

The recent development of the productive power of the petroleum wells that had been for some years abandoned because they were believed to be exhausted, says the *Petroleum Monthly*, is not alone a matter of value to the owners of the territory that was until lately presumed to be incapable of further production, but it affords a more trustworthy basis than any other world has hitherto been able to obtain for forming an approximately correct opinion concerning the chemical process whereby petroleum is generated. Until within a short time, a popular opinion prevailed that petroleum, in spite of its name, was the product of coal; and so nearly was this idea general among a majority of people, that many foreign receivers of petroleum are still accustomed to order it as "coal oil." The belief, however, that the terrene oil of Pennsylvania and Canada is exclusively a product of bituminous coal may now safely be pronounced to be an error. There is certainly no evidence that coal is not one of the substances from which petroleum is distilled; but at the same time it is a somewhat strange fact, allowing a proper degree of credit to the belief that coal does not enter into the composition of petroleum, that no coals susceptible of being worked are known to exist within fifty miles of the oil-producing territory. Again, it is a manifest and recognized fact that carbon does predominate as an integral essence of petroleum; and the other fact that the oil-territory of Pennsylvania is surrounded by beds of bituminous coal, renders it eminently reasonable to believe that coal enters largely, if not, indeed, more largely than any other substance—into the process of distillation whereby petroleum is produced. Petroleum is certainly a mineral oil. But whatever may be the number and chemical variety of the minerals from which it is formed, the distillation of it is more intimately associated with limestone than with any other mineral. Sandstone is also found in boring oil wells, but it is from the pores of limestone that, in the chemical process of extracting oil from the minerals found in connection with its production, the greatest quantity of petroleum is taken. It is singular that, in boring for oil, no coal has ever been found, even in the smallest quantities, while sandstone and limestone abound. The inference, therefore, cannot be escaped that petroleum is the product of the distillation of at least two, and probably of more than three, distinct mineral properties.

A Simple Remedy for Dandruff.

There are doubtless few persons, especially among gentlemen, who do not suffer from the inconvenience of dandruff. Physicians seem not to consider it of sufficient importance to engage their attention, and the poor victims are left either to practice their virtue of endurance, or for a cure try some of the many nostrums advertised in the public prints. The intolerable itching which frequently accompanies the troublesome complaint is not the only unpleasant feature, as to persons of any pretensions to neatness the appearance of the white scales on the coat-collar and shoulders is very objectionable. The writer, during a number of years, tried the different alcoholic solutions of castor oil, and many other preparations, without permanent benefit, and a last resort was led to adopt the plan of cleaning the scalp with borax and carbonate of potash. This proved effectual, but after a persistent treatment of some months the hair became sensibly thinner and perhaps would have soon disappeared altogether. The belief that dandruff arises from a disease of the skin, although physicians do not seem to agree on this point, and the knowledge that the use of sulphur is frequently attended with very happy results in such diseases, induced me to try it in my own case. A preparation of one ounce of flower of sulphur and one quart of water was made. The clear liquid was poured off, after the admixture had been repeatedly agitated during intervals of a few hours, and the head was saturated with this every morning. In a few weeks every trace of dandruff had disappeared, the hair became soft and glossy, and now, after a discontinuance of the treatment for eighteen months, there is no indication of a return of the disease. I do not pretend to explain the modus operandi of the treatment, for it is well known that sublimed sulphur is almost wholly insoluble, and the liquid used was destitute of taste, color, smell. The effect speaks for itself.—*Journal of Pharmacy.*

GREEN CORN DUMPLINGS.

A quart of young corn grated from the cob, half a pint of milk, half a pint of wheat flour sifted, six table-spoons butter, two eggs, a salt-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper, and butter for frying. Having grated as fine as possible sufficient young fresh corn to make a quart, mix it with the wheat flour, and add the salt and pepper. Warm the milk in a small sauce pan, and soften the butter in it. Then add them gradually to the pan corn, stirring very hard, and set it away to cool. Beat an egg light and stir them into the mixture when it is cooled. Flour your hands, and make it into little dumplings. Put into a frying pan a sufficiency of fresh butter (or lard and butter in equal proportions), and when it is boiling hot, and has been skimmed, put in the dumplings and fry them ten minutes or more, in proportion to their thickness.

A Death Which Puzzles the Life Insurance Agents.

About three months ago a man named Nadra, living in the northeast part of the city, called upon Mr. Ten Winkle, a life insurance agent, and stating that his life was already insured for \$5,000 asked for a \$10,000 policy in Ten Winkle's company. The man was not well dressed, spoke broken English, and seemed not to be over well off in this world's goods. While the agent was willing to issue the policy, he thought it strange that a poor laboring man like Nadra should want to carry such an insurance, involving an expense of about \$600 per year.—*Mrs. Nadra was along with her husband, and was desirous that he should take out the new policy. Ten Winkle made some inquiries, and then appointed a day for Nadra to be examined. Four or five of the best physicians in Detroit examined the candidate, and he pronounced him just what any observer would; a strong, healthy, robust man likely to live a score of years at least. The application was sent east to the company, and in due time the policy came back. Nadra called for it several times before it came, and when it arrived he was ready with his money to pay the premium. Six weeks after, or six weeks ago, Mrs. Nadra left home one morning, and her husband, who was not feeling well, remained in the house. The children were out and in during the afternoon. A laborer at the next house saw Nadra once during the afternoon, but when the wife returned at evening she found him cold and dead. Coroner Gnaul was called, and as he was given to understand that the death involved a loss of \$15,000 to the insurance company, he adjourned the inquest. The stomach was removed and sent to Dr. Lyon for analysis, in order that it might be determined whether his death was the result of natural causes. The inquest was concluded yesterday by Gnaul, and the case was disposed of.*

Divorce in Virginia.

The first divorce suit on record in Virginia was decided a short time ago, and the Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court, referred to the extreme rarity of such cases in Virginia. He said: "Happily for the interests of society and the sanctity of marital rights and relations, suits of this character are not of frequent occurrence in this State. And in these modern days of an on-ward social progress and social reform, it is a fact worthy of record, and one which fully illustrates the purity of social life and the invisible sanctity of the marriage bond in this State, that there can be found but two reported cases in all its judicial history, from the foundation of the Commonwealth down to the present time, touching questions arising out of the separation of husband and wife. And the two cases referred to were not suits for divorce, but for alimony, brought by the wife after desertion by the husband."

The Pioneer Methodist.

The pioneer Methodist, Peter Cartwright, uttered many wise and witty sayings. He was often much annoyed at one sister, more noisy than pious, who would go off on a high key at every opportunity. At an animated class meeting one day she broke out with, "If I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I could fly away and be with the Saviour." "Stick in the feather, O Lord! and let her go," fervently responded Brother Cartwright.

In an editorial article on the Credit Mobilier scandal.

In an editorial article on the Credit Mobilier scandal, the *Springfield Republican* vindicates Congressman Dawes, as is quite natural, but insists that money was spent by Massachusetts Congressmen to bribe other Congressmen, and calls upon Mr. Dawes and men situated like him to help show who got it.

The Caucasians Slaves.

The Egyptians possess Arabian characteristics, says a letter writer, although there are differences. The importation of Georgian and Circassian slaves, over a long period, has modified the type of the middle and upper classes. No public market for slaves exists at the present time, but they are sold by stealth. The traditions of Georgian and Circassian ancestry are familiar to the world; for centuries historians have drawn them in lines of generous curves and poets have painted them in Titian colors.—With these pictorial fancies upon me, I was taken aback on landing at Alexandria. A dozen of these mountain women were sitting on shore, where they had just landed from the ship.—They were pale, thin, rough skinned, tawny-haired, unkempt, in coarsest attire—and were in the pursuit of fleas. I expressed my disappointment to an Egyptian dragoon standing near, who with a graceful wave of his hand replied: "O *effendi!* could you see these women three months hence, you would say that the Prophet had fitted them for heaven. Good marked beetles and generous flies shall make them plump; the daily bath shall give their skins the hue of creamy milk, and their joints the suppleness and grace of the gazelle. With new health, their eyes shall sparkle with mirth and be dewed with tenderness, the rose shall bloom on their cheeks, and gold shall gild their tresses. God is great!"

A Cup of Coffee.

A writer in *Scribner* for October says: "It has been truthfully said that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of recipes and directions published which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in an open vessel; by steeping it; by not steeping it; by grinding it; by not grinding it; and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple: *never steam it.* Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen galling generally receives that essence laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups at the breakfast table. And one word about the apps. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed."

How to Get Sleep.

How to get sleep—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in stimulated or wakeful state and the pulsations in the head are often painful.—Let such arise and shake the body and extremities with a crash towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few minutes. A cold bath or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times before retiring, aid in equalizing circulation and promote sleep. These rules are simple, and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an opiate to promote nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

A lady at a watering place hotel.

A lady at a watering place hotel is reported to have complained because she was charged her twenty-five cents for washing her collar which originally made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.

Men Wanted.

The great want of every age is men. God, through nature, supplies all else; and he supplies men, too, if they do not destroy themselves by their own vices, and would properly develop their own powers. "Good God, how scarce men are," said Napoleon in Italy, when nobody appeared to contest the field with him. And so it is in every country and every age.—There is no branch of business, calling or occupation, in which a live, energetic, well-formed, determined man may not command any position, obtain any wages, and receive any honors.

When Daniel Webster was about to enter upon the study of law.

When Daniel Webster was about to enter upon the study of law, they told him that the profession was full.—"There's room enough," he replied, "up there," pointing up, and meaning that for the higher class and the better qualified there was always a demand. It is just so to-day. There is a little million of poor lawyers, poor preachers, poor editors, poor printers, poor mechanics and poor farmers; and some of them complain of hard times and want of employment; but it would be difficult to find one well qualified who had not a hundred calls for his services.

Those who have nothing to do are the ones who never should have anything to do.

Those who have nothing to do are the ones who never should have anything to do, for they are not fit for it. They either have no knowledge of the business or are not willing to work at it. The world is full of people who complain that they have not had a chance in life. If they desired it they would have made it, for nobody has chances except what they make. The bad and the good luck, so much talked of, is nonsense; and the fellow who has pluck never lacks luck—he makes luck.

The human will is against supreme everything but God.

The human will is against supreme everything but God. There is nothing on this earth or any other earth that the human will may not control and form to its own liking; but to accomplish anything it must be persistent and determined, then it will overcome all things. If there are mountains in the way it will cast them into the sea; if there are clouds in the heavens, it will brush them away; if there are wild lightnings on the track, it will catch them and crush and bridle them. There is nobody who has life before him, who can't be what he is able to be and willing to labor to be.

Where was the Garden of Eden Located?

About three years ago a discourse of Sir Henry Rawlinson, before the Royal Society of London, on the site of the Garden of Eden, was extensively noticed. That distinguished Assyrian explorer asserted that he had deciphered the word "Eden" in some of the hieroglyphics or inscriptions on the ruins of Nineveh, and that it was a name given in Babylon; whence he argued that the last named ancient city had been built on the spot where Adam and Eve resided in their innocence. This conclusion has not been generally received, notwithstanding the high reputation of its author. It is a matter of controversy whether the sacred narrative is to be understood literally or allegorically. The Rev. W. A. Scott of San Francisco, in an interesting paper just published, adopts the strictly literal sense. His arguments are, perhaps, as concise an embodiment of reasoning on behalf of the literal interpretation of Scripture as could be furnished.

The first of them is that Eden was the name of a country, wherein every thing useful for a man was produced, and that this name was descriptive of it, signifying "a land of pleasure."

The second is that the Garden (or as the Greeks called it "Paradise") was not Eden itself, but only a portion of it. And thirdly, that this garden was eastward of the writer's location; all of which appears to be clear, from the text. "And the Lord God planted a garden, eastward in Eden." The author of the narrative, standing in Syria, would look eastward when he turned in the direction of Mesopotamia, which was the name given to the country lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris—and that this was the probable site of the cradle of the human race is confirmed by what follows: "And a river went out of (the country) Eden to water the Garden of Paradise and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads."—This is a more concise description of the river named Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates, in the narrative.

The first of these Dr. Scott identifies with the Phases or Halys of later times.

Its source is northwesterly seven hundred miles into the Black Sea. The second is the Araxes, rising ten miles from the sources of the Euphrates, and flows a thousand miles a little north of east, into the Caspian Sea. The third, "The great river which is Hiddekel," (Daniel, x. 4) is generally admitted to be the Tigris. And as the south (Euphrates) there is no dispute about it. Now, all these four rivers have their sources in the highlands of Armenia, and as it is stated that it was "from the garden that they departed and became four heads," it follows that the site of Paradise was that portion of Armenia in which these sources are found. Dr. Scott advances three objections to the theory that the face of the Garden of Eden was so changed by the Flood as to be irrecoverably lost.

In the first place he says, it is by no means certain that Noah's flood was universal, in the strict meaning of that word; but in arguing this he violates his own principle of adhering to the strictly literal meaning of the text; for it is clear from the two narratives that are given in Genesis of the Deluge, that it was supposed to be universal—i. e. extending all over the surface of the globe. In the second place, he mentions that the universality of the Deluge is disputed by almost every geologist. And in the third place—and this is his strongest argument—it is inconsistent with the narrative written after the Deluge, to say that the site of Eden is lost.

The four rivers remain, and their sources can be seen in Armenia.

Why should they still exist, and the land in which they spring have changed entirely? Ararat is there as it was in the days of Noah, before the flood. In truth, there has been no such transformation of the soil as certain theologians have asserted. Man has changed. This region lay between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, where now the wild Arab roams about, the cities are desolate, and the cruel despotism of the Persian and the Turk "hath dried up realms to deserts."

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE!

The "BLEES"
Patent Link Motion. Almost noiseless machine. Don't fail to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

Wholesale and Retail.
At the New Tobacco and Cigar Store of
H. H. SHAW,
Between Shaw House & Mansion House, Clearfield.

Lime for Sale!

THE undersigned, residing near the depot has made complete arrangements with Lime Burners east of the mountains, whereby he is enabled to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of
PURE LIME!
which he offers to farmers and builders at a trifle above cost. Those in need of the article would do well to give me a call, or address me by letter, before negotiating their orders.
GEO. C. PASSMORE,
Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1872.

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES, HANGING VASES, Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!
Fisher's Patent Airtight Non-sealing Fruit Cans!
BUTTER CROCKS, with Hds.
CREAM CROCKS, with Hds.
APPLE BUTTER CROCKS, with Hds.
PICKLE CROCKS.
FLOWER POTS. STREW POTS.
And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S STONE-WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. BIGLER & CO. have for sale

CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS, SHAFTS AND POLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.

Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices.
may 22 '72

A Notorious Fact!

There are more people troubled with Long Diseases in this town than any other place in the State. One of the great causes of this is the use of an impure article of Coal, largely used in this town, and which is not only impure, but also contains a large quantity of sulphur. This sulphur, when burned, produces a gas which is very injurious to the human system, and which is the cause of many of the diseases which are so prevalent in this town. It is, therefore, highly recommended that all those who are troubled with Long Diseases, should use a pure article of Coal, and avoid the use of the impure article which is so generally used in this town.

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

DIETMAN'S CROSS-CUT, MILL, DRAG AND CIRCULAR SAWS.
Boynton's Lightning Cross-cut Saw.
ALSO,
PATENT PERFORATED & ELECTRIC SAWS.
For sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

JEFFERSON LITZ, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office located at Oceanic, Pa. offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtis st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. [May, 1872.]

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY, BOOKSELLERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers, AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper, Fine Paper, Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Card and Wall Paper.

GEORGE C. KARK, Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., 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 has the means of doing so, and he can furnish the necessary maps, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. [25th May '72]

JAMES C. BARRETT, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections and remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may 9, 72

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 deeds, deeds and other legal documents of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. [25th May '72]

J. A. BLATTENBERGER, Claim and Collection Office,

OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and payable to order, and from any part of Europe prepared. oct 27 '72

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 lowest rates. [25th May '72]

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,

Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. [25th May '72]

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN, DEALERS IN

Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs AND LUMBER
Office in West Corner Stone Building, Curwensville, Pa. [25th May '72]

W. ALBERT & BROS., Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,

Woods and Sawed Lumber of all kinds. Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [25th May '72]

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, 1872.

Terms of Subscription.

paid in advance, or within 3 months... \$2 00
paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

single advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less... \$1 50
for each subsequent insertion... \$1 00

Job Work.

Blank Books, per 1000... \$12 00
per 500... \$6 00

McKENNALLY & McQUIDDY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to, promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. [11-17-72]

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. [Jan 17 '72]

G. R. BARRETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend to the duties of Justice of the Peace and all other business connected with the law. [1872]

T. H. MURRAY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office in his late office at Clearfield, Pa. [1872]

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in the Court House. [dec 3-72]

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Clearfield, Pa. [1872]

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [Nov 21, 66]

ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in the Court House. [1872]

JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Market St., over Joseph Shover's Grocery store. [Jan. 1872.]

J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office on Second street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. R. W. Wilson. We have in our office a full and complete set of the Statutes of this State, and of the laws of all the States, and of the laws of Great Britain, and of all other countries, and of all the laws of the United States, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of the several Empires, and of all the laws of the several States, and of all the laws of the several Territories, and of all the laws of the several Districts, and of all the laws of the several Counties, and of all the laws of the several Towns, and of all the laws of the several Villages, and of all the laws of the several Parishes, and of all the laws of the several Cities, and of all the laws of the several Kingdoms, and of all the laws of