THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 3 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$33 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire,$1 75
3 quires, pr. quire, 2 00 | Over 6, per quire, 1 50

HANDBILLS.

½ sheet, 25 or less,$2 00 | ¼ sheet, 25 or less,$5 00
¼ sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less,10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 44--WHOLE NO. 2232. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871. NEW SERIES--VOL. 12, NO. 33.

Cards.

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. jel4'71

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12:70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Je30 Clearfield, Pa. 1y

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [Jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Joseph Showers' Grocery store.
Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867-1y.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

J. B. McENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 1:25:71-1ypd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

J. P. IRVIN.....D. L. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
n30'70 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:'63:tf.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, and conveyances prepared. Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co. Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29,'69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Having removed to Ansonville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'68-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. [May, 19:1y.

Fishing Tackle!
JUST received, a complete assortment, consisting of Trout Rods, Fish Baskets, Lines and Hooks, of all descriptions, at
HARRY F. BIGLER & CO'S.
Clearfield, April 19, 1871-tf.

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received, and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 4:12:71:tf

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,70tf

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive paetlcular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Esquire Shugart. oct19'70

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
Jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1y

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Luthersburg, Pa.
THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All calls for surveying promptly attended to, and the making of draits, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o12:70

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-:7. JAMES MITCHELL.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
Claim and Collection Office,
OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70-6m

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.
NEGATIVES made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr26-tf

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store [jan14

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . H. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place on the side in the State. One of the great causes of this is, the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and preserve your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mossop and James B. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.
ABRAHAM HUMPHREY.
Clearfield, November 30, 1870-tf.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1871.

BABY'S GRAVE.

BY WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM.

There is a little spot of ground
Beneath the willow's pending shade;
'Tis there, beneath a tiny mound,
Our darling little babe was laid.

And there, there is a cross of stone,
With fragrant roses overspread;
The cross of stone, now moss o'er grown,
Marks where they laid our infant dead.

'Tis there the wild bird builds her nest,
Fearing no danger nor alarm;
The wild bird knows that spot is blest,
And, being blest, secure from harm.

There, too, the flitting fireflies
Their fairy lanterns burn each night,
Think they the lifeless babe will rise,
To chase again their sparks of light.

There, crickets in the evening sing,
And butterflies sport in the sun;
No longer now, on rapid wing,
Our babe's pursuing hands they shun.

And flowers there, of every hue,
Bloom now, as they were wont before;
Bright buttercups, and violets blue,
Will deck our baby's brow no more.

We love that little spot of ground,
Because our child there loved to play
We love that little shaded mound,
Because it holds his lifeless clay;

We love that little cross of stone,
That through the fragrant roses peeps
Remaining with the dead alone,
It tells that there our baby sleeps.

And, though the hands of Time efface
The little name upon that stone,
Eternity cannot erase
From memory our little one.

His grave is in a lovely spot,
Where the weeping willows wave
And yet alone the babe sleeps not,
Our hearts are buried in his grave.
—*New York Citizen.*

The Evans Embezzlement.

With the leading facts in the Evans embezzlement the public has been made perfectly familiar. The appropriation of the three drafts amounting to $324,014.44; the impudent claim of a commission of ten per cent. on nearly two millions which had been collected long before the Pennsylvania legislature and Governor Geary went into lobby operations at Washington; the peculation of a million besides the percentages up to August, 1870, as shown by Evans' own report; the payment of $29,967.53 at the last hour in a stupid attempt to cover over the infamous transaction; all these points have been presented again and again.

But there are some minor facts which throw much light on the case. In the precipitancy with which Evans made up his report to Governor Geary in view of an imminent exposure, he dated it "Washington, July 21." But his check in favor of Governor Geary, drawn on the Tenth National Bank, New York, for $29,967.53 is dated July 24th; all of which shows that the report was not made on the day of its date, but subsequent to the 24th of July.

The person who is named as having received $5,000 is Mr. D. C. Forney, of the Washington Sunday *Chronicle*. He knew of the warrant for $298,000, issued on the 23d of June, and followed it to Harrisburg, resolved that he would no longer be balked in his honest efforts to obtain a share of the swag. The Governor was absent at the time, and Forney impatiently awaited his return. Made happy by the receipt of $5,000, Forney left at once for his home in Washington.

The first amount paid into the State Treasury was for $137,822.59. It was evidently the intention of the Syndicate over which Evans presides to embezzle this amount as well as the former ones, and they were deterred only by fear of exposure. The treasury warrant, No. 843, is for $137,822.59. This was divided into two drafts. The first, No. 1,063, to John W. Geary or order, is for $120,000. It is dated April 11, 1871, and was paid April 15, 1871. It was endorsed as follows:

Comptroller's Office, April 11, 1871.—This draft may be paid to George O. Evans, attorney in fact. Power filed in this office.
Signed, WM. WEMPHILL JONES, Acting Comptroller.

"George O. Evans, Attorney in fact for Governor Geary.
Signature of George O. Evans correct.
W. B. PALMER.

The second draft, No. 1046, is to John W. Geary or order for $17,822.59, is dated April 11th, and paid April 15th. Endorsed as No. 1063. These two drafts make up the amount of the warrant for $137,822.59. The money did not reach the treasury until April 25th, though Evans states that he paid it to Governor Geary on the 15th of the month. We have already seen what his statements are worth.

Now, what was the purpose in dividing up the money into two drafts? It was undoubtedly for the convenience of the ring. The $17,822.59 make more than ten per cent. on the amount of the warrant, and Evans keeps his accounts extremely loosely or he would have known that he was then a defaulter to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars beyond all the commissions which he claims. Whether he meant to appropriate the whole of this warrant can only be conjectured. But it is extremely probably that the intention was to place it with its three predecessors. That a portion was meant for the ring is clear from this division of the warrant into convenient drafts. What assists this probable conjecture is the fact that on or about the 11th of April, the first rumors of this swindle were put into circulation. Some of the ring were looking after their share of the booty, and made loud threats of exposure in case of refusal to comply with their demands. It was then concluded best to pay the money into the treasury and thus escape the exactions of the black mailers. To this fear of exposure does Pennsylvania owe the first payment into the State treasury on the 25th of April, 1871. The two drafts were paid into the treasury the same day. But that was not the design of the embezzler when he had the warrant cut up in the manner explained above.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

GIGANTIC NATIONAL FRAUDS.

The Great Ocean of Corruption—Detective Wood's Card—He Tells What He Knows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In an article published in the Washington *Republican* of August 7, allusion was made to a contemplated pamphlet, wherein it was proposed to show up specific acts of corruption of certain government officials who have the general management of affairs at the National Capital. After further reflection on the matter my better judgment has determined that by your permission I can give through your columns once or twice a week, epistles to the public of such brevity and comprehensiveness as shall serve the purpose and be better understood by the general reader.

The fact of my official connection with the Government, familiarity with the persons implicated, and with the details of much of the semi-official villainy, corruption, fraud and favoritism in practice at the nation's Capital, and of my knowledge of the intriguing, unscrupulous and dishonest political demagogues who now have the control of the Government, warrant the supposition that if I am possessed of the abilities requisite, I have the material facts from which to give an exhibit which should interest every lover of his country, and induce him to demand a change of government officials.

I am aware that such a course will bring upon me a degree of personal vituperation. I intend to remain in Washington, and will not be less a Republican because of this *expose*, by which I desire to show the public the style and practice of the political demagogues and financial villians who have been and are desirous of continuing the control of our nation's politics and finances. I shall affix my name to all papers emanating from me, and will respond only to those who will show their hands in like manner.

My papers will open with the establishment and proof, beyond successful controversy, of the gigantic fraud on the public and government in the article of United States bonds, relating to the redemption, exchange, and interest thereon. I shall endeavor to give this subject (so little understood) such an *expose* that the humblest shall not fail to comprehend the corruption and fraud by which the people or the government are swindled to the extent of millions of dollars annually.

During the progress of these epistles to the people I shall expose the peculations and mismanagement of the printing department of the treasury, and also the glaring frauds and favoritism in the paper contracts of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the specialty of what is known as the fibre paper, and promise in advance rich developments in that particular. Among the many matters I shall expose I intend to give the history of the steamer Golden Rule, which streamer was wrecked, premeditatedly, on the Roncador reefs, in the Caribbean sea, and about three millions of government treasure was stolen from the government safe on board. Knowing as I do the parties who committed the theft, I will show how one of these parties became intimate with President Grant (probably through Parisian outfits for ladies), and that ultimately this man's name was actually sent to the United States Senate for confirmation as a high official representative of the government at Paris. I will show how and why said nomination was rejected, and what high dignitaries have drunk abundantly of the French wines presented to them and purchased with the funds of the proceeds of the robbery of the nation's treasure on board of the Golden Rule.

I shall continue these papers for the benefit of all concerned, believing it is to the interest of the public to understand the characters of those who rob and rule them in Washington.

WILLIAM ZK. WOOD.
487 Maryland Avenue, Washington, Aug. 11.

The above is the opinion of an eminent detective, who was, like General Pleasanton, turned out of office because he refused to shut his eyes to the practice of gigantic frauds. Now read what the Philadelphia *Age* says on the same subject:

The cross-roads financier has come to grief. His high charged balloon has been pricked. The gas has escaped, and the inmate's moral neck has been broken, or dangerously bent.—In plain words, Secretary Boutwell has been arraigned upon charges direct and explicit, which cannot be overlooked by that functionary or his friends. We have forebore to touch this subject, hoping that some satisfactory explanation of the matter would be given. It is not pleasant, as Americans, to hold up one of the Representatives of the country to the gaze of the world, tainted and mildewed with acts of a reprehensible character. For that reason our comments have waited upon a more mature judgment than that which rests upon hasty rumor or political bias. But such facts are presented as command the attention of all honest journalists at this time. One of the counts in the indictment against Secretary Boutwell, relates to the contract for the manufacture of paper for stamps. It appears that revenue stamps are paid for from appropriations made by Congress to the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Bureau is charged with their printing. The work is done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury, but the charges have frequently been so high that the Commissioner has refused to pay them.—When Pleasonton came in, he determined to give the paper contract to the lowest bidder. This did not please Mr. Boutwell, who denied the right of the Commissioner to make a contract. Then General Pleasonton found that there was swindling going on in the printing department. The following are the prices charged by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the bid of the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, for the same work:

	Present prices.	Bid of C.B.N.C.	Difference
Whisky stamps, tax pd. per thousand	$20 00	$9 51	$10 49
Whisky stamps, other tax paid	10 00	6 34	3 66
Tobacco stp's, in books	10 00	5 79	4 21
Tobacco stp's, in sheets	2 75	1 78	97

For beer stamps the price now charged is $1.75 per thousand, while the National Bank Note Company offered to do them for $1.06, or 69 cents per thousand less. For printing a sickly tint on what are known as the "strip" tobacco and cigar stamps, Mr. Boutwell charges 14 cents per thousand, while responsible printers in New York offered to do the same work in better style, for 6½ cents per thousand. Had this offer been accepted, a saving of $1,000 per month would have been made in this one item alone. It also appears that responsible parties offered to do all the whisky and tobacco stamp printing by the year, at a saving of $40,000 per annum. As furnished, the quality of paper was poor and the price exorbitant. The price was about one-third greater than the cost of plain white bank-note paper; although the fibre paper could be made for less than the other. A firm asked to be allowed to compete for the contract, but it was given to a Mr. Wilcox of Philadelphia. As the act of July, 1868, directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to provide stamps, General Pleasonton thought that it was his business to procure paper. Wilcox was a bidder, but the contract was awarded to a Mr. Hudson of Connecticut, who offered to furnish either white or fibre paper at prices much less than those named by Wilcox. It now appears that a relative of Mr. Boutwell, named Bemis, is the stamp agent at Mr. Wilcox's mills, at a large salary.—Pleasonton's contract was revoked, and Wilcox is still supplying the Bureau with paper. These are serious charges. They must be met, not by mere denials, but by such facts as will satisfy honest men of all parties. But the matter does not end here. Wm. P. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, has recently published a card, in which he attacks Mr. Boutwell vigorously, and threatens other revelations. Among other charges, he makes the following.

First. That there are a million of dollars of government bonds which have been, and are now, in daily progress of exchange and redemption, while the true owners are receiving the interest due on said bonds. The identical bonds drawn have been received or exchanged by the government under Secretary Boutwell, as also his predecessor, through the connivance of unscrupulous bankers and ignorant and corrupt officials of the government, by erasures and fictitious numbering of genuine bonds, the result of which will be that the creditors of the government will either have to suffer the loss of these bonds or be relieved from loss by some special act of Congress, in which case the government will be the loser of thousands and thousands of dollars on the article of registered bonds alone.

Second. It will be shown that the paper transactions of the Treasury Department are of such a character they will not bear a fair examination without exhibiting the Secretary's ignorance of the subject, or his connivance at the glaring frauds and favoritism which has been in practice under his administration of the Department. It will also be proven that the honorable Secretary disposed of the valuable paper-making machinery of the government at one-fourth its original cost, and at less than one-half of the sum offered for the machinery by parties not his favorites.

Mr. Boutwell occupies a most responsible position. He is entrusted with important duties, and must answer to the people for the manner in which they are discharged. His administration of the Treasury Department has been attacked, not by hints and inuendoes, but by open charges, supported by facts and figures. A defense, to be successful, must run in the same runs. Shall we have it? In connection with this case, will the people look at the Grant administration? The President knee-deep in the San Domingo Job; the Secretary of the Treasury speculating in stamps and paper; the Postmaster General implicated in contract jobs, this is a sad picture. But the people must face it, and prepare for a remedy. In the meantime, the defense of Secretary Boutwell will be looked for with anxiety.—

DYING.—There is a dignity in going away alone which we call dying—that wrapping of the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are dead, and seeing foreign countries not laid down on any maps we have read about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none ever return who go thither, and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

A BIG JOB.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, (published by one of Grant's postmasters) reads the Philadelphia *Bulletin, Telegraph and North American* out of the party because they are opposed to the corruption ticket set up for the party in that city. It is a big business for so small a gun as the *Telegraph*, but Simon Cameron will no doubt assume all damages.

What William Tell did as a matter of fiction, Capt. Travis performed as a matter of fact in Cleveland the other evening, where he shot an apple from the head of a boy 12 paces distant, sending a bullet clean through the center of the apple, which remained undisturbed on the boy's head.

Truth is violated by falsehood, and it may be equally outraged by silence.

The Mahoning Navigation Company.

Below will be found the report and names of the officers of this corporation for 1871. As quite a number of our citizens are interested in the proper management of the company, we lay the annual report before our readers:

There shall be charged by the collectors of the Mahoning Navigation Company, upon all rafts of boards or timber, run upon natural water from above the head of Round Bottom, to the mouth of Big Mahoning creek, each $4.00.

All rafts of boards, timber, spars, &c., run from above the mouth of Little Mahoning creek, and from below the head of Round Bottom, to the mouth of Big Mahoning, each $3.00.

All rafts of boards, timber, spars, &c., run from below the mouth of Little Mahoning creek, to the mouth of Big Mahoning creek, each $2.00.

All flat bottomed boats, and all rafts of boards, timber, &c., run from any point above Putney's dam, on Big Mahoning creek, to the mouth of said creek, each $2.00.

From Putney's dam to the mouth of Big Mahoning creek, each $1.50.

Upon all saw logs run upon the Mahoning creek and tributaries, for every 100 logs run five miles 15c.

Collectors are required to govern themselves according to the above rates of toll, except upon rafts run out upon bracket freshets hereinafter provided for, which shall be charged an additional toll of $8.00.

The Supervisors of the several divisions and tributaries are requested to bear in mind, that hereafter, work upon the several divisions must be submitted to the Board of Managers before contracting for the same, and the taking out of trees and roots will be paid only on bills certified by the proper Supervisor.

It is hereby ordered by the President and Managers of the Mahoning Navigation Company, that in order to have effective brackets upon the Mahoning creek and tributaries, the following rules have been adopted:

1st. Brackets will be made at all times by the Supervisors of the several divisions of the Navigation, by order and under the supervision of the Bracket Manager.

2d. The Company will not be responsible for any bracket freshet made by order of any of said Supervisors, except when a general bracket is made by order of the proper officer; and when so made, the Company will pay for said brackets and expenses, and add the expense thereof to the toll on each raft run out on said brackets, the sum of five dollars.

3d. Brackets made for parties on tributaries of the Mahoning, or on any one division of said Navigation, for the purpose of getting lumber into proper position for running the same, or for the purpose of running logs to mills for sawing, will be made by the proper Supervisor of said tributary or division, at all times when called on by parties desiring the same immediately upon notice: *Provided*, the party or parties asking for said brackets will pay the expense thereof to the proper Supervisor, whose duty will be to see that the channel of that part under his control is cleared and kept open, so as to enable said party or parties to run their lumber.

4th. All rafts shall be marked by the owners thereof in large letters, with the owner's name.

The following additional rule was adopted by the Board, July 26th, 1871:

All toll to be collected at the mouth of Mahoning creek.

The President and Managers make the following report of their doings for the last year, ending July 10, 1871:

DR.—To amount received on tolls	$1,813 50
" Fines from J. Peterman	10 00
Total	$1,823 50
CR.—By amount due Treasurer at last settlement	$ 93
By amount paid last certificate of indebtedness (No. 21)	127 00
By amount of orders audited	1,543 87
By amount Treasur's percentage	83 73
By amount wages at mouth of Mahoning, hire, &c., of Treas'r	70 00
Total	$1,825 53
Balance due Treasurer Dunlap	2 03
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding orders	$1,966 63
Of the amount received the following sums have been appropriated:	
To paying last certificate of indebtedness	$ 127 00
For improvement on Stump Creek	256 10
" " " East Branch	239 71
" " " Lower Division	101 14
" " " Middle Division	79 00
" " " Upper Division	358 45
" " " Canoe Creek	61 60
" " " Big Run	36 62
To paying interest on indebtedness	38 30
Printing	20 00
Refunding orders to Dunlap, Treasurer	56 00
Attorney fee to H. C Campbell	50 00
Rent of office at mouth of Mahoning	1 00
Compromising suit with C. Kramer	75 00
Pay of Managers, Clerk hire, Bracket-Master, Supervisors, Stationery and rent	187 88
Pay of Treasurer Dunlap and hire at mouth of Mahoning	70 00
Treasurer's percentage	83 73

President—JACOB ZEITLER.
Managers—Jas. E. Mitchell, Henry Brown, Isaac C. Jordon, John Miller.
Treasurer and Collector—W. A. Dunlap.
Clerk—Charles M. Brewer.
Supervisors—Lower Division, I. C. Jordon; Middle Division, Jas. E. Mitchell; Upper Division, A. Stoner; Stump Creek, Henry Phillippi; East Branch, Samuel G. Kunta; Canoe, Jas. G. Gaston; Big Run, B. T. Smyers.

A COOL BEDFELLOW.—A young man living near Bethlehem, Pa., retired to bed the other evening, but soon feeling something cold crawling over his feet got up and made an examination, when he found a blacksnake six feet in length snugly stowed away in bed. He bravely seized his revolver and dispatched the reptile.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* says: "Nearly all the United States troops sent out from this city to terrify and intimidate voters at the late election have returned to camp, ready for the next campaign."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

It was Rowland Hill who said:—"I don't like those mighty fine preachers who round off their sentences so beautifully that they are sure to roll off the sinner's conscience."

Grant's Contempt for Law.

The alarming outrage recently committed at New Orleans by President Grant, through his brother-in-law and his other officeholders, though exceeding in audacity and in its menace to liberty everything before attempted in this country, is, after all, entirely in harmony with the general conduct of Grant since his accession to the Presidency.

The predominant characteristic of his Administration from the beginning until now is contempt of law.

Immediately after the inauguration, Gen. Grant appointed Adolphe Borie of Philadelphia to the nominal position of Secretary of the Navy, at the same time assigning his own personal favorite, Admiral David D. Porter, to perform the real duties of the office.—This involved both imposture and asurpation. The President had no right whatever to intrust any naval officer with the power and authority of Secretary of the Navy. The act was one of contempt for law upon a great scale; and it was persevered in until Mr. Borie, who has some sensitiveness, could bear it no longer.

Another act, notorious then and since, in which Grant's contempt for law has been manifested, is the appointed of Augustus C. Ford as Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District of this city. Ford was an old crony of Gen. Grant's, the Ford family having been connected with the Grant family in various ways.—The law requires that every Assessor of Internal Revenue must live in the district where his office is; but Grant appointed Ford, although he knew at the time that he lived in Brooklyn; and though Ford still lives there, he is continued in office.

Another unblushing outrage upon the law is Grant's maintenance of a military court at the White House.—The law provides that no military officer shall be attached to the household of the President, and expressly forbids any such officer to perform the functions of any civil post. Nevertheless, President Grant has from the first kept about his person three or four generals and colonels, giving the mansion of the Chief Magistrate the appearance of a military headquarters. This also has involved imposture as well as a violation of law. These officers are sent to Congress with messages from the President, and in the official journal in which the proceedings of Congress are published they are spoken of, without their military titles, as private secretaries of the President, when all the while it is notorious that they are officers of the army detailed from their proper duties to swell the court and perform the private behests of the ruler. Had Andrew Johnson committed any such violation of law, his conviction in the impeachment trial would have been certain, and the whole country would have acquiesced in its justice.

A still more glaring violation of law is Grant's interference in the civil war in San Domingo. Without any authority whatever, he has directed the commanders of our national vessels in those waters to engage in acts of hostility against one of the parties in that contest; and under these orders of his the armed forces of the United States have become active participants in such warfare. Louis Napoleon in the height of his power would not have dared to commit such an act of tyranny, or to manifest such contempt for the law of his empire.

With these things the recent great crime at New Orleans is simply consistent. It is of the same nature. It reveals the same spirit. It demonstrates that President Grant knows no law but his own pleasure, and that he is ready to trample upon every restriction imposed by the Constitution and the statutes of the land, whenever they may stand in the way of the selfish or absurd designs which his thoughtless and obstinate fancy may be led to adopt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Husband's Revenge.

The most difficult thing in the world for a woman to do is to get ready to go anywhere. And there is nothing a woman will resent quicker or more fiercely than an intimation that she may possibly miss the train. Our friend, Brayfogle, gives us an instance of this. Mr. Bray was supposed to take the ten o'clock train on the Bee Line, to visit some relatives in an interior town. Having suffered on previous occasions for injudicious suggestions, Bray thought that, for once, he would let things take their natural course. So he sipped his coffee and ate his eggs on toast, while Madame curled and powdered, and danced attendance on the looking glass, and tied bark on the back of her head. Then Bray sat by the stove an hour and read the morning paper, while the Madame still continued to get ready. At last, just as he had reached the final paragraph of reading matter, and was begining on the advertisements, Madame tied her bonnet strings under her chin, took one long, lingering, loving look at the image reflected in the glass, and sweetly announced:

"Well, my dear, I'm ready!"

"Ready for *what*," asked Bray, in well-affected astonishment.

"To go to the depot, to be sure," said Mrs. Brayfogle, tartly.

"Oh!" said Bray, "I'd forgotten.—Well, Madame," continued he, looking at his watch, "that train has been gone thirteen minutes. Just keep on your things, and you'll be ready for the train to-morrow morning."

We draw a vail over what followed. We are assured, however, that the next morning Mrs. B. was ready an hour ahead of time.

A man ought to be saved as a young tree is saved, being rooted and grounded and fitted up by each year's increase, stretching out hands to heaven, and gaining strength with stature, to stand against the blasts, to defy the frosts, and hail the returning Spring with bud and blossom, fragrance and fruit. If some such progress of growth be not possible then the days of active, aggressive piety are already numbered.

The Crimes of Communism.

Day by day the developments go on, showing that the great Paris insurrection was not the work of a few fanatical would-be reformers, but the actual results of a world-wide conspiracy, which indulges in the Utopian dream of setting up a "Universal Social Republic," a government in which crime and licentiousness is to become the rule, and order and virtue the exception.

It is not easy to trace the "International" back to its true and exact origin. It is thought, however, that it was first origanized in its present form at the time of the great International Exposition at Paris in the year 1862; but it is probable that the movement originated much earlier than this in the form of secret political societies organized in different parts of Europe for revolutionary purposes, although the first steps for the formation of an International society may have been taken in 1862. This, at least, is the opinion of M. Favre, who has doubtless given the matter much study, and as there has always been a number of secret political societies in existence throughout Europe and as they were all working for the attainment of a common end, their consolidation under one name and direction could not have been difficult of accomplishment at a time when the opening of the Exposition of 1862 afforded a convenient pretext for the assembling of the revolutionary leaders of Europe at the French capital.

The organization has grown so rapidly under its present form of organization, and it has branched out and ramified over all Europe; and the United States is not free from its contaminating touch. In Europe the society is vast in its proportions, terrifying in its influences and its power is to be dreaded. How far it is true that the universal *Carbonari* of all nations known by whatever name you please to call it, rules in the International, is not easy of determination at present, but certain it is that there was the most perfect method in the apparent madness of the Paris Commune.

What is the precise object of the "International?" Opinions widely differ as to the answer to this question. To sum their superficial creed up in three words, it is this: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." This is the shibboleth of every revolutionary movement of the past century, and in the mouths of the men who most commonly employ it, as meaningless as the "Bower of Sweet Love," or "Haven of Rest," over the doorways of reeking brothels in the slums of the city. A far more appropriate motto in the one case would be "Revolution, Anarchy, Ruin." There are perhaps some well meaning but impracticable theorists, who anticipate the establishment of the universal *Republique Sociale*, and dream of plenty, peace and prosperity for all men under its beneficial institutions; but with the mass of those who follow the guidance of the revolutionary leaders, the words so freely used have a different significance. Liberty means the abolition of all social or legal restrictions which require of men to abstain from pursuing their own inclinations without any regard to the rights of others and the general well being of society. To them Equality means a general leveling of all social distinctions and an equal distribution of lands and accumulated wealth among those who labor. Fraternity means what we have lately seen in Paris, when a debate in Council usually ended in an order from the majority that the refractory minority be taken out and summarily executed. The means by which "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" are to be obtained show how dangerous to the well being of society, are all attempts to carry them out. In a manifesto put forth by the "International" at the Nuremburg session in 1868 it is declared that society must be reorganized—*i. e.*, disorganized—and that an equal distribution of wealth must be effected. "All the great indispensable means of existence, as lands, mines, machines and means of communication, must be the common property of all, and must be made so gradually. Nothing can reasonably be private property but the product of labor—one's own labor."

The church itself, the corner st