CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 41—WHOLE NO. 2120. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869. NEW SERIES—VOL. 9, NO. 45.

Legal.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to take any BRICK away from my yard without my leave or order; and those who have taken any, will do well to call upon me at once and settle for the same, and thereby save cost. P. C. HERSEY.
May 5, 1869-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Gainer P. Bloom, of Bloom township, to wit: 1 brown horse, one sow, 1 wagon, 2 sets of harness, 3 hogs, 4 beds and bedding, 2 cupboards, 2 set of chairs, 2 stoves, 1 lounge, and 2 clocks, as the same belongs to me, and is subject to my order. LEWIS I. BLOOM.
Bloom tp., May 26, 1869-3tpd.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of MATTHEW CALDWELL, deceased, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
my26-6tpd G. R. CALDWELL, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of A. S. STURTEVANT, deceased, late of Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES FLYNN,
my26-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JAMES A. BISHEL, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
may12-6t;pd DANIEL BISHEL, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS ROSS, deceased, late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance without delay.
my5-6t MARGARET ROSS, Adm'x

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.
ALEXANDER I. KLINE, vs. ELIZABETH J. KLINE. } No. 166, Jan. T., 1869. Pluries alias subpoena for divorce.
To Elizabeth J. Kline, Respondent in the above case.
You are hereby notified that a libel in divorce has been filed in said court by Alexander I. Kline, against you, praying the said court to grant him a divorce a vincule matrimonii with you entered into. You are therefore commanded and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Clearfield, in and for said county, on the third Monday of June next, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said libellant should not be granted.
my26-3t CYRENIUS HOWE, Sheriff.

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE
IN CURWENSVILLE.

D. BAUMAN

DESIRES to inform the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, that he has opened a store on Front Street, opposite the Tan-yard, in the borough of Curwensville, where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap for CASH, a large and varied assortment of ready-made Furniture, among which will be

BUREAUS AND SIDE-BOARDS,

Wardrobes and Book-Cases, Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Stands, Hat racks, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Mattresses, &c., which he will sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or approved Country Produce, Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other lumber suitable for cabinet work, taken in exchange for work. my19-6mpd

Cheap Furniture.

JOHN GULICH

DESIRES to inform his old friends and customers, that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such Furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Furniture rooms, a varied assortment of ready-made furniture, among which are

BUREAUS AND SIDE-BOARDS.

Wardrobes and Book-Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Common, French-post, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads; Sofas of all kinds, Work-stands, Hat-racks, Wash-stands; Rocking and Arm-Chairs; spring-seat, cane bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description on hand; and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms on shortest notice. He also keeps on hand or furnishes to order, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton-top Mattresses.

COFFINS OF EVERY KIND

Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse whenever desired. Also, House Painting done to order. The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand, Clement's Patent Washing Machine, the best now in use! Those using this machine never need be without clean clothes! He also has Flyer's Patent Churn, a superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for CASH or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Jaw Store." JOHN GULICH.
November 28, 1862-y

Miscellaneous.

The Lightning Tamer.

THE undersigned are the sole Agents in this county for the "North American Galvanized LIGHTNING RODS." These are the only safe rods now in use, and are endorsed by all the scientific men in the country.

We hereby notify the citizens of the county that we will put them up a better rod, and for less money, than is charged by the foreign agents who annually traverse the county and carry off our little cash, never to return.

ENCOURAGE HOME LABOR.

Those wishing Lightning Rods erected on their buildings need but address us by letter, or call in person. We will put them up anywhere in the county, and warrant them. The Rods and Fixtures can be seen at any time by calling at our store. MERRELL & BIGLER.
Clearfield, June 11, 1868-tf

R. B. TAYLOR'S
LIME AND COAL YARD,
(Near the Railroad Depot,)
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

I EMBRACE this method of informing the public, that I have opened up a yard for the sale of wood or coal-burnt LIME and Anthracite COAL, in the borough of Clearfield, and have completed arrangements with eastern dealers by which I can keep a full supply constantly on hand, which will be dispensed of at reasonable rates, by the ton, bushel or car load, to suit purchasers. Those at a distance can address me by letter, and obtain all necessary information by return mail.
R. B. TAYLOR.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1869-tf

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

READING FOR ALL!!
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, sheet; Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. F. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

C. KRATZER & SONS,

To the large and elegant room, on SECOND STREET, adjoining Merrell & Bigler's hardware store; where they will be pleased to see all their old and new customers.

Citizens of the county visiting CLEARFIELD, and wishing to make purchases, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

Goods at CASH PRICES exchanged for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. jan7

SPRING GOODS!

JUST OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK, AT
March 17-tf C. KRATZER & SONS'.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED, AT
March 17-tf C. KRATZER & SONS'.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of merchandise, which they are now selling

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods of the Best Quality,

Such as Prints, De Laines, Alpacas, Merinos, Ginghams, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Shawls, Nubias & Hoods, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c.,

Also, a fine assortment of Men's Drawers and Shirts, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,

all of which

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries and Spices.

IN SHORT A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of everything usually kept in a retail store, all CHEAP FOR CASH or approved country produce.

A. R. WRIGHT & SONS.
Clearfield, Nov. 7, 1867.

1869 GRAND OPENING 1869
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Shawls, Hosiery
GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN QUALITY and STYLE we cannot be surpassed, having selected our stock with the greatest care, and we will sell at a close cash price, so that purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling on us.

We have also fitted up a separate room for HATS & CAPS and STRAW GOODS, and will keep a choice line of those goods.

WILLIAM REED & CO.
Near Postoffice, Market Street.
apr14 CLEARFIELD, PA.

NEW STORE.
Cor. Second St. and Hill Road.

R. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened, at the above named place, an entire new stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he will sell VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. His stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, etc. He also keeps choice

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED,

Chop, Bacon, Fish, and Dried Fruits.

Persons desirous of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ Approved country produce will be taken, at the highest prices, in exchange for goods.
Clearfield, June 18, 1868-tf

NEW FLOUR, FEED
AND
PROVISION STORE,

THE undersigned have just received at their new stand in Wallaceton, a full supply of

Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Bacon, &c.,

COAL OIL, (at reduced rates.)

A good article of TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SMOKING TOBACCO, constantly on hand.

All of which will be sold at LOW RATES for CASH or given in exchange for SHINGLES and LUMBER.

We respectfully ask the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. READ & CO.
Wallaceton, April 7, 1869.

Grape Vines for Sale.

ALL the leading hardy varieties of first quality. CONCORD CUTTINGS, $1 00 per hundred. CONCORD VINES only 10 cents. Orders solicited as soon as convenient, and filled in rotation, by A. M. HILLS.
Clearfield, Pa., August 8, 1867.

Agricultural Implements.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

(Wood's New Jointed Box Mower).

AS this is an age of improvement, and knowing that Clearfield county will not remain long behind her sister counties, the undersigned has availed himself of the opportunity to furnish farmers with all the improved implements of farming.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED
MOWERS AND REAPERS!

The first and only prize—Grand Gold Medal on Mowing Machines—was awarded to this Machine at the Paris Exposition, 1867, where a list of sixteen of the best machines in the world was held. Warranted to

Cut from 10 to 12 Acres of Grass per Day.

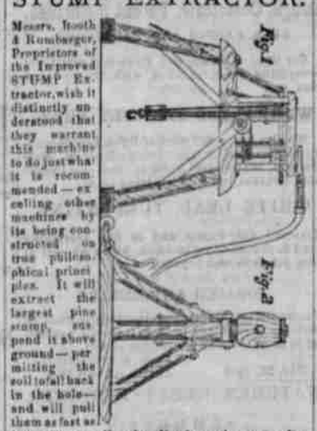
If, after a trial of one-half day, anything should prove defective, notice shall be given to the agent, and time allowed for a second trial; when, if the machine does not work as represented, it shall be returned.

Continued possession of the machine will be evidence of satisfaction.

Price of Mower is $135.

Also, Lyman Rogers' Harpoon Horse HAY FORK; THRESHING MACHINES; Coates' Lock Lever HAY and GRAIN RAKE; GRAIN DRILLS; Oales' Copper Strip FEED CUTTER.
MILTON G. BROWN, Agent.
Clearfield P. O., May 19, 1869-tf

BOOTH'S IMPROVED
STUMP EXTRACTOR.



Messrs. Booth & Bumbarger, Proprietors of the Improved STUMP Extractor, wish it distinctly understood that they warrant this machine to do just what it is recommended—excelling other machines by its being constructed on true philosophical principles. It will extract the largest pine stump, suspend it above ground—permitting the soil to fall back in the hole—and will pull them as fast as ten men can dig the dirt from the roots after extracted. It will pull (owing to the size of the stumps) from forty to one hundred per day. It will either turn them over, or suspend them to be propped up, as desired. The Proprietors build the Extractor, deliver it, and test it on the farm of the purchaser; and if it does not render complete satisfaction, and do just as recommended, they will take it away and charge nothing for their trouble. Price of Machine, $150 00.

Township and county rights for sale. We have no traveling agents. Address
BOOTH & BUMBARGER,
Jefferson Lice P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.

CERTIFICATE.

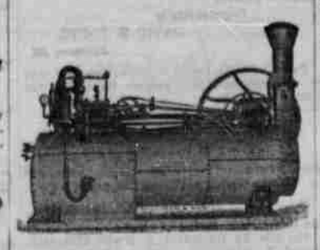
We, the undersigned, having witnessed the trial of T. J. Booth's Improved Stump Extractor on the farm of R. H. Moore, near Luthersburg, on Saturday and Monday, the 7th and 9th of November, take pleasure in saying to the public, that we believe it to be the best machine now in use for extracting stumps. Its is of simple construction, easily managed, not liable to get out of order, and very durable. Four men took the machine from the wagon, when entirely apart, put it together, and pulled a large pine stump in less than one hour. We saw two men pull a large stump with ease. They use a horse, but he does his work in taking out the largest stumps, without a hard pull. Mr. Booth, the Patentee, fully understands putting up and handling the machine. We would advise those in want of stump extractors to see this one tested before purchasing elsewhere, which they can do free of charge by calling on the Proprietors.

J. C. Barrett,	J. W. Rickard, R.V. Speakman.	
John Nolder,	John Kirk,	J. W. Gahagan,
R. H. Moore,	J. W. Wallace,	W.B. Alexander.
Gen. Ellinger,	Wm D. Beck,	Andrew Wilson,
S. J. Horn,	Wm. K. Irvin,	E. J. Kirk,
James Moore,	L. B. Carlile,	Gen. Wilson, M. D.
Lever Flegal,	Fred'k Smiley,	[nov19-1y

Foundry and Machine Shop.

A. V. BOYNTON.....GEO. S. YOUNG

BOYNTON & YOUNG,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS
Manufacturers of
PORTABLE & STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES
Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.



HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and deal in

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills,

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

☞ Orders solicited and filled at city prices. All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.
dec19-tf BOYNTON & YOUNG.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned adopt this method of notifying the public generally, and the citizens of Curwensville in particular, that they have just returned from the East with, and are now opening, (in their new store-room, one door west of Bloom's Hotel,) a large and well selected stock of Goods, which will be sold by them as cheap as the same quality are sold elsewhere in the county.

Their stock consists in part of **DRY GOODS**, of every description, together with a full assortment of **Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware,** as well as Tin-ware, Cedar-ware, Willow-ware, Buckets and Brooms, together with a large stock of **GROCERIES**, and a full supply of FLOUR, FISH, SALT, &c. In short, they keep a full supply of **everything used in this market.**

They respectfully request all their old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

DANIEL HARTSOCK,
EDWIN GOODWIN.
Curwensville, May 12, 1869-tf

GREAT BARGAINS

New Store in Mulsonburg!
In the room formerly occupied by P. T. Hegarty.

L. M. COUTRIET

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Covington, Karthaus, Girard and the surrounding country, that he has just opened a large stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he is determined to sell TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any other store in the neighborhood. His stock consists of

Dry Goods of all Kinds,

Such as Ballinetts, Cassimeres, Muslins, Delaines, Linens, Drillings, Calicoes, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Jun9-tf] General Agents, Clearfield, Pa

G. S. FLEGAL,
DEALER IN
STOVES AND HOLLOW-WARE,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
good quality.

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Paints, Varnish, Glass, and a general assortment of Stationery.

GOOD FLOUR,

Of different brands, always on hand, and will be sold at the lowest possible figures.

LIQUORS,

Such as BRANDY, WINE, GIN & WHISKY

5000 pounds of Wool wanted for which the highest price will be paid.

CLOVER SEED,

On hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

Also, Agent for Wilson's Strattonville
THRESHING MACHINES.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. You will find everything usually kept in a retail store.
L. M. COUTRIET.
Frenchville P. O., Jan. 7, 1869.

SOMETHING NEW!

New Store in Madera.

MESSRS. J. FORREST & SON

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have just opened, in MADERA, Clearfield county, Pa., an entire new stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which they are prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Their stock consists in part of

Dry Goods of the Best Quality,

Such as Alpacas, Delanes, Prints, Muslins, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Flannels.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Of the best quality, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Overalls, Shirts, Collars, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Also of the very best Quality.

A complete stock of Groceries.

In short everything usually kept in a country store.

Consumers, Look to Your Interests!

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

LUMBER AND GRAIN

Of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

☞ Remember the place, Madera, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

J. FORREST & SON.
October 31, 1867-tf.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL
AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,
Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.
dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES. We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my29

BLANK CONSTABLE'S SALES FOR sale at this office. tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1869.

THE DARK DAY.

The 12th day of May, 1780, was a memorable one in the annals of New England, on account of a thick darkness that overspread the land, like a funeral pall. It was a day long to be remembered and talked of by those who witnessed the strange, and at that time fearful phenomenon.

There was much writing upon, and discussion of the subject at the time, and afterward, but I believe no satisfactory conclusion was ever arrived at as to its cause. There were some who thought it must have proceeded from a total eclipse of the sun that had, from some cause, escaped the calculations of the mathematicians and astronomers, but that was easily shown to be impossible by facts and figures. Public sentiment at that time was strongly tinctured with the superstitions that were so common in times previous, which, though considerably modified, had not by any means disappeared, and thus, every phenomenal occurrence that could not be at once demonstrated, was by many believed to be a direct and special manifestation of divine or diabolical power giving warnings, omens, and "portents dire," but it is strange that this occurrence, this "day of distress and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness," should have made a strong impression. There were many who firmly believed that it was the beginning of the end of all things, that "the sun had withdrawn his light, and the stars had ceased their shining," that "the reign of chaos and old night" had begun in earnest. It was then the darkest and most hopeless period of the war of the revolution, and it was thought by many of the desponding and discouraged to be significant of the end of that which then appeared to them a hopeless struggle. Some of the more sanguine insisted that as the hour before the dawn was always the darkest, so this strange and portentious gloom was but the prelude to the bright dawn of Liberty and Independence that was soon to follow.

The father of the writer was then a boy of but thirteen years, and was at work in the field with his father and brothers, planting or preparing the ground. It was a dull, hazy morning, and as the time passed, it gradually thickened, and by 10 o'clock the increasing darkness began to be quite apparent. They kept on with their work, and as the gloom increased they observed that he would pause once in a while, and look intently all around the horizon and overhead, but made no remark until he directed the oldest boy to go to the barn and turn the horse and all the cattle that were inside, out into an open lot, and to close and secure every door and window. It appeared that he was apprehensive that some sudden and furious gust or squall would soon manifest itself, and thought that the animals would be in less danger out in the field than inside of the building. Still the darkness grew thicker and deeper, till presently he said they might as well quit work for the present. On reaching the house the mother and sisters were about their usual duties pale and silent, and little was said except an occasional remark or direction, in a low tone. No one seemed inclined to conversation or demonstration of any kind. Soon dinner was ready and candles lighted the same as at night, but not a morsel was eaten. A dead silence seemed to pervade all nature, broken only by the occasional bleating of a lamb or the distant lowing of the kine, which wandered about restless and uneasy. The domestic fowls seemed to be inclined to come to the conclusion that it was now night, they could put no other construction upon it, so, after clucking over the matter for a while, they went to roost. And thus the long and dreary hours passed away. Along in the afternoon the veil was lifted in some degree, and at the time of sunset it was about the same as in an ordinary dull and cloudy day.

The night followed, dark as was the day. It was the perfect "blackness of darkness," not the faintest outline of any object could be discerned against the sky. A light would penetrate it but a little way, and then seemed to disclose but a solid wall of blackness around. Many persons who were out became bewildered and lost for the time. It was an anxious night of watching in many a household, but the dawn at length broke bright and beautiful, and never was the face of the broad bright sun more joyfully greeted. My mother, then a child of nine years, had a perfect recollection of many of the incidents of that memorable day, particularly that of the sudden appearance in their midst of two venerable maiden sisters, Susan and Mary Stevens, better known as Aunt Susie and Sister Mollie, who lived by themselves in the "old house" near by. Solitary and alone they had endured the perils of the hour, until they could bear it no longer, when they "cut and run," seemingly impressed with the idea that if safety, comfort and consolation could anywhere be found amid the impending "wreck of matter and crush of worlds," it must be in the presence and under the roof of their kind friend and good neighbor Proctor, and his family. I doubt not there are some readers of the *Advertiser* who remember the venerable mansion of the sisters, with its dilapidated roof and shattered casements, where

"Winter's snow and autumn's driving rain,
Gained free admission through each broken pane."

It stood for many years abandoned, desolate, in the midst of Susie's field at the "but."

The Dark Day has passed into history, and the world has continued to wag on as before, as it probably will for an indefinite time to come.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Then and Now--The Earlier and Late Presidents.

The attention of the thinking men of the Radical party is invited to the following editorial from the New York *Sun* of Saturday. The *Sun* was one of the ablest organs of the party during the last Presidential campaign. Its editor is the distinguished Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War in the administration of Lincoln, and for a long time connected with the New York *Tribune*:

On the 4th of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the capitol, hitching his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the Democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, mounted a quiet nag, tied a portmanteau behind him, and wended his way leisurely from Washington to Quincy, declining to receive any public demonstration from his admirers along the route. At the close of Gen Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the Federal capital seated in a smoking car of the railway, clad in a simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to his friends crowded around the depot, and drawing consolation from a democratic clay pipe.

Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historic celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and when filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State legislatures voted two or three swords and medals to Gen. Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson specially declined to do so, the former in a letter which rebuked the practice with marked emphasis.

We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday, the 3d of March, 1869, the President elect accepted $65,000 out of a sum of money raised in New York at his own pressing solicitation for Gen. Sherman to pay him (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Thursday he took the oath of office, and in his inaugural address he pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term in trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission of the most importants seat in his Cabinet to the almoner who had bestowed this dazzling present. Baffled in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman wholly incapable of filling the place, who had taken the lead in giving him a fifty thousand dollar house in Philadelphia some three years before; and he surrendered the baton of General of the Armies to a renowned soldier, who, with his knowledge and approbation, lifted one hand to the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at $100,000, of which the fifty thousand dollars house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had sense and decency enough not to accept horses with the Presidential oath lingering upon his lips.

Such evil practices of men in high places, whose vast achievements have dazzled the popular imagination, tend to demoralize the public service, and debauch public opinion. Ostentatious displays and profligate expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomitants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of office is not to discharge one's duties to the country, but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a shoddy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department. Moreover, such evil examples not only shed their pernicious influence through the place-hunting and place holding classes, but reach the very roots of society. They inflame the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the great object of life. They tend to make luere the badge of honorable distinction and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability.

Is it not high time that the masses of the people, who neither seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of republican simplicity, when statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would scorn to feed his poor relations from the public crib; and when a President would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

"Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady.

"Seven dollars," was the reply.

"Seventeen dollars!" exclaimed she; "I'll give you thirteen."

"Seven dollars, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman.

"Oh, seven dollars," replied the lady, sharply; "I'll give you five."

"Why, Mr. Jones, are you drunk?" exclaimed Mrs. J., as her husband came staggering into the house, late at night. "N—no, my dear," said Jones, "n—not d—drunk, but only diz—dizzy fr—from looking at the fel—feller go round on their vlossipedes!"

The Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks of Solomon as "an individual with whom wisdom was a specialty."

Scene at the Holy Sepulchre.

But my Copt guide came across me in my hiding-place, and thinking, doubtless, that one could be learning nothing of Jerusalem in a dark cafe, he insisted that I should go with him to the holy sepulchre, where a grand mass was on the point of being performed. Passing through the narrow streets again, I entered into an open court, from the busiest parts of the bazaar, and found the avenues lined with pretty Syrian women, who offered for sale olive-wood rosaries and crosses, shells from the Dead Sea, oak of Mamre, boxes from Hebron, carved relics from the grotto at Bethlehem, and, in fine souvenirs from every holy spot in Palestine; but I soon forgot their clamors, at the strange sight of the Turkish guard, as I turned an angle directly fronting the entrance to the Sepulchre. In the recess were, at least, fifty soldiers, heavily armed with great pistols and curved sabres; some were lolling on mats, listening to tales of love and war, others were smoking and talking; but all this clanking of sabres, and gleaming of atagans, grated harshly on my most sacred pilgrim dreamings; but I soon learned that these guards of Turks were necessary to prevent the Christians from cutting each other's throats. It is, alas, too true! A pilgrim from one country believes the pilgrim from another to be a barbarian and a cheat, and is sure to be eternally damned; the monk of Madrid scowls on the monk of Gareb as on a man who is hurrying to his bed of everlasting fire, and the feeling between Irish landlords and tenants is fraternal compared with the bitterness of heart in which a Greek bishop speaks of an Amenian friar. Nothing but shrugs and curses—in a Galilean, not a Christian spirit—that men meet each at this tomb; Latin encounters Copt; Greek, Nestorian—each asserts that the other is an intruder into the Holy House—their salutations are scowls of hate, their worship is a scuffle. What wonder, then, that the scarred negroes and hired bashi-bazouks despise the Christians, and call them "dogs," when their presence is daily required to prevent a disgraceful fight? Let me give you an example: The Copts are worshipping before the shrine; long before they have finished their service of sixty minutes, the Amenians have gathered in numbers about their choir—not to join them in prayers, but to hum profane airs, to hiss the priests, and to jabber, jest, and snarl at their rivals—*for the love of Christ.* As the hour draws near for the first party to cease, the parties of the second part commence to crowd, and push into their places—one side trying to stay one second of time beyond their right—the other endeavoring to dispossess them a second before they are bound to retire—to steal an instant from the false, is surely a triumph for the true church. But the instant these priests and worshippers come to blows—an affair of candles, crooks, and crucifixes—the Turkish guard is amongst them, and the ferocious rivals complete their services under the protection of a line of Moslem matchlocks. "*Allah-il-Allah! There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His prophet!*" The Christians cry out: "Why has our ark been taken from us? Is the Turk a better guard for the Tomb of Christ than the Nazarene?" The facts answer. Under the Moslem rule, each and every tribe or people of the earth can come in whatever tongue or ritual they may use, and offer praises to our Father who is in heaven. How, under Christian rule? Would the Russian divide his privilege with a Frank? Would the Greek kneel with the Copt? The American Methodist with the Spanish Catholic? No. The vices of jealousy and hatred, born in the pride of creed, show themselves too plainly here, where, above all places on the earth, the hearts of men should be full of charity and love.—*Appletons' Journal.*

END OF A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL CASE.—One night in January, 1858, Samuel Ketchum, then Treasurer of Coshocton county, O, was found in his office, tied hand and feet, gagged and considerably bruised, the safe unlocked and about $20,000 of county funds gone. Ketchum stated that after he had locked the safe and about to leave the office, he was set upon by robbers, knocked down, the keys taken from him, the safe unlocked, after which he was bound, gagged so as to prevent him from giving the alarm until the robbers had made good their escape. The county officers at once set to work to ferret out the robbers. A large reward was offered for detection; detectives were employed in the vain effort to bring them to justice; about $20,000 was spent; but no clue could be found; they had covered up their tracks too well, and for nearly ten years it remained a mystery. But about one year ago a suit was brought against Ketchum for borrowed money, by James Brown, one of the leading citizens of that county, a man reputed to be worth over one hundred thousand dollars, and this led to the exposure of the whole matter of the robbery. Ketchum at once made a clean breast of it. The plot to rob the safe was made out between himself and Brown.

After they had secured the money, this Brown, in order to disarm suspicion, bound and gagged Ketchum, and left him in the condition in which he was found in the office on the night of the robbery. Brown was immediately arrested. He applied for change of venue, and the trial was transferred to Licking county. At Newark last week the trial was concluded; he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $40,000.—*Toledo Blade.*

A schoolmaster in a Lancaster county public school was drilling a class of youngsters in arithmetic. He said to them: 'If I cut an apple in two what will the parts be?' 'Halves!' was the answer. 'If I cut the halves in two what would you call the parts?' 'Quarters!' 'If I cut the quarters in two what would the parts be?' (unanimously), 'smith.'

Wanted, An Honest Man's Party.

It is very hard to avoid offending the prejudices of even good men when we are denouncing the political degeneracy of the times.

Each man supposes you mean the company in which he trains. A gentleman was cheated in buying a package of tea, and advertised that he would publish the name of the dealer who had cheated him unless a genuine restitution was made. He received seven fine packages from as many shops, each dealer supposing that he was the party suspected. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. On a similar principle, when we speak of the corruption of party politics, each and every party man imagines that he and his are the men we are driving at, and not unfrequently they send us letters accusing us of seeking to injure them for the sake of helping their opponents. Such letters prove two things—that wounded birds flutter, and that in both flocks or parties there are birds to be wounded. We have no political party associations and have no reference, remote or immediate, to one more than to another, when we cry aloud for political reform, when we declare our conviction that our National and our State Legislatures are largely under the control of corrupt men, so that legislation is not now the fruit of intelligent political wisdom, but is secured in the interest of corporations, cliques, rings, and individuals, for private ends and not for the public good. Therefore our personal rights of property, our liberties and our happiness, are all in danger. If our system of railroads and canals, our educational, temperance, and Sabbath laws, our courts, our elections, appointments to office, contracts—all gifts in the hands of government—are at the mercy of corrupt men, the entire political fabric is in danger, and the time has fully come when the moral, honest, Christian portion of the community should awake to the necessity of a new Political Reformation.

Extracts which we will make to illustrate the necessity of a party of reform, will come from moderate papers belonging to the Republican party; and the statements bear upon the general corruption of politics, and not upon any section or organization.

The N. Y. *Daily Times* says: "The "politicians of the country, the men "who control its conduct by filling its "offices of power and profit, are self-"ish, venal and corrupt; and as a "class they are growing more selfish "and more corrupt every year. The "government of our great cities has "become a by-word of reproach and "just contempt. Our State Legisla-"tures are equally bad; *there are not "half a dozen in the whole Union which "are not notoriously open to the basest "and most degrading influences by "which human action can be controlled. "And Congress is rapidly falling into "the same false and fatal course.* The "politicians of the country—the com-"pact, active, organized 'army' by "which the whole civil administra-"tion is guided and governed—have "become utterly demoralized—have "thrown away regard for principle "and for honor, and look upon gov-"ernment only as an agency for plun-"dering the country for their own "benefit—and its offices, not as a "means of rendering it honorable ser-"vice, but of enriching themselves at "its expense."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* opens an able article on the subject with these anxious words:

"How shall we purify our legisla-"tures? many anxious persons cry "out in these days. The increasing "corruption of public virtue is viewed "with alarm by a large part of the "community—by all, in fact, who pay "attention to public affairs. The city "councils, the State Legislatures and "Congress, are all tainted. The ex-"posure of flagrant instances of cor-"ruption produces little effect. In-"dignation lasts a day or two, and "then a new wonder attracts the "public ear. Well-meaning but weak "men have spent years in the contri-"vance of laws for the detection and "punishment of bribery and corrup-"tion; but of what use are these? "A man who takes a bribe will not "hesitate to perjure himself; a man "who gives a bribe is not likely to "make himself publicly infamous by "confessing it; and his unsupported "evidence would not be trusted by a "jury if he did. What, then, can we "do to save the country from a vice "which is spreading, and threatening "to extinguish public morality."

These are general principles and remarks which command the general assent of all honest men, but the moment we apply them to any particular case, the politician, though a Christian citizen, bows to the despotism of party and votes with his *friends*, though he sells his soul. This has been illustrated at Albany in the passage of the Excise and School Bills. Men knew that they were voting against God and right, and intelligence and morals, but they voted to help their political party. And we have recently had a practical illustration of the power of *money or of party politics* to control the vot