THE
FIELD REPUBLICAN,"
ED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
ANDER & HAGERTY,
LEARFIELD, PA.
LISHED IN 1827.
irculation of any Newspaper
Central Pennsylvania.
of Subscription.
e, or within 3 months....$2 00
d before 6 months..... 2 50
expiration of 6 months... 3 00
of Advertising.
isements, per square of 10 lines or
less.....$1 50
sequent insertion..... 50
nd Executors' notices..... 2 50
..... 2 50
trays..... 1 50
es..... 2 00
ds, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
line..... 20
ADVERTISEMENTS.
.$8 00 | ¼ column.....$15 00
.15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
.20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00
Job Work.
BLANKS.
.$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
2 00 | Over 6, per quire, 1 50
HANDBILLS.
.$2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00
of above at proportionate rates.
EORGE R. GOODLANDER,
EORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.

G. R. BARRETT,
TORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
tag resigned his Judgeship, has resumed
practice of the law in his old office at Clear-
field, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and
Elk counties when specially retained in connection
with resident counsel. 2:14:72

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business
trusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining
nties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's
rdwy Store, Clearfield, Pa. je14'71

LLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to
promptness and fidelity. Office in residence
William A. Wallace. jan1:72

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

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:72 Clearfield, Pa.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
on Market St., over Joseph Shewers'
nery store. Jan.3,1872.

J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
, McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
on Market street one door east of the Clear-
field County Bank. [2:1:71

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

J. J. LINGLE,
TORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

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

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope.
Y AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

ALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

OHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
al Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
spectfully offers his services in selling
g lands in Clearfield and adjoining
, and with an experience of over twenty
a surveyor, flatters himself that he can
faction. [Feb. 28,'63:tf.

LAKE WALTERS,
AL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
asonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

vis. C. T. Alexander.
IS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
in Clearfield and all of the Courts of
Judicial district. Real estate business
ion of claims made specialties. n1'71

R. T. J. BOYER,
ICIAN AND SURGEON,
on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m.

, W. A. MEANS,
ICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
professional calls promptly. aug10'70

H. KLINE, M. D.,
ICIAN & SURGEON,
located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his
ional services to the people of that
rrounding country. All calls promptly
oct. 13 tf.

. P. BURCHFIELD,
n of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania
, having returned from the Army,
professional services to the citizens
old county.
ssional calls promptly attended to.
Second street, formerly occupied by
[apr4,'66-tf

FFERSON LITZ,
ICIAN & SURGEON,
located at Osceola, Pa., offers his
ional services to the people of that
rrounding country.
alls promptly attended to. Office
on Curtin st., formerly occupied
. (May, 19:1y.

. . . . . R. DAVIS CASEY.
OWBUSH & CAREY,
OOKSELLERS,
Book Manufacturers,
ND STATIONERS,
arket St., Philadelphia.
Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap,
, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall
feb24,70-1ypd

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2273. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 23.

Cards.

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. *t25mar72

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. may1,70tf

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 drafts, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o12:70

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

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

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building.
nov15'71 Curwensville, Pa.

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.

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. [*jy16'72

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. *t25aug72

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. apr28-tf

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

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

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest styles. 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

ELI HARMAN,
PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrews & Kalbach Wheel. Can furnish Portable Grist Mills on short notice. jy12'71

McGAUGHEY & CO.'S
RESTAURANT,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.
BILLIARD ROOM on second floor.
je21'71 D. McGAUGHEY & CO.

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms next door to First National Bank.
Clearfield, May 5, 1869.tf.

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place of its size 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.

Legal Advertisements.

Notice to Taxpayers!

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 22d day of March, A. D. 1870, "relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Clearfield," notice is therefore hereby given to the taxpayers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in accordance with the second section of said Act, will attend at the place of holding the borough and township elections on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes and Militia Fines assessed for the year 1872:

For Woodward, Tuesday, June 18th.
For Gulich, Wednesday, June 19th.
For Beccaria, Thursday, June 20th.
For Jordan, Friday, June 21st.
For Knox, Saturday, June 22d.
For Chest, Tuesday, June 25th.
For New Washington, Wednesday, June 26th.
For Burnside, Thursday, June 27th.
For Young's School House, Friday, June 28th.
For Bell, Saturday, June 29th.

Upon all taxes paid to the Treasurer there will be a reduction of *five per cent.*, while five per cent will be ADDED to all unpaid taxes, making a difference of TEN per cent. to prompt taxpayers. Parties can, from this time forward, pay their taxes at the Treasurer's office. No discount will be allowed after the 1st of July next, though the tax can be paid at the Treasurer's office up to the first of August.

SAMUEL P. WILSON, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office,
Clearfield, Pa., May 22, 1872-4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, made the 1st December, A. D. 1871, and on the 12th January, A. D. 1872, enlarged and continued until March term, and on the 20th March, A. D. 1872, enlarged and continued until June term, A. D. 1872, A. H. Sunderland, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Sunderland, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the residence of A. H. Sunderland, in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 8, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following described property, situate in Bell township, bounded and described as follows: On the west by land of Thomas Sunderland, on the east by land of A. H. Sunderland, and on the south by land of J. W. Campbell, being the west end of the "Old Homestead" property, and containing about twenty acres. About one raft of timber on the premises.
TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.
m15 A. H. SUNDERLAND, Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, made on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871, enlarged and continued until June term, 1872, R. H. Moore and George C. Kirk, executors of the estate of S. J. Horn, deceased, will sell at public sale, at 2 p. m., on Saturday, June 8, 1872, the following described property, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of John DuBois, on the east by lands of Oswalt and others, on the south partly by land of Jas. Nelson and partly by land of Jos. Seyler, Sr., and on the west by lands of said Jos. Seyler, Sr., containing 250 acres and allowance. About twenty acres cleared, with a house and barn erected thereon, balance being well timbered with pine and oak, and convenient to the waters of Sandy.
TERMS:—One-half cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
R. H. MOORE,
GEORGE C. KIRK,
May 15, 1872. Executors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable Timber Land!
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, made on the ——— day of March, A. D 1872, Anthony Hile and Susan Young, administrators of Robert Young, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at Lumber City, on Saturday, June 8, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, viz: All that the undivided one half part of that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Bell, county of Clearfield, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, on the line of land of A. Bell; thence, by Turner survey south 64 degrees east 160 perches to dead ash; thence by same north 31 degrees east 55.5 perches to a maple; thence north 13 degrees east 106.5 perches to a post: thence north 62½ degrees east twenty-five perches to a beech; thence by land of Kirk & Spencer, north twelve degrees west 133 perches to a beech; thence south 56 degrees west 60.6 perches to a white oak, (down); thence south 69 degrees west 9.4 perches to a post; thence by land of H Sharp south 6 degrees east 84 perches to beech thence south 71 degrees west 112 perches to hemlock; thence by land of A. Bell south 26 degrees west 62. 9 perches to a post and place of beginning; containing in all 158 acres, 28 perches and allowance.
TERMS:—One third cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
ANTHONY HILE,
SUSAN YOUNG,
May 15, 1872. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE!

OLD JAIL LOTS FOR SALE!

THE Commissioners of Clearfield county, under the authority of an act of Assembly, will expose to public sale, by outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Saturday, July 6th, 1872,

at 2 p. m., of said day, all those two certain lots of land situate in the said borough of Clearfield, and known in the plot thereof as lots No. 93 and 102, being the old Jail lots and buildings thereon, with the appurtenances, including the jail wall.

The said lots to be put up separately and bids received for each, and the right to hold these bids for acceptance or rejection in that form reserved until the same are put up jointly, and bids received in that form.

One-third the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck down, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, commencing July 1st, 1873, with interest from date of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage in such form as the Commissioners may fix, upon the said premises.

Possession of the premises to be given when the new Jail is completed, which it is probable will be previous to January 1st, 1873.

SAMUEL HINDMAN,
DAVID BUCK,
F. F. COUTRIET,
Commissioners.
ATTEST: GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Clerk.
Clearfield, May 15, 1872.-8t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with one Sorrell Horse and one set of Harness, now in possession of David Collar, of Graham township, as the same belong to me and subject to my order.
my22-3t T. H. FORCEY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring my wife, JANE E. MILES, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. G. W. MILES.
Madera, May 22, 1872-3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or meddling with a certain Bay Mare, 10 years old, and one set of double Harness, now in the possession of Benj. Chance, of Morris township, as the same belong to me and are left with him on loan only subject to my order.
JOSEPH POTTER.
Rykertown, May 22, 1872.3t*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating for a certain promissory note, given by us to William O'Harrow, of Woodward township, for fifty dollars, bearing date sometime in December, 1871, as we are determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.
m22.3t* MARY A. & ALLEN LUMADUE.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1872.

TO THE WITHERED BOQUET.

The flowers gathered by thy hand,
And grouped in nice array,
And sent me by "that friend of mine,"
Are withered now away.

Gone their freshness and their life,
Their beauty and their bloom,
Their fragrance rich no more they'll shed
Around my lonely room.

But still about their withered stems
There dwells a soft perfume,
Thus life the bruised soul retains
"The broken heart lives on."

And yet their cheering beauty's gone;
The short-lived joy is o'er,
The faded gems aside are thrown,
And cherished now no more.

'Tis often thus with woman fair;
While fortune's favors last
All own their fresh and winning grace
And smile till it is past.

And then when health and youth depart,
(Life's bright and sunny hours,)
They lose their charms for many hearts,
As do the faded flowers.

None care to think what they have been
While youth and beauty lasted,
They give their smiles when life is green,
Their frowns, when life is blasted.

May honor crown thy lovely brow
With never fading flowers,
Thy heart and mind keep firm as now
With all their gentle powers.

Thy hopes ne'er die, thy joy ne'er fade,
Perennial bliss be thine,
No shadow dark by sorrow made
E'er dim thy heart's sunshine.

May social joys and joyous love
Thy pathway here attend,
Thy life a pleasant journey be
To joys that never end.

From Wood's Household Magazine.

THE WIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

BY JAMES PARTON.

We catch our first view of this unhappy lady on a bright May day, in 1778, when she took part in a famous and splendid pageant at Philadelphia. She was then a beautiful girl of eighteen—Miss Margaret Shippen—the daughter of an opulent and ancient Philadelphia family, and one of the reigning belles of that town. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, and her great grandfather was the first Mayor of Philadelphia. In the course of time, the family had acquired great possessions; and, laying aside the Quaker garb, had become members of the Church of England. During the controversy between the thirteen colonies and the King, which ended in the Revolutionary war, Edward Shippen, her father, was inclined to the King's side.

It was May the eighteenth, 1778. For many months the British army had been quartered in Philadelphia, commanded by Major General Sir William Howe. The general had now been superseded, and was about to return to England. The officers of the army, a wealthy class, who had nothing to do, seized the occasion of his retirement to amuse themselves by giving a grand festival in his honor; and this was the day upon which it was to be held.

The affair began with a grand regatta upon the Delaware river; or, rather, a long procession of galleys and barges, filled with officers and ladies, which were rowed slowly down the whole length of the city, in an avenue formed by the shore crowded with spectators, and a line of men of war and transport ships, gaily dressed with flags and streamers. At half past four in the afternoon, the barges began to move, the oars keeping time to martial music; and when they had arrived opposite Market street they all lay upon their oars, while the bands played "God save the King;" after which the soldiers gave three cheers. Continuing their course, the company were conveyed past the city to where a grand tournament was to take place; and it was in this portion of the entertainment that Margaret Shippen shone. A spacious field, surrounded by troops, had been prepared for the contest. Upon one side were stationed all the bands of music in the army. There were also two pavilions, with rows of benches, one above the other, filled with the most distinguished ladies of the city.

On the front seat of each of these pavillions, were placed seven of the most beautiful young ladies Pennsylvania could boast. They were dressed in Turkish costume—trowsers, tunics, and turbans—and in their turbans they wore the favors with which they intended to reward the knights who were to contend in their honor. Among these lovely ladies sat Miss Margaret Shippen. One of the knights who figured in the tournament was Captain Andre, her familiar acquaintance. Little could either of them have thought, on this bright day, how fatally their destinies were involved

The trumpet sounded. The herald appeared. The challenge was delivered, and the contest occurred, which ended without loss of blood, to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the conclusion of the tournament, the company were ushered into a magnificent ball room, decorated, we are told, by eighty-five mirrors, and lighted by thirty-four branches of wax candles. The ball was opened by the fourteen belles in Turkish dress, and their fourteen knights—one Lieutenant Sloper being the knight who led Miss Shippen out to the dance. At ten o'clock the windows were thrown open, and a splendid display of fire works was exhibited.

At twelve large folding doors, which had hitherto been concealed, were suddenly thrown open, which revealed a gorgeous saloon, two hundred and ten feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-two feet high, with three alcoves on each side. This was the supper room. Upon the tables there were twelve hundred dishes. As the guests entered the room, a great number of black slaves in oriental costume, ranged in two columns, bowed to the ground. This vast apartment was one splendor of wax lights, flowers, ribbons, flags, mirrors, and silver plate. One of the regular toasts of the occasion was "Miss Shippen and her knight." After supper, the company returned to the ball room, and kept up the dance till four in the morning, reaching their homes about sunrise.

This festival, as Major Andre remarks, was the most splendid ever given by an army to its chief. And little, indeed, had that chief done to deserve it. An old officer of the British army, who perceived the folly of paying such extravagant honors to a general who had won no victories, said sadly, "What will Washington think of all this?"

Exactly a month from that day the British army evacuated Philadelphia, and away they sped across Jersey, with General Washington at their heels. A day or two after a body of American troops marched in, commanded by General Benedict Arnold. All was changed. The red coats had disappeared—blue coats were in the ascendant: and the new Yankee general was the foremost man in the city. Arnold, a vain, weak man, ever fond of display and luxury, appropriated to himself one of the handsomest houses in town, where he set up a costly establishment, kept a great many servants, gave splendid dinners, and maintained a handsome equipage, drawn by four horses—a scale of expense utterly incompatible either with his fortune or his pay. No one, however, knew at the time that, to maintain this costly pomp, he was engaged in speculations unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, and sometimes used the public money that passed through his hands.

In inviting his guests, as the patriotic portion of the people remarked with surprise, he was as likely to select tories as whigs. He seemed to court the adherents of the king, and he frequently had at his table the wives and daughters of public enemies, who had been publicly proscribed, and had found refuge with the enemy in New York. Among the families who attracted his regard was that of Edward Shippen, and he was soon observed to pay particular court to his daughter, Margaret. Arnold was then a widower, thirty-eight years of age, lusty twenty years older than the young lady. Ere long he formally asked her hand from her father, and, her father consenting, he addressed the daughter, and they were engaged.

In the meantime Arnold had become so odious by his extravagance, and his insolent, overbearing conduct to the people, that Congress was obliged to take cognizance of the fact. On the very eve of his marriage, he was ordered to be tried by a court martial. Miss Shippen, however, was true to her engagement, and married him five days after. The court martial, as every one knows, sentenced him to be reprimanded by Gen. Washington, and he was reprimanded accordingly.

"Our profession," said General Washington to him, "is the chastest of all; even the shadow of a fault destroys the lustre of our finest achievements. The least inadvertence may rob us of the public favor, so hard to be acquired. I reprehend you for having forgotten that, in proportion as you have rendered yourself formidable to our enemies, you should have been guarded and temperate in your deportment towards your fellow citizens. Exhibit anew those noble qualities which have placed you on the list of our most valued commanders. I will, myself, furnish you, as far as it may be in my power, with opportunities of regaining the esteem of your country."

This was more like an eulogium than a reprimand, but it did not touch the heart of Arnold, who went from the presence of his commander, not to regain the esteem of his country, but to betray that country.

A year passed away. He was in command at West Point, in correspondence with the enemy. Whether she shared her husband's secret during these months of preparation, will perhaps never be known with certainty. Just before the explosion of the treason at West Point, Arnold sent for his wife and child to join him, and I have seen the letter which he wrote to her on this occasion, telling her the best way of reaching him, and at what houses she should sleep on the road. She had not been many days at West Point when the treason was discovered.

Arnold and his wife were seated at the breakfast table, with Hamilton, Lafayette and an aid. In the midst of the meal, a horseman alighted at the door, and, a moment after a letter was placed in Arnold's hands, which informed him of his ruin. He controlled his countenance, rose quietly from the table, and beckoned his wife to follow him. They went up stairs to their room, where lay their infant child; and there he told her that he was a ruined man, and must fly, that instant for his life. She fell senseless to the floor. Leaving her there, he rushed from the room, hurried down stairs, sent some one to her assistance, and then returned to the breakfast room. He told his guests that General Washington was coming, and he must make haste to prepare for his reception. He mounted the horse of the messenger who had brought the letter, and galloped away.

Colonel Hamilton has left us an interesting account of Mrs. Arnold's demeanor after her husband's departure. He says she remained frantic all day, and accused every one who approached her of an intention to murder her child. She continued, he says, to rave until she was utterly exhausted. But Colonel Burr, in his old age, was accustomed to give a very different account of the matter. He had known Mrs. Arnold from her infancy, and he always declared that she knew all about her husband's treason from the beginning, and he used to relate a scene which he said he witnessed at the house of Mrs. Prevost, whom he afterwards married, which somewhat confirms his opinion. Mrs. Arnold, it will be remembered, was sent home to her father, escorted by a party of horse, and remained for a night at the house of Mrs. Prevost, where Colonel Burr was. Mrs. Arnold, he said, burst into the room dressed in a riding habit, and was about to speak to the lady of the house when, seeing him in the dim light of the apartment, and not recognizing him, she asked anxiously:

"Am I safe? Is this gentleman a friend?"

Upon discovering who he was, she told them how she had deceived General Washington, Col. Hamilton, and the other American officers by her frantic outcries; and she declared that she not only knew of the treason, but that it was she who had induced her husband to commit it.

This was Colonel Burr's story, to which the reader may attach the credit which he thinks it deserves. Arnold, himself, does not say that she was ignorant of his intentions to surrender the fortress. In the well known letter which he sent back to General Washington from the Vulture, he says:

"From the humanity of your excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me; she is as good and as innocent as an angel and is incapable of doing wrong."

The authorities of Pennsylvania believed with Burr that she was a traitress. Her papers were seized, and although nothing was found in them to criminate her, she was not allowed to remain at her father's house which she said she desired to do. Her father offered to give security that, during the war, she would write no letters to her husband, and send to the government unopened, any letters she might receive from him. His offer was refused, and they ordered her to depart, and not to return during the war. Being then obliged to join her husband in New York, she soon recovered her spirits, and shone in society, to use the language of the time, as "a star of the first magnitude." In England, too, whither she accompanied her husband, she attracted much attention for her beauty, and was much flattered in tory circles. The British government gave Arnold, in compensation for his American "losses" something less than seven thousand pounds a year, which was to be continued as long as either the husband or wife survived. Their family increased in England. Arnold, finding himself pinched upon an income of thirteen hundred pounds per annum, went up on a trading voyage to Halifax, with what success is not known. It was thought by some that he was glad to leave England for awhile, to escape the contempt in which he was held, even by those who had employed him.

Mrs. Arnold lived to 1804, when she died, aged forty-three years. That infant son, whom she held in her arms, as described above, entered the British army in 1798, rose to the rank of lieutenant general, and was still living as late as 1851. One of her grand children is a clergyman in the Church of England, and, it is said, a very worthy gentleman, who has conversed with American visitors upon his grand father in a rational and becoming manner. Two of her sons settled in Canada, where they acquired competent estates, and were living in 1829.

An Ignominious Death.

There figured during the exciting war times in Washington a man named Purdy, who will be remembered, probably, by many who will read this article. He was an officer in a regiment of New York volunteers, and took part in quite a number of battles.—His mother, it is stated, was a cousin of ex-Secretary Seward, and through him Purdy received his education.

In the Summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on an important mission by the commander of his brigade. While here he gambled off his own money, besides several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment, to be delivered to their friends. Becoming desperate he forged ex-Secretary Seward's name to a check for $4,000, and received the money on it from a well-known and esteemed citizen of Washington.

Thereupon he immediately left the city in disguise, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver, Colorado Territory. He next turned up in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapato, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swindling operation, and in a difficulty between them he killed his brother in law.

It appears that after living with his wife a few months and wandering into Nevada he also murdered her, after first securing all her property in his own name, and then made good his escape on the Western plains.

He was finally arrested near Lake Sevier, Nevada, by United States officers; but as they were bringing him into camp they were surprised by a party of twenty armed men, who demanded the prisoner, and he was delivered up. He was, by them, taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot.

Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object in marrying the woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden.

After giving a short account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible, if they meant business. When asked if he had any message to send to his friends, he said that he would "send a despatch from hell and let them know." He was shot and buried on the spot, and thus terminated the career of Purdy.

When Father Taylor lost the use of one arm by paralysis, he meta friend who asked him how he was. Famously—sculling to heavan with one!" said he.

The editor of the Dubuque *Herald* is a Ham and his partner is a Carver. "The moral is obvious."

What Breed of Dairy Cows are the Best for All Purposes?

This is a question often asked, but a difficult one to answer, unless by the sweeping assertion that we want them all. So far as we are able to learn, there is no one breed that, as a rule, is possessed of all the points desired. There may exist individuals in almost all of the established breeds, that possess all good qualities in a sufficient degree to answer the purposes of the ordinary farmer, but as a race, there are none that embrace *all* good qualities, and every farmer must be governed in his choice by his situation.

If he has rich pastures, and extensive corn-fields, and is near a market where the price of *good beef* rules high, the Durham will probably be as near perfection as any that can be obtained.

The Shorthorns are great eaters.—If they run to milk they give a large quantity of it. If they have a tendency to fatten, they fatten with great rapidity. They grow rapidly, and are capable of carrying an immense load of flesh. They require the best of care, and the richest of feed, and with this, they will amply repay all outlays.

But if allowed to roam in the public roads and wild pastures in Summer, and kept on poor hay and mouldy corn fodder in Winter, they will invariably prove the *worst scrubs*, and the poorest investment, that the farm can make. The objection to them as dairy cows is, that you are not *sure* whether they will prove to be great feeders, or half-and-half. The remedy is to feed liberally at all times, and if the cows are good milkers they will be very good ones, and if not, they will fatten rapidly, and can be disposed of to good advantage as beef. With a dairy of forty cows, a dozen or so of the best heifer-calfs should be raised each year, and ten or a dozen cows fattened each Winter to be sold in the Spring, when the beef commands a very high price.

If he keeps Shorthorns, on the system proposed, he will not receive as much money from the cheese-factory as if he kept Ayrshires or natives.—But it is for him to decide whether half a dozen or more fat cows sold every Spring to the butcher, will not make up for the deficiency. On the whole, we would say, if he has high priced land and proposes to adopt high farming, take the Shorthorn; cows solely to the production of milk and butter, take the Ayrshire or Alderney.

If the location is near a large city, where milk is the chief object, we must have the Ayrshires, as there is no race that can equal the pure Ayrshire in quantity of milk; it being generally estimated at from 30 to 50 pounds per day. Our best Ayrshire cows give 60 pounds of milk per day. A committee appointed for the purpose, testified under oath, that one of Messrs. Walcot & Campbell's cows gave 85 pounds of milk per day, for several days in succession.

The Ayrshires have been bred exclusively for milk, and will probably yield a greater quantity for the food consumed than any other breed. On the other hand, if he proposes to sell beef and raise oxen as well as cheese and butter, we would advocate the Devon.

The Devons, as a race, are thrifty, and with good pasture, present a handsome appearance. The milk is quite rich, and produces butter of a better color than that obtained from the Durham, but the quantity is not large. They are a quick, active race, and for farm labor, the oxen can hardly be excelled. They will move the plow almost, perhaps quite, as fast as the horse. To carry out the latter system of raising cattle for beef, rather than the dairy, to the best advantage, we must adopt a higher order of feeding than when the only object is milk.—We want cows that will eat a large amount of food. This is of the very first importance. An animal that will not eat freely should be rejected.

If there is no great demand for beef, but a large one for good butter, then the Alderney will come as near the standard as any we have. For richness of milk, they have no equal, but, their diminutive size puts beef entirely out of the question; but there is no race of cattle that can surpass them in producing golden lumps of butter, and plenty of them.

A good butter-maker, with a herd of Alderneys, will produce a "fancy brand" of butter that will command a ready sale, at double the price that can be obtained for common brands. Good specimens of this stock will make from twelve to fourteen pounds of butter per week, of a peculiar yellow color, not attained by any other race Some extra good cows have produced from eighteen to twenty pounds per week; but this stock is deficient in beef qualities. We most earnestly recommend the use of a throughbred bull on all dairy farms. Whether it should be an Ayrshire, Devon, Alderney, or a Short-horn, depends very much on whether the dairyman wishes to turn off some fat cows every year to the butcher, or whether he intends to keep his cows till they are used up, and then sell them for about what they are worth for their hides. If he adopts the latter course, we should recommend the use of an Alderney or Ayrshire rather than the Shorthorn bull. In all seasons dairy farmers are apt to have an unnecessarily large percentage of barron cows, owing to the irrational management of the male animal. In some districts it is the fashion to use yearling bulls; whilst to make matters worse, these weakly, immature subjects are scandalously overworked.—*American Stock Journal.*

ALL THE DIFFERENCE, YOU KNOW.—The Governor of Texas has audaciously refused to give a certificate to three or four Democratic Congressmen who have just been elected, which proceeding, from a Radical' stand point, is all correct; but it makes a decided difference, you know, when a like course is made to affect the political interests of the Radical party. The withholding of a certificate from Weakley was rank treason; a refusal to give them to three Democratic Congressmen, a righteous and loyal act?

Paragraphs.

Some people act as if their debts were like coffee, and would settle themselves in time by standing.

Barnum wants three hundred men who neither drink nor swear, and has gone to Washington, of all the places in the world.

"Did he bring those chickens to your house in a secret way?" queries defendant's attorney. "No! he brung 'em in a bag."

The silent usually accomplish more than the clamorous. The tail of the rattlesnake makes all the noise, but the head does the execution.

How many men there are who think they are making themselves exceedingly popular when they are only making themselves ridiculous.

The last question that has troubled philosophers is this: Which causes a girl most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down?

"How one thing brings up another," said a lady absorbed in pleasing retrospection, "Yes," replied the practical Dobbs, "an emetic, for instance."

"I will preach from dat portion of the scripture dis evening," said a colored dominie, "where de 'Postle Paul pints his 'Pistle at the 'Phesians."

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come—but resist it. A spark may set a house on fire; a fit of passion may cause you to be sorry all your life.

Says an Irishman writing home from Chicago, "Shoor, there are no people at ahl in the dinsely population districts, and the side walks is in the middle of the street.'

The local editor of an Illinois paper says that he does not depend upon journalism for his daily bread, but raises hens; which moves an envious rival to ask whose hens he raises?

A young lady was looking at a picture representing a pair of lovers in a boat, with the arm of the lover gently enfolding the waist of his dulcinea, she innocently remarked, "How natural!"

Somebody wants to know, if money is scarce, "where in the world do the women get the cash to purchase such fine dresses and so much back hair?"—"Somebody" is eternally asking foolish questions.

A young lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the "momentous question" is negatived by the object of his choice, "for in life, as in grammar, we always decline before we conjugate."

An exchange says fashionable young