"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
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GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2403. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 2.

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9.30'74 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

H. V. WILSON, M. D. H. S. VAN VALZAH, M. D.

DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
Office Hours: From 12 to 2 p. m. Dr. VanValzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. 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. jan1'74

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. 2:14:73

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n1:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

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

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 5. Jan. 3, 1874.

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. 28:73:tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. Clearfield, Pa., April 29, 1874.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:tf

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:15 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. yp

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

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 residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'72

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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

C. BAKER,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in old Western Hotel, corner of Market and Second streets. [jan6'73

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy22 CLEARFIELD, PA. [1

JAMES C. WHITE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER
Rooms in the Leonard House,
sept9'74 Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vasuum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3:4'74

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JAMES R. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Cards.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-tm*

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [jan28,'47-y

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.

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. *120nov74

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

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.
e25-1y 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. [*jy15'72

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

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 832 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

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1872.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

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 opposite Gulich's Furniture Store. Clearfield, May 1, 1869-tf.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . S. 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. feb24.72

STONE'S SAW GUMMERS AND SAW UPSETS.
We have received the agency for the above and will sell them at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. They are the best.
je19-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

A. M. HILLS
Would respectfully notify his patients that he has reduced the price of ARTIFICIAL TEETH to $20.00 per set, or $35.00 for a double set. For any two persons coming at the same time, to have each an upper set, will get the two sets for $35.00, or $17.50 each.
Terms invariably Cash.
Clearfield, March 20, 1873.

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't. R. R. DECHERD, Sec'y.

CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets.....$3,210,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities..... 122
Furnishes insurance at the very lowest cost. Policy-holders participate in the profits of the Company, thus continually reducing the annual payments.
For rates, &c., call on or address
R. M. McENALLY, Agent.
Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. [:1:74.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 22jy'72

NEW YEAR'S BELLS.

Ring, bells, ring, with your mellow din,
Ring the old year out and the new year in!
Like the voices of birds from the old gray spire,
Let your silvery music rise higher and higher:
Floating abroad o'er the hillside bare
In billows of sound on the tremulous air,
Let it rise and fall in the fitful gale:
Tell over city and wood the tale:
Say that to night the old year dies!
Bid the watchers look to the eastern skies,
For the beautifull hale that tells afar
Of the welcome rise of the new year's star!

Ring the old year out, with its sighs and tears,
Its withering heart-aches and tiresome fears:
Away with its memories of doubt and wrong,
Its cold deceits and its cravings strong,
All its pandering lures to the faltering sense,
All its pitiful shams and cold pretense.
We will heap them together and bind them fast
To the old man's load as he totters past,
The ills that he brought he may take again;
Keep we the joys, let him bury the pain:
Ring soft, oh bells, as he goes to rest
Far in the shades of the darkening west!

Ring, bells, ring, with the merry din!
The old year has gone with its care and sin!
Smiling and fair at the eastern gates,
Clad in tinted light, the new year waits!
Welcome him in with the rosy hand,
Who wait the wave of his beckoning hand:
Hope, with her wreaths of sweet spring flowers,—
Joy for the summer's glowing hours,
Plenty and peace for the fruitful fall,
And love for all seasons—best of all.
Ring merrily, bells!—o'er the blushing skies
See the beautiful star of the new year rise!

—From the Aldine for December.

STARVED OUT OF KANSAS.

A JOURNEY OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES IN A WAGON.

The 21st day of November there passed slowly through the streets of the quiet little village of Branchville, in Sussex county, N. J., a covered emigrant wagon, drawn by a bay horse and a gray mare, evidently not in the best of spirits, while a third horse followed behind at its own sweet will. A young, red-whiskered, sun-burned man drove the steeds, and a young woman, with light hair and bright blue eyes, sat beside him, holding a baby. A lively black-and-tan terrier completed the cavalcade. "What's that, Bill?" asked a villager of his companion. "Dunno; gypsies, I reckon; looks like 'em." "By George! it ain't though. It's young John Wyker a drivin'; I'll bet he's just come from Kansas. I heard he was a comin'. Got a wife and baby, too." It was John Wyker, wife and baby, and they had just come from Kansas, having made the entire journey in the wagon in which they sat.

The reporter found them at the pleasant farm house of the young man's father, Mr. David Wyker, about two miles from Branchville. "Yes, we came all the way by wagon," said Mr. John Wyker. "I suppose it seems a big thing to Eastern people, but it ain't much after all. They wouldn't think of it in Kansas, where they start for Oregon and California in wagons drawn by oxen. How did I come to start? Had to, or starve. I'll tell you all about it.

THE TRAVELLER'S STORY.

Seven years ago I went to Kansas and located three hundred acres of land in Leavenworth county, in the town of Tonganoxie. I only staid six months, but four years ago I went back again, and commenced to break up and partially fence my farm. Of course the first year I didn't do much in the way of crops. The second year the result was fair. I had built a house and was batching it. But I got tired of that, and so I got married. Well, I worked hard, and was getting along pretty well, getting a little ahead.—The last season promised well. I put in sixty acres of corn, a few oats, some wheat and rye. Just before the small grain was ready to cut the chintz bugs came. You know what they are.—Well, they went through our oats, and wheat and rye quick enough. At first they couldn't fly, but they crawled lively enough. They covered the grain sucked the juice from the stalks, and quickly finished it. Then they got big enough to fly, and went to the corn fields. They destroyed a good many acres for me before the corn got too big for them. Then the 13th of June the dry weather commenced. For three months we didn't have a drop of rain. The corn suffered. The hay crop failed, and it looked pretty dubious, I tell you.

A NEW PLAGUE.

"But that wasn't the worst, I can tell you. The 13th day of August I noticed a good many grasshoppers coming slanting down from the west. They began coming as a snow storm commences—a few at first, then thicker and faster, until the whole air was full of them; the ground was covered with them. In six hours they had eaten every green thing the chintz bugs and the drought had left. They stripped the corn of leaves and husks and then ate the corn off the cob.—They devoured all the grass. They swarmed over everything. I counted 240 on an 8x9 window pane. There were a great many more bushels of grasshoppers to the acre than I ever saw corn. We had to cover up our clothes in the house. They clung to the side of the house in millions, and ate holes in the clapboards. They covered a harrow so that you could't tell, for the life of you, what it was made of. It was simply a gigantic A of grasshoppers. The only thing they wouldn't eat was tomatoes. They say the love for tomatoes is an acquired taste, and I suppose the hoppers hadn't acquired it then; but they'd eat tobacco. They were the greatest chewers you ever saw. Farmers lost their entire tobacco crop. And then they were

CANNIBALS

of the worst kind. The minute a hopper got killed there were a half dozen going for the dead body, and it didn't take long for 'em to finish it. Some of the farmers, hearing of their approach, went to work cutting up their corn, and so saved a little. I didn't save a thing. And in six hours after the hoppers came I hadn't enough left to winter a cow. It was rough, mighty rough; and I thought the best thing we could do would be to start for old New Jersey, for it was certain starvation to stay there. I had a good, strong lumber wagon. I put a floor on the top of the box, and then side boards above that. Over all I bent hoops and covered them with double sheets. So I had a two-story wagon. Under the floor we packed what goods we had to take and some provisions. We carried a sheet-iron stove, and feed boxes for the horses. By the 21st of September we were ready, and, with two other teams starting for the East, we began our journey. But my wife can tell you more about the journey than I can. She kept a diary and put down the distance we travelled each day, the towns we passed through, and an account of all expenses."

Mrs. Wyker was happy to tell of their trip, but she would first introduce Miss Margery Wyker, the young lady who had made the trip with them, and who was eleven months old when they started. Mrs. Wyker was sorry not to be able to introduce the dog, but he had recently been shot. They had enough dogs at the homestead without him.

A PLUCKY LITTLE WOMAN'S NARRATIVE.

"We crossed the Missouri river at Leavenworth city," said Mrs. Wyker, "and then set out across the State of Missouri. After leaving the bottom lands of Missouri, we went through the hilliest country I ever saw, right straight up and right straight down all the time. We crossed twenty one hills in five hours. In Missouri we found the fields for fifty miles as bare as the road, not a green thing to be seen. The grasshoppers had been there. And they will be there next year, I believe, for just under the surface of the ground everywhere one could find millions of grasshoppers' eggs. We could turn them up in vast quantities with the blade of a penknife. After travelling the fifty miles we came to green grass and grasshoppers, and rode for fifteen miles through grasshoppers and over grasshoppers. We were glad enough when we saw the last of them, I can tell you. In Western Missouri we met a man going West who said he had met over a hundred teams going East. Another man said ours was the fifty-second team that had passed that day. And the week we started there were 150 wagons encamped on the Platte county fair ground. All these people, like ourselves, were driven out of the country by the grasshoppers and drought.

"We crossed the Mississippi at Quincy by ferry, going thence to Springfield, Ill. The finest country I ever saw is Illinois. Indiana is too level, and the people were very inhospitable and reserved.

"In Ohio the people were very genial and kind, and all refused to take pay for the hay for our horses; but they didn't any of them seem to know the distance from one place to another.—Yet they would pretend to know, and would say it was twenty miles when perhaps it was only five. We camped one night on the top of the Alleghanies, and had to go without breakfast for want of water. Pennsylvania is by far the roughest State we came through, but the people are just the reverse.—The Dutch farmers are the very souls of kindness.

THE DISTANCES.

"We reached here the 21st of November, being out sixty-one days and sixty nights. The actual number of days that we travelled was forty-nine, for we spent a week at a friend's in Ohio, and only travelled two Sundays, and then only because we could get no feed for our horses. The whole distance travelled was a little more than 1,500 miles. Our smallest day's journey was eighteen miles, our largest forty-three, and that in rough Pennsylvania. We crossed six States and thirteen rivers. We had only one rainy day; but it snowed the last two days out. We camped in our wagon forty-six nights, though some of the time John slept under the wagon. No, we had no adventures. Nothing romantic nor exciting. We were often taken for gypsies in Pennsylvania, and the children used to hoot after us, that was all. It got to be very tiresome riding, I assure you. We didn't even have a spring seat; but the trip agreed with us, for John gained nine pounds and I fourteen. Our expenses were just $96."

"Yes, I drove the same horses all the way," said Mr. Wyker. "I had a third which followed, but never drove it. I got one shod once, the other wears the same shoes with which he started. The horses were poor when they started, and they haven't changed much one way or the other."

THE CONDITION OF KANSAS.

"What have you done with your farm?" asked the visitor.

"I rented it to a man on shares, but have had a letter saying he must have aid. And there are thousands like him. It's all wrong for the Kansas papers to say that Kansas can take care of her own people. I say she can't. There are three classes in Kansas. One class who have friends to whom they can go, like myself.—The second class cannot get out of the State, and will starve unless helped, like my tenant. The third class are the moneyed men, the capitalists who are getting rich through other people's misfortunes; who are buying land and stock for almost nothing. These are the men who say through the press and who write East that Kansas is prospering and can take care of her own unfortunate. She can't do it, I repeat, and unless aid goes to those farmers there will be untold misery throughout the country. There is now an incredible amount of suffering. All that has been written has not, nor cannot, put the condition of things in too strong a light."

AN IMPENDING OYSTER FAMINE.

The English newspapers unite in a dolorous wail over an impending oyster famine. It seems that both the natural and artificial oyster-beds on the English coast have been "dredged to death" by their avaricious owners, and the consequence is, that this delicious mollusk has grown alarmingly scarce and expensive. Only the most plethoric purses can now afford the luxury, and there is a prospect that, in no long time, gold itself will be powerless to procure the treat, for the reason that it is not to be had. The natural oyster-banks in the Frith of Forth used to be so productive that oysters were sold in Edinburg at the rate of 10 pence per 120. Now, there, as elsewhere in Great Britain, they cost 3 pence apiece. The beds have been so reduced by over-fishing that the present yield is only a fourth of what it was forty years ago. Only seven years back, the oyster-fisheries in the Channel Islands employed 260 boats and smacks, and the annual harvest was 4,680,000 gallons. Now, the crop amounts to but 78,000 gallons, and is gathered by the crews of 23 boats.

The same process of exhaustion is going on in France. At Cancale, twenty-seven years ago, the dredges brought in with little trouble, a crop of, 71,000,000 oysters. To-day, they can secure but one-seventh of that amount. Paris has, for a long time, depended upon the artificial herders of Arcachon, Marennes, the Isle de Re and other places, for its supply of bivalves; but these men are also killing the goose that lays the golden egg, by drawing too heavily upon their stock. It is only a question of time how soon the oyster will be wholly run out in France.

A few months ago, Mr. Frank Buckland raised a lamentable cry over the waste in American oyster-fisheries,—predicting, if there were not a wiser economy practiced, our beds would be prematurely exhausted. There was abundant reason for his warning, and American oystermen should give it due heed; but, from present appearances, he and other adept naturalists need to turn their entire attention to the restoration of the productive force of the impoverished English oyster-banks.

TEMPER.

On no part of the character has education more influence than on temper, the due regulation of which is an object of so great importance to the enjoyment of the present life, and to the preparation of a better. An authority, such as has been described, firm, but affectionate—decided, yet mild—imposing no unnecessary restraints, but encouraging every innocent freedom and gratification, exercised according to the dictates of judgment judiciously dispensed, is the best means of securing good temper in our children, and evinces that self-subjection on our part, which is essential to its successful cultivation on theirs. This at once will put an end to those impulses of temper in ourselves, which are the most fruitful sources of irritation to others; for it is surprising how quickly our own irritability will be reflected in the little ones around us. Speak to a child in a fretful manner, and we shall generally find that his answer partakes of the same character. We may reprove—we may punish—we may enforce obedience; but all will be done with double the effect, if our own temper remain perfectly unruffled; for what benefit can reasonably be expected, when we recommend that by our own injunctions, which we renounce by our example?

The variations and inconsistency to which character of impulse are also liable, are particularly trying to children. There are few tempers that can resist the effect of being sharply reproved at one time for what, at another, is passed over without notice; of being treated one day with excessive indulgence, and the next with fretfulness and severity. We have all our weak and irritable moments; we may experience many changes of temper and feeling; but let us beware of betraying such variations in our outward conduct, if we value the good temper and respect of our children; for these we have no right to expect on their side without consistency on ours.

If a fault be glaring, it must be seriously taken up, but in the management of the temper, especially in early childhood, much may be effected by a system of prevention. A judicious attendant may avert many an impending naughty fit by change of object, gentle amusement, and redoubled care to put no temptation in the way, if she observe any of her little ones weary, uncomfortable, or irritable. This, for instance, will generally be the case with children when they first awake. They should, therefore, then be treated with more than common tenderness; never roused from sleep suddenly or violently, nor exposed to any little trials, till they have had time to thoroughly recover themselves. It is scarcely necessary to add how peculiarly this tender consideration is required, not only in illness, but under the various lesser indispositions so frequent in infancy.

Children ought not to be unnecessarily thwarthed in their objects, which, at a very early age, they pursue with eagerness. Let them, if possible, complete their projects without interruption. A child for example, before he can speak, is trotting after a ball; the mother or the nurse snatches him up at the moment, to be washed and dressed, and the poor child throws himself into a violent passion. Whereas, had she (mother or nurse) first entered into his views, kindly assisted him in gaining his object, and then gently taken him up, his trial would have been spared, and his temper uninjured.

We should avoid keeping children in suspense, which is often done from a kind motive, though with a very ill effect. If a child asks his mother for a cake, and she can give it to him, let her tell him so at once, and assure him that he shall have it; but, should she be unable to grant his request, or know it would be improper for him, do not let her hesitate; do not let her say, "I will think of it; we will see;" but kindly and decidedly refuse him. If he sees his mother going out, and petition to accompany her, it will be better she should say "No," or "Yes," at once; for he will receive with ease an immediate, but kind refusal, when, probably, he would cry bitterly at a denial, after his expectations had been raised by suspense.

When a child is to go to bed, we ought not to fret him for the last half hour, by saying every few minutes, "I shall soon send you to bed—Now, my dear, it is time to go—Now, I hope you will go;"—but let him be told that, at such a time, he is to go to bed, and when that time arrives, no common excuse should prevent it.

By such measures as have been recommended, accompanied by a quick sympathy with the peculiar characters and peculiar infirmities of children, much may be done towards forming among them a habit of good temper. But such is the irritability both of the mental and bodily constitution in childhood, that with our best effort we must not expect unvarying success.—From some hidden cause, generally to be traced to their bodily state, many children, perhaps all occasionally, are prone to a certain fretfullness or irritability, which will baffle every attempt to overcome it, and which, therefore, is rather to be borne with than opposed—never to be humored.

THE VICKSBURG WAR.—In pursuance of a resolution, recently adopted by the lower House of Congress, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members to visit Vicksburg, for the purpose of ascertaining and making report as to the nature and cause of the recent disturbances in that city, the Speaker appointed the following gentleman members of said committee: Hon. Omar D. Conger of Michigan, Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbutt of Illinois, Hon. Charles G. Williams of Wisconsin, Hon. R. Milton Spear of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien of Maryland. The first three named members of the committee are Republicans—the Democrats being represented by Messrs. Speer and O'Brien. We hope the committee will give the matter a thorough investigation, and see that the guilty are exposed to the world and punished for their heinous crimes.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Japan, from San Francisco and Yokohama for Hong Kong was burned on the 17th, when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of the crew and passengers have arrived at Hong Kong. It is feared that many lives have been lost. The Japan left San Francisco November 14th, arriving at Yokohama December 10th, and sailed thence on the 12th for Hong Kong, with three cabin passengers, F. W. Crocker, P. M. Tindell, Mary Scott, and four hundred and twenty-four Chinese in the steerage. The steamer left San Francisco with 973 tones of freight and $375,000 treasure.

DEATH OF GERRETT SMITH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gerrett Smith, in company with his wife, arrived in town last Thursday, for the purpose of spending the holidays among his friends. He was in moderate good health; his cheek being as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as free, his step as elastic as it had been for many years. He had made arrangements to meet Charles O'Connor on Saturday. He arose early and said to Mrs. Smith that he had slept uncommonly well, stating he had not spent so merry a Christmas for a long time as on the day before. While dressing, his utterance suddenly became indistinct, and he was gently borne to a bed, barely able to say in a faint tone—"Very weak." He immediately became unconscious, and thus remained until his death, which occurred at half past twelve o'clock today at the residence of General John Cochrane. The cause of his death was a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis.

Gerrett Smith was widely known as a great philanthropist and a writer.—He was born in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797, and was consequently in his 78th year. He graduated from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1818. His father left him one of the largest landed estates in the United States, the management of which has principally occupied his attention. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently took part in several important trials. In 1825 he connected himself with the American Colonization Society, and contributed largely to its treasury, but in 1835 he withdrew from it and joined the American Anti-Slavery Society.

HIS MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.

He practically illustrated his opposition to land monopoly by distributing 200,000 acres of land, partly among institutions of learning, but most among poor white and black men, in parcels of about fifty acres. His largest gifts of money have been in aid of emancipation and to buy homes for the poor. In 1852 he was a member of Congress, and was for a long time a prominent advocate of a large liberty of opinion, and freedom from what he believed to be the bondage of sect. In 1861 he made some speeches in behalf of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the existing war, and also wrote many articles upon this subject for the press. Among the works of which he is the author, is a volume of his speeches in Congress in 1865; "Services and Speeches of Gerrett Smith" published in 1861; "Nature the Base of a Free Theology," 1867; Religion of Reason," 1864. Since the close of the war he has not taken a very active part in politics. Like the other leading Abolitionists, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury and others, he found that his thirty years effort to free the negro had not bettered his condition, after Mr. Pillsbury made a pilgimage of the Sothern States and came back and made his report to his co-adjutors, all of whom were too cowardly to go South and see for themselves. Mr. Pillsbury's report in 1865, upon the social and political status of the freedman, effectually closed the mouth of every red hot Abolitionist in this country. Although one of the most zealous of the anti-Slavery leaders, Mr. Smith became one of Jefferson Davis' bondsmen, and sent Gen. Lee $2,000 to help build up Washington College. His eccentricities are numerous: When old John Brown and his raiders were arrested at Harper's Ferry, in 1869, and put upon trial, Gerrett Smith feigned insanity, and was locked up in a lunatic asylum until after Brown was hung. There was no question but what he knew a great deal about Brown's movements, besides having furnished him with money.

Smith, like all other men, governed by sentiment rather than principle, was a moral coward. These men always mount their hobby, in theology, social science, or political economy, and invariably ride them to death. Smith straddled all three, and had it not been for his immense wealth in real estate, his anti-slavery zeal would have brought him in conflict with the government. This alone made him circumspect.—He was a violent assailant of all monopolies, yet he was the greatest land monopolist in the State of New York, if not in the Union.

SINGULAR CASE OF PARDON.

At September term, in Westmorland county, James W. Blackburn was tried for the offence of barratry—for fomenting vexatious law suits and quarrels, &c. His guilt was fully established, but as the costs amounted to two or three hundred dollars (a hundred witnesses having attended four terms of court) the jury, indulged in a freak that is too common, brought in a verdict of "not guilty, but the defendant to pay costs." Gov. Hartranft now attempts by pardon to free the defendant from the costs. How the Governor can pardon a man for an offence of which a jury declared him not guilty does not seem clear. If he can, the effect is to punish the witnesses, (the most innocent parties in the transaction) for the defendant will not pay them because the pardon is so many words remits the cost, and the Commissioners claim that the pardon cannot make the county liable. When Wouter Von Twiler found himself unable to decide between plaintiff and defendant he, as he thought wisely, dismissed the case and sentenced the constable to pay the costs. Von Twiler Hartranft does better, and practically sentences the witnesses to pay the costs!

But the question is raised and discussed, can the Governor remit costs by pardon? Neither Constitution nor law confers such power. The point was raised some years ago in Dauphin county, in the case of Capt. Donovan, convicted of assault and battery upon a member of the Legislature. Gov. Packer pardoned Donovan, but Judge Pearson directed the prison keeper not to give up the prisoner until the costs were paid or secured. Donovan entered security and appealed to Attorney General Knox, who at first inclined to the opinion that the pardon carried all consequences of conviction with it, but after carefully examining the authority of the Governor in the premises he gave a very positive opinion that the Governor could not remit costs, and Donovan was compelled to pay.

This pardon was undoubtedly a political one—made to gratify party friends. This evil will be abated after the new officers elected at the late election take their offices. The advisory board will then be composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal affairs; three of whom must concur in recommending a pardon before the Governor can grant it. As two of them will be Democrats and two Republicans, strictly political pardons will be out of the question for a year at any rate.

DANGER OF MATERNAL DECEPTION

Ever since Rebekah, the prime actor in maternal deception, played off her successful plot upon her blind and aged husband, the patriarch Isaac, the world has not been destitute of mothers who intrigue with their sons against the husband and the father. Sometimes the plot is to secure a greater portion of the paternal estate for a favorite son but more frequently in matters of smaller amounts. The son wants more money to spend than the father is willing to furnish, and the mother plots to obtain it. She may honestly think the father is too close-fisted with the boy, and does not give him the amount which true parental regard would dictate; and so, impelled by her maternal love, she seeks to make up the deficiency by some scheme, which will outwit the father, and get the money out of him by deception.

Such a course is detrimental in the greatest degree. It tends directly to injure the object of her maternal love by breaking down all nice distinctions of honor and honesty. If a boy may deceive his father for selfish ends—that father whom he is bound to respect, love, reverence, and obey above all other men—and does this with approbation and assistance of his own mother, how can that boy be expected to have any fine sense of honor and honesty towards other men? The inevitable result of all such practice of deception will be to destroy in the mind of that boy all high respect for the truth, and lead him to seek to obtain his ends by any means, however unjustifiable, which seem to promise success. And thus he grows up to manhood, with a character noticeable for being tricky, dishonest, and dishonorable.

But it is not necessary to wait until he arrives at manhood to see the fruit. Having learned, by maternal assistance, to deceive his father, he contrives like plots against his mother. After a time, she is greatly surprised to find that same boy playing off the grossest deceptions upon herself. At first she is astonished above measure, and grieved beyond expression. She cannot conceive it possible that the son for whom she has done so much should turn against her with so much ingratitude. She does not stop to think that he is only practicing on her the very lessons she has taught him; that she herself has been one of the chief means of destroying within him all nice sense of honor, and all true parental respect.—And yet, such are the exact facts in the case, nor is it anything uncommon to hear boys justify the deceptions they practice upon their mothers by saying "Oh! pshaw! she cheats the old man, and I cheat her. It's all on the square!"

Too great care cannot be observed in maintaining the strictest honor and honesty in all home transactions.—Everything done and said should be the very soul of truth. More boys—and girls too—are morally ruined in their homes, and by home influence and example, than anywhere else, or in any other way. It is done by the false lessons there taught them; by the loose ideas there engendered in their minds; by the deceptions there practiced; and by the "white lies" there spoken and enacted. Under the influence of these they grow up with no high sense of honor, with no staunch adherence of integrity, with no firm principle sufficient to bind them to the right, and to barricade them against the assaults of temptation. And this must be the case, when home life is not the soul of honor in all its ways—the correct practice of truth and of integrity in all its acts.

If the father deals by trickery, and seeks gain by fraud, and wins by intrigue, how can the son reasonably be expected to do any better? If the mother deceives her neighbors; is glad, beyond expression, to see visitors, when speaking to their faces, but berates them scandalously as soon as they have departed from the doorstep, and thus practices the thousand and one enacted lies of social and domestic life, how can it be expected that her daughters will be guileless and truthful?

In view of these facts, we feel that is of the greatest importance that mothers should be brought to consider the danger to their children, which grows out of those maternal deceptions which are too prevalent in many homes.

There is another point on which we should like to say a few words in warning and caution to mothers. It is to enjoin them to check any tendency which they may observe on the part of their children towards cruelty.

Children are not born with an instinct of cruelty. They are gentle as angels, and it is the fault of their parents if they become monsters when men. From sheer thoughtlessness, and before they begin to reflect, it is common for them to do many cruel things—to tear off the wings of insects, or to transfix them with a pin; when a little older, to kill small birds for pleasure or to put small animals to grief. These short steps towards habit lead on to great strides. Nero had the mild and philosophic Seneca for the instructor of his intellect, but Agrippa for his mother. The records of our own times, from day to day, are stained with deeds of blood and violence equal, in enormity, to those which marked the worst periods of declining Rome. Heathenism, in its most gloomy phase, could exhibit no instances of more glaring dep