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..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$35 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 square.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 5 quires, per quire, $1 75
2 quires, per quire, 2 00 | Over 5, per quire, 1 50

HANDBILLS.

½ sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ¼ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
1 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.

Cards.

JOSEPH B. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.

McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 9:11:72

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. jan1:72

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 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 entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. je14'71

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n1:1:72 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

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. Jan.3,1872.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.

T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office on Locust street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. R. V. Wilson. We have in our office one of Rieseck & Bro's largest fire and burglar proof safes, for the protection of books, deeds, and other valuable papers placed in our charge.

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. 28:68:tf,

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

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

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

All legal business promptly attended to.

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
P4tl,1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

J. S. BARNHART,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Masonic Building,
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.

Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

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 52d 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,'66-tf

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.
jy9'68 D. McGAUGHEY & CO.

Cards.

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.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . R. DAVIS CAREY.

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
219 Market St., Philadelphia.

Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

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. *25mar72

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

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. 19ja73

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. *25aug72

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. [1r

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Market Street,
One door east Post Office,
aug1'67 CLEARFIELD, PA.

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR JANUARY Term, A. D. 1873.

GRAND JURORS.

S. C. Patchen	Beccaria	Chris. Straw	Ferguson
Clinton Thompson	Bell	Lew. P. Irwin	Goshen
E. McDowell	Bradford	C. W. Kyler	Graham
Elias Rishel	Brady	W D Woodward	Huston
D. F. Smith	Burnside	Geo. Barger	Lawrence
Jno. Reiter	Covington	J. L. McPherson	"
J. W. Shugart	Clearfield	Samuel Waring	Morris
H. F. Naugle	"	James P. Hale	Osceola
B. F. Sterling	"	David W. Hoyt	Penn
S. Arnold	Curwensville	John Porter	Pike
W. R. Hartshorn	"	D. Welty, Sr.	Union
R. Hughes	Decatur	J. M. Chase	Woodward

TRAVIS JURORS.

J. Comstock	Beccaria	D. M'Gaughey	Clearfield
John Cleary	Bloom	J. Jenkins	Curwensville
Jacob Bush	Boggs	G. Rittenbarger	"
L. Undercoffer	Bradford	A. J. Drancker	"
David H. Lines	Brady	J. D. Denning	Decatur
Jacob Marewine	"	Curtis Ream	"
Christian Korb	"	David Read	Ferguson
A. J. King	"	Orange Thurston	"
George Aurand	"	Hezekiah Patterson	"
Jacob Hummel, Jr	"	W. A. Nelson	Gorhen
Arthur Drancker	"	W. S. Curry	Jordan
Thos. Young	Burnside	Reuben Reiter	Karthaus
T. W. Shepherd	"	Levi McCracken	Knox
David Good	"	Miles Beers	Lawrence
Theo. Eisenhower	"	Newton Lawhead	"
Thos. Barrett	Chest	Robert Litz	"
Josiah Rorabaugh	"	Zack Ogden	"
L. Roussey	Covington	Fred. B. Carden	"
Joseph Gross	"	Christian Hartle	Morris
M. N. Dyer	Clearfield	S. B. Williams	"
L. R. Merrell	"	Wm. Wall	Penn
A. I. Shaw	"	Jno. B. Rafferty	"
J. C. Whitehill	"	Samuel McDowell	Pike
J. W. Howe	"	J. H. Brubaker	Union

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. WILLIAM C. FOLEY and Hon. JOHN J. READ, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday, 13th day of January, 1873, and to continue one week.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JUSTIN J. PIE, Sheriff.

"RULE OF COURT."—And now, to wit, November 23d, A. D. 1872, upon the application of persons interested, and upon the Court being informed that the practice in the Prothonotary's and the Register and Recorder's offices is not calculated to preserve the records, it is therefore ordered that the said offices be rearranged so as to prevent access to the vault papers and that no persons except Members of the Bar and their Clerks, and officers of the Court and ex-officers of the Court, to look after their fees and costs, be allowed to handle either dockets or papers. That especially the Continuance Dockets, Lein Dockets, Execution Dockets, Quarter Sessions Dockets, Deed Books, Will Books, Mortgage Books, Miscellaneous Dockets and File Papers are embraced in this order.

The Prothonotary of this Court and the Register and Recorder are hereby directed to see that this order be complied with, and they are further authorized to have the necessary changes made at the expense of the county.

dec18-3t BY THE COURT.

INVESTMENT BONDS.—We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The special attention of investors is called to the ample Land Security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guaranty of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5.97 per acre. The Company's land endowment averages about 23,000 acres per mile. JAY COOKE & CO.,
dec11-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

Bonds for sale in Clearfield by the County National Bank and the First National Bank.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield Co., Pa.

T. J. BOYER } No. 85 September Term, 1872.
vs.
F. PLAITO. } Fi. Fa.

The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, January 9th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. D., at his office in the borough of Clearfield.

dec18-3t DAN. W. McCURDY, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM KIRK, deceased late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Penna., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID REAMS,
JOSEPH H. KIRK,
Dec. 18, 1872.-6t* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. FRANCES MENSER, deceased, late of Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, (formerly of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania,) having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned.

JOHN W. WRIGLEY,
Dec. 4, 1872-6t. Administrator.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, residing in Brady township, on or about the last of August, a brindle Heifer, with large star in forehead and white over the rump. Supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove properly, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. GEO. M. THOMPSON.
Luthersburg, Dec. 18, 1872.-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JACOB MONGOLD, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

S. G. KUNTZ,
dec25-6t* Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two bay Horses, left in the possession of George R. McCully, of Jordan township, as the same belongs to us and are left with him subject to our order. JOSEPH PATTERSON.
dec25-3t* JAMES McKEEHEN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any manner meddle with a certain mare now in the hands of David Crowell, as the same belongs to me and is only left with him to haul a raft of timber.

dec18-3t* L. M. COUDRIET.

NOTICE.—The Trustees of "The Pennfield Presbyterian Church," on the 25th Sept., 1872, made application to the Court to grant them a charter of incorporation; and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the same will be granted at the January term, 1873.

dec25 A. C. TATE, Prothonotary.

Lime for Sale!

THE undersigned, residing near the depot has made complete arrangements with Lime Burners east of the mountain, 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 lime.

GEO. C. PASSMORE.
Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1869.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 47--WHOLE NO 2302. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873. NEW SERIES--VOL. 14, NO. 2.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1873.

"THINGS THAT ARE UNSEEN ARE ETERNAL."

There is a state, unknown, unseen,
Where parted souls must be;
And but a step may be between
That world of souls and me.

The friend I loved has hither fled,
With whom I rejourned her e;
I see no sight, I hear no tread;
But may she not be near?

I see no light—I hear no sound,
When midnight shades are spread;
Yet angels pitch their tents around,
And guard my quiet bed.

Jesus was wrapt from mortal gaze,
And clouds conveyed him hence;
Enthroned amid the sapphire blaze,
Beyond our feeble sense.

Yet say not, who shall mount on high,
To bring Him from above;
For lo! the Lord is always nigh
The children of His love.

The Saviour whom I long have sought,
And would but cannot see;
And is he here? O wonderous thought!
And will He dwell with me?

I ask not with my mortal eye
To view the vision bright;
I dare not see Thee, lest I die;
Yet, Lord, restore my sight!

Give me to see Thee, and to feel
The mental vision clear;
The things unseen reveal! reveal!
And let me know them near.

I seek not Fancy's glittering height,
That charmed my ardent youth;
But in Thy light would see Thy light,
And learn Thy perfect truth.

The gathering clouds of sense dispel
That wrap my soul around;
In heavenly places make me dwell,
While treading earthly ground.

Illume this shadowy soul of mine,
That still in darkness lies;
O let the light in darkness shine,
And bid the day-star rise!

Impart the faith that soars on high,
Beyond this earthly strife,
That holds sweet converse with the sky,
And gives Eternal Life!

Mr. Boutwell's Currency and Specie Payment Theories.

The Secretary of the Treasury is *not* a very apt scholar, and sticks generally to his *crude* theories with great tenacity; but there are some things he is *forced* to learn. Experince and the logic of *facts* break down even his impracticable and dogmatic notions. Hence it is that we see in his annual report, just submitted to Congress, views entirely different from those he held previously on the subject of the currency and specie payments. Mr. Boutwell was one of the on-to-specie-payment believers, and held that the proper way to reach a specie basis was to contract the currency. His opinion is changed now. In fact, his practice lately has been expanding the currency, and wants to have the power to expand it at pleasure. We are inclined to believe he has been reading the *Herald* the last five or six years, at least in his bedroom or private office, if not elsewhere; for on the subject of reaching specie payments and leaving the volume of currency undisturbed he has in his report expressed precisely the views we have published all along. [The editor of The New York *Mercantile Journal* begs pardon for the intrusion here in venturing to ask: What paper has the *Herald's* editor been reading during the same period?] He has come to the conclusion that to contract the currency would be disastrous, and that if the present amount of circulation remains as it is, the country, through increase of population, wealth and business, will grow up to specie payments. He says, emphatically, that he believes "the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction." Farther on he adds:—"The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin." Yet Mr. Boutwell assumed the doubtful responsibility lately of adding to the circulation. As a resolution calling upon the Secretary for information as to what law authorized him to make an increased issue of legal tender notes last October, offered by Mr. Randall, was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, he will have an opportunity to explain this incongruity between his theory and practice. Then, in his report he says:—"This being the settled purpose of the country—that is, that there should be no increase of circulation—there will be an opportunity for the influence of natural causes, tending, upon the whole, to better financial condition." That is, as he goes on to show, tending to a specie basis. We congratulate Mr. Boutwell on the progress of his financial education, while at the same time we must condemn him for his attempt to regulate the money market by increasing the paper circulation.

Still the Secretary wants to have the power of increasing the currency or of contracting it at will, and makes an argument in favor of such elasticity, as he calls it. He saw, probably, the necessity of such an argument for the purpose of justifying his action in reissuing legal tenders and in meddling with the money market continually. Evidently he has not very clear views on this subject. There is, indeed, a confusion and conflict of ideas on it in his report. We may, however, get at the drift of the policy he would establish. While insisting upon a fixed amount of currency as the only safeguard to business and values and as necessary to grow up to specie payments, he has the idea of elasticity all the time in his mind. In other words, he would have the national bank currency fixed by law, but wants the Treasury Department to be invested with the power to increase or decrease the legal tenders, as the Secretary may deem expedient, at certain seasons of the year, with a view to aid business in the removal of the crops or in other ways. "Upon these views," he says, "I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power be held by the Secretary to change the volume of paper (legal tenders) in circulation." True, he says, this power should be within limits established by law; but he does not tell us to what extent of elasticity the currency is to be limited in his hands. We do not think the business men and people of this country generally would be willing to give Mr. Boutwell or any other Secretary such extraordinary power.

Mr. Boutwell *assumes* that the Government will never abandon the use of national bank notes and undertake to issue United States notes in their place. He considers they are both necessary parts of our financial system. In another part of the report he admits, however, that both were exceptional measures, growing out of the war, and that they must be "subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand; that they will remain a part of our public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear." According to this, then, Mr. Boutwell is not so sure that our present currency system ought not to disappear with the financial consequences of the war, notwithstanding what he has said elsewhere about the system being excellent and established. In truth, the Secretary has no clear ideas, as we said before, on the subject, and only wants to *drift* along with the power to regulate the currency and money market as he may wish. But at the bottom of all his crude reasoning it is apparent that he, like the Comptroller of the Currency, is a warm advocate of the national banks, though it is evident he sees no way of reaching specie payments through these institutions. He is convinced of the necessity of keeping the legal tenders in circulation for that purpose, and of making them the representative of coin values. Here is what he says on this subject:—"The argument in favor of a paper currency composed in part of United States notes is strengthened by the aid which may be thus furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments."—The plan is, then, as far as the Secretary understands it or has ventured to mention it, for the Government, when it shall be able, to pay the demand legal tenders in coin, and for the national banks, when prepared, to redeem their notes either with legal tenders or coin, as they may choose. This is the mixed system proposed, as we may call it. Admitting that the Government may be prepared some day to redeem its own notes, when will the national banks be prepared to pay specie or legal tenders? *The banks are very powerful, and are not likely to willingly submit to anything that would reduce their profits.* To have in their vaults an amount of coin or legal tenders sufficient to redeem their notes, would compel them to hold a far greater sum of dead or unprofitable capital than they are now required to hold. *The national banks look only to their own interests,* and they find these in an irredeemable currency, with the smallest amount of locked-up capital to represent that currency.

It is difficult to see how this seesaw upon a mixed paper currency is to maintain specie payments, if even we can reach a specie basis with them.—The scheme is all theory. We know of nothing like it in practice. It might succeed, but we have our fears. It is at most *merely an exprimental system* on an important and vital matter. Mr. Boutwell seems to have got his idea of an elastic currency and control of the Treasury Department over it from the operation of the Bank of England on the gold and discount market when it raises the rate of discount. The action of the Bank of England, however, is another thing. It does not regulate or affect the *volume of currency*, except so far as making gold or money dear for a time, which checks the outflow of specie and speculation. This is elasticity in another sense, and has nothing to do with the volume of circulation generally. The Secretary has a scintillation of light as to the real and great difficulty in making and maintaining specie payments, though he dwells little on that. The drain of the precious metals to pay for the balance of trade against us and the interest on our indebtedness abroad is that difficulty. To recur again to the idea of an elastic currency, we might ask if it *would not be better to make legal tenders convertable and reconvertible into United States bonds at any time* and to a given amount, the bonds to bear a rate of interest that could easily be calculated, and the interest paid to the time of conversion. [The New York *Merchantile Journal* has steadily advocated the adoption of this plan for many years.] If currency were too abundant, and, as a consequence, interest low, people would take up bonds for the higher interest on them, and if on the next day, or the next week currency should be scarce, or money tight, to use a Wall street expression, people would convert their bonds into legal tenders. The market would regulate itself, and would leave the Secretary of the Treasury to attend to his legitimate business without interfering with the trade and values of the country. If we are to have paper money this certainly would be a better way of regulating it than Mr. Boutwell's plan of elasticity and balancing between two kinds of currency. Our financial system under the present management is in a crude and abnormal condition, and the sooner we find some way to get out of it the better. The great want of the the time is an able finance minister and statesman at the head of the Treasury Department.—*New York Herald.*

OPEN YOUR SHUTTERS.—A writer in the *Health and Home* very properly criticises the habit, which prevails so universally in American, of shutting up the house so as to exclude the sunlight. This is appropriately called the national form of suicide. People can no more live without the sun than can plants shut up in the cellar, and every one knows how puny, colorless and sickly is the vegetation which never sees the light of the sun.

Home Affections.

Where a family of children are taught from childhood to manhood and womanhood to be kind and loving one to another, and see the daily exhibition of like kindness and love between the parents, and from the parents to them, there we see strong manhood and noble womanhood. Affection does not beget weakness, nor is it effeminate for a brother to be tenderly attached to his sisters. That boy will make the noblest, the bravest man. On the battle-field, in many terrible battles, during our late horrible war, I always noticed that those boys who had been reared under the tenderest home culture always made the best soldiers. They were always brave, always endured the severe hardships of camp, the march, or on the bloody field most silently, and were most dutiful at every call. More, much more, they resisted the frightful temptations that so often surrounded them, and seldom returned to their loved ones stained with the sins it cident to war. And farther, they were always kind and polite to those whom they met in the enemy's country. Under their protection woman was always safe. How often I have heard one regiment compared with another, when the cause of the difference was not comprehended by those who drew the comparison. I knew the cause; it was the home education.

We see the same every day in the busy life in this city. Call together one hundred young men in any city, and spend an evening with them, and we will tell you their home education. Watch them as they approach young ladies, and converse with them, and we will show you who have been trained under the influence of home affection and politeness, and those who have not.

The young man who was accustomed to kiss his sweet, innocent, loving sister night and morning as they met, shows its influence upon him, and he will never forget it, and when he shall take some one to his heart as his wife, she shall reap the golden fruit thereof. The young man who was in the habit of accompanying his sister as they walked to and from church, will never leave his wife to find her way as best she can. The young man who has been taught to see that his sister had a seat before he sought his, will never mortify a neglected wife in the presence of strangers. And that young man who always handed his sister to her chair at the table, will never have cause to blush as he sees some gentleman extend to his wife the courtesy she knows is due from him.—*Household.*

Stop My Paper.

Every publisher of a newspaper has heard this tremendous order from offended subscribers, imagined by the offended to be as dangerous as strokes of lightning, but in reality more harmless than a mosquito bite. A good story is told by the Philadelphia *Post*, of Mr. Swain, former proprieter of the daily *Ledger*. By his course on some public question, on which were different opinions, Mr. Swain had offended a number of readers, one of whom met him on Chestnut street, and thus accosted him.

"Mr. Swain, I've stopped the *Ledger*."

"What is that, sir?"

"I've stopped the *Ledger*," was the stern reply.

"Is it possible?" said Mr. Swain, "my dear sir what do you mean?—Come with me to the office." And, taking the man with him he entered the office at Third and Chestnut streets. There they found the clerks busy at their desks; then they ascend to the editorial rooms and composing rooms, where every thing is going on as usual; finally they descend to the press rooms, where the engines were at work.

"I thought you told me you had stopped the *Ledger*," said Mr. Swain.

"So I have," said the offended subscriber.

"I don't see the stoppage. The *Ledger* seems to be going on."

"Oh! I mean to say—that is, that I—ah—had stopped taking it."

"Is that all!" exclaimed Mr. Swain, "Why, my dear sir, you don't know how you alarmed me."

EXPIRATION OF PATENT.—It is generally known that the patent for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine will shortly expire. During the last session of Congress there were several unsuccessful attempts to have it extended. An application for extension is still before the Senate Committee on Patents with little prospect of its being reported this Winter. In case extension is defeated, it is thought the price of sewing machines will be brought to twenty or twenty-five dollars. In the testimony filed before the Committee, given by skilled mechanics, it is stated that the average cost of manufacturing sewing machines is from $7 to $12. This machine is owned by what is known as "The Sewing Machine Combination," but the applicant for the entension of the patent is A. B. Wilson. Many of the smaller sewing machine companies oppose the extension. There is a bill before the Committee. Petitions signed by over twenty thousand persons, many of whom have from one to two machines in operation in manufacturing establishments, asking that the extension be refused, have been presented.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—David G. Croly, Jennie June's husband, for some years past "managing editor" of the New York *World*, has resigned his position, upon which the *Day* asks, What's in the wind? and suggests that perhaps Gen. Breckinridge (formerly Vice-President) is to be "called to the chair" of the *World* to compete with Vice-President Colfax, who is expected soon to preside over the columns of the *Tribune*. Or is Gratz Brown, who has had some experience as an editor, to be Mr. Croley's successor?

Items.

Wives who are always blowing up their husbands are called domestic magazines.

An editor asks his subscribers to pay him that he may play the same joke on his creditors.

Model surgical operations—To take the cheek out of the man and the jaw out of a woman.

Loose corsets and thick soled shoes for women, universally adopted, would do more to save the human family from disease and frail constitutions, than all the medicine in all the shops in the world.

'Put me in my little bed,' is now rendered thusly: 'Place this wearied piece of animated clay in the receptacle constructed by mechanical genius, wherein drowsy humanity may enjoy tired nature's sweet restorer."

One should not be downcast at failures. They are often far better for the student than success. He who is schooled to his mistakes will have a good schoolmaster, and will not be likely to become either idle or conceited.

"Who was the meekest man, my son?" said the superintendent of a boy's Bible class in the State of Vermont. "Moses, sir." "Very well, my boy; and who was the meekest woman?" "Please, sir, there never was no meekest woman."

Thomas Saunderson, Deputy Postmaster of Springfield, Ohio, who is charged with robbing money-order letters of $3,000, waived an examination before the United States Commissioner last week and was held in $6,000 bail for trial.

Hon. Amos Myers, an ex-member of Congress from the Crawford district, at which time he resided at Clarion, but for several years past a resident of Paris, Kentucky, was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in that city, recently.

A New York politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased country member of the legislature, says: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends; but now we shall never meet again."

The grammarian's question as to which is preferable, "the house is building," or "the house is being built," can be definitely settled in three ways In favor of the former: The missionary is eating. The missionary is being eaten. Of the latter (according to the eternal fitness of things). Johnny is spanking. Johnny is being spanked. Immaterial: Hannah is kissing. Hannah is being kissed.

A young lady who is studying French, lately wrote to her parents that she was "invited out to a dejuner the day before," and was going to a "fete champetre the next day." The professor of the college was surprised to receive a dispatch from the old man a day or two after, saying, "If you can't keep my daughter away from these blasted menageries and side-shows, I will come down and see what ails her."

Give me the money that has been spent in war and I will purchase every foot upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child, in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of. I will build a school house upon every hill-side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth, and supply those houses with competent teachers; I will build an academy in every town, and endow them; a college in every State, and fill them with able professors.

MANNERS.—"I make it a point of morality," said a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are if the man means well, and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation, all men have not the advantage of good society, as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies and if there is any standard of manners, it is well founded on reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations Manners like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied.

"I always suspect the man that meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—'How are you, old friend?'"

CHARACTER IS POWER.—It is often said that knowledge is power—and this is true. Skill or faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So to a certain extent, wealth is power, and rank is power, and intellect is power, and genius has a transcendent gift of mastery over men. But higher, purer, and better than all, more constant in its influence, more lasting in its sway, is the power of character—that power which emanates from a pure and lofty mind. Take any community, who is the man of most influence? To whom do all look up with reverence? Not the "smartest" man, nor the cleverest politician, nor the most brilliant talker, but he who, in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity, has approved himself to the judgment of his neighbors and of all who have seen his life, as worthy to be called wise and good.

A Christian life is a pulpit which all may ascend. It is unbecoming for a child to exhort its unbelieving parent, improper for the pupil to direct his teacher, or for the servant to rebuke his master. But by a holy life children can instruct their parents, scholars their teachers, servants their masters and superiors. Many, through ignorance, are unable to speak a word for Jesus, others cannot meet an objector and are disabled by timidity; but all can preach a most eloquent sermon through their life.

DEPRAVITY.

The doctrine of total depravity is a question for theological schoolmen, and not appropriate as a question for discussion in a secular paper; yet, there is a species of depravity exhibited by narrow and little minds, so often obtuding upon the public, as to demand occasional notice from journalists. We refer to that depravity which judges every man from its own low moral level, and deems honor and integrity, generosity and nobility, altogether above the reach of the human heart, because their own breasts have never experienced such emotions. To these creatures honor is an unmeaning word; integrity means ignorance of all interests except their own; generosity is a thought never conceived in such base minds, and nobility is a word not found in their vulgar vocabularies. Why such human depravities are tolerated in respectable communities, and even to a certain degree encouraged, is a curious question for speculative minds. Providence may have designed such beings for the purpose of illustrating how mean a