was laid among a quantity of papers near the safe and left, and in another part of the house a second package, containing about \$6,000, was dropped.

After ransacking the safe, the whole party returned to the kitchen, and after ascertaining from a member of the family that Mr. Joseph Benninghoff had gone to church, and that no other person would be likely to visit the house during the night, the villains proceeded to make themselves comfortable. During their stay, which lasted about an hour, they appeared to be awaiting the return of Mr. Benninghoff, and they consumed a quantity of bread and milk.

Finally, the villains concluded to leave, and making a slip-noose, they put it around the neck of one of the hired men and led him to the barn and forced him to harness a horse to a cutter. The man was then led back to the house and reined. Two other horses were taken from the barn, and the whole party started off at a brisk pace. As soon as the last man left the house, Mr. Benninghoff's niece managed to loosen the cords with which her arms were bound. The rest of the family were then released, and the men started out and alarmed the neighbors, after which telegrams were sent in all directions to the authorities of the different places, apprising them of the robbery.

After leaving the house, the five men with the horses and cutter proceeded up Benninghoff Run about one-half of a mile, when the cutter was smashed and the horses were turned loose, where they were found yesterday morning. From where the cutter and horses were abandoned, no further traces of the party could be found. The safe that was not opened, contained a much larger amount than that carried off.

Yesterday morning a reward of \$10,000 was offered for the arrest of the robbers and return of the money, and later in the day in the day it was increased to \$20,000. About two o'clock, a dispatch was received by Mr. Benninghoff, from Oil City, stating that three men had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. Mr. B. and Deputy Sheriff Hall left Petroleum Centre for Oil City, on the train that leaves the former place at 3:25 P. M., for the purpose of seeing if the men who were arrested could be identified.

GRAMMAR FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—Three little words we often see, An Article, a, an, and the. A Noun's the name of any thing, As school, or garden, hoop, or ring. Adjectives tell the kind of noon, As great, small, pretty, white, or brown. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—John's head, his face, my arm your hand. Verbs tell of something being done, To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill, or well. A Preposition stands before A Noun, as in, or through a door. Conjunctions join the Nouns together, As men and children, wind or weather. The Interjection shows surprise, As Oh, how pretty! Ah, how wise.

In reply to Ike's question of "what Mr. Seward ment when he said he wanted St. Thomas for a cooling station," Mrs. Partington (after rubbing her forehead thoughtfully for a moment with the bow of her silver spectacles) replied, "It must be because it shakes so, Isaac, and therefore a good place to sit down."

"What air woman's spear?" asked a woman's rights man of a literal old codger, and then answered himself—"It air the domestic hearth, sir." The old codger scratched his head a moment, and then said, "But if her house is heated with furnaces, and she ain't got no hearth, what air her spear then?" An English army officer writes from Abyssinia that campaigning in Theodore's dominions is decidedly unpleasant. Thermometer 109; snakes in the beds; scorpions in the men's boots; camp fevers; epidemics. "My opinion is," said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washing day does it out of pure spite."

In Greenland the young people who woo each other eat tens pounds of tallow every day to prove their devotion. Dr. Hall says that for the period of a month before, and a month after death men regard their wives as angels. We have noticed that men who go out "on the lark" often come home "on their beer." No wonder graveyards yawn, when there are so many sleepers there. Remedy for corns—get your legs taken off by a railway train. To give animals medicine—throw physic to the dogs. If you want to rise in the world go up in a balloon. Butchers' valentines should be Tender lines. To pitch your voice properly—swallow tar. The best thing out—An aching tooth. A cold snap—Breaking your leg on the ice. Carpenters pay heavy board bills. Home defenses—an armed chair. A dry remark—Let's liquor.