THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
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

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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
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Local notices, per line..... 20
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1 square.....$8 00 | ½ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ¾ column..... 70 00
¼ square.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2431. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 30.

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. nov1273

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WHITE.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

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 1-6m

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. 2:14:72

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. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [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. 3. 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. 28:63tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

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

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hellefonte, 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. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

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.

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

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

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vacuum, 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. [4:14'75

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

Cards.

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.
W. ALBERT & BROS. e23-1y

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. [my19'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr14,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipe 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,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

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 22, 1874.

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

JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. 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

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
july 14, '73-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
je3:74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

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—largesud small, wide and narrow track. Call an' see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 10-'75.

G. S. FLEGAL,
Ironsides Store,
PHILLIPSBURG, PA.
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.
Presquile Street,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.
26,May 1875.

THE PLOW.

God speed the plowshare! Tell me not
Disgrace attends the toil
Of those who plow the dark green sod,
Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest plowman shrink
From mingling in the van
Of learning and of wisdom, since
'Tis mind that makes the man?

* * *

God speed the plowshare, and the hands
That till the fruitful earth,
For there is in this world, so wide,
No gem like honest worth.
And tho' the hands are dark with toil,
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not, for God will bless
The labors of the plow.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
JOHN A. GREGORY,
Sup't of Clearfield County.

For the School Year ending June 1, 1875.

In submitting my third annual report of the condition and improvement of the Common Schools of our county, it affords me pleasure to be able to record a greater amount of work done by directors, teachers and pupils than in either preceding year. A greater number of houses have been built; schools have been more generally visited and cared for by directors; the County and Local Institutes have been more largely attended; teachers, by being better prepared, have labored more efficiently and have been more diligent in keeping their rooms properly cleansed, and in having the branches required by law taught in their schools—when books could not be procured, teaching by oral lessons—and pupils have manifested a greater interest by securing a great amount of apparatus by their own contributions, where directors refused to supply their schools, and by increasing the per cent. of attendance in the county.

Houses.—Thirteen houses have been built during the year: One in Beccaria, one in Bell, two in Burnside, one in Decatur, two in Gulich, one in Houtzdale, one in Lawrence, two in Morris, and two in Union. All are good houses, except the one in Bell and one in Union, which are very inferior for new buildings. The house in Decatur stands among the best put up during the year, and only lacks completeness in not having a neat portico in front. The house in Houtzdale is a large two-story building, pleasantly located, and arranged for a graded school of three departments. It is seated with the patent furniture, and although it needs improvements to perfect it and is without any apparatus, yet it does much credit to the citizens, as it contains the first established school of their borough. The other houses are all fine buildings, pleasantly located, amply large, properly seated, well ventilated, and contain sufficient black-board surface. The house in Madera was remodeled.

Schools.—Seventeen new schools have been established during the year.—Those of New Washington, Glen Hope and Houtzdale, were properly graded; also, two additional departments added to the Clearfield borough schools. Special attention was paid to keeping the houses clean. Twenty-eight were scrubbed once each month, and all at least once during the term.

Branches.—It is with pleasure that I report that all the branches required by law have been more generally taught than heretofore. During my visits, I found Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, taught to every pupil; History as a general lesson in every school but four; Geography and Grammar in one hundred and sixty-five; Drawing in thirty-two. By teachers adopting the general lesson system, young pupils have been properly interested in new studies and hundreds of older pupils, who are about to leave our schools, have received a partial knowledge of the branches they had neglected.

Apparatus.—Hon. James T. Leonard furnished the Clearfield borough schools with Outline maps, Geographical, Historical, Writing and Elocutionary charts, set of Chemical apparatus, Geometrical forms, Numerical frames, Webster's dictionaries, call-bells, thermometers, umbrella racks, chairs for visitors, and good black-board surface. The pupils of the Primary department furnished clocks, costing over $40, by their own contributions. Owing to the panic, very little apparatus has been procured by school boards, yet the pupils of eighty-nine schools have secured articles of apparatus by their own exertions. This shows that if teachers have a will to have their schools properly supplied, there is a way.

Institutes.—The County Institute was held in the borough of Clearfield, during the week commencing December 28th. It was well attended by teachers, directors and citizens, and was superior to any other held, both in attendance and interest. The teachers came well prepared on the parts assigned and had their work neatly arranged on charts, the explanation of which made the work very interesting. The teachers were better prepared to discuss their subjects and their work was more neatly executed than at any previous Institute held by me. The exercises consisted of methods of instruction in the different school branches, subjects for explanation, questions for consideration, essays, readings and lectures. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Thomas Porter, of Lafayette College; Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Prof. H. Collier, of the Agricultural College; Rev. J. B. Young, Rev. Wm. H. Dill, Rev. H. S. Butler and others from our own county. The Institute was visited by Prof. Geo. P. Beard, of Cumberland Valley State Normal School. A great interest was manifested in our work by the citizens of Clearfield and Curwensville, who secured special trains and made other arrangements to make our work pleasant, for which we ask them to accept our thanks.

During the early part of the winter District Institutes were held in many localities, resulting in much good. After the meeting of the County Institute, the Local Institute system was adopted and two very successful meetings held—one in the borough of New Washington and one in the borough of Osceola. Both were largely attended.

Official Work.—During the year, I held twenty-four public examinations; examined 242 applicants; granted 223 provisional certificates, 10 professional, and rejected 9; made 250 visits to schools, visiting each school in the county once, and those of nine districts the second time; held one County Institute, and attended eight meetings of District Institutes; held a County Normal School for a term of twelve weeks, with an attendance of 112 students; traveled 1,931 miles while visiting; wrote 323 official letters; forwarded to School Department twelve monthly, one written and one statistical report; copied and forwarded the annual report of each school district in the county; annulled one certificate.

At the opening of the schools of our county, I sent blank reports to each teacher to be filled out and sent to my address at the close of each month. I also sent a small circular, stating the improvements we should make during the year. When visiting the schools, I gave each teacher a reporting card, showing the condition of the school. This reporting system has resulted in much good in our county, as it has brought the necessary wants prominently before the teacher.

We have adopted a regular system and course of study. Our county is well suited for a graded course of study in all schools, as we have uniformity of text-books.

Suggestions.—1st. The purport of the Common School system is that every pupil attending the schools shall receive a knowledge of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and History, and yet hundreds of pupils have left our schools at the age of eighteen or twenty, who have never recited a single lesson in Geography, Grammar, or History. Hence they have not received the benefit the law provides for them. This can only be remedied by teachers requiring all pupils to study all the branches; when they are not far enough advanced to use text-books, to teach them by oral lessons. I have visited schools during the past term, where two hundred questions in History and one hundred in Geography and Grammar were mastered by all the pupils. Many parents consider the study of Grammar of no importance, and pupils view it as a very difficult study. By making the lessons plain and easy through this system, all this trouble is obviated and the pupil receives a taste for the study. There certainly can be no advantage in having pupils pass almost through the Arithmetic, to be prepared to take up Grammar. The nature of a child is to constantly change, and should be master out twenty questions in Geography, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic and History, with his reading and spelling, he would be properly started in each branch, and changing from one to the other would be recreation and by the lessons being short make them pleasant. Many pupils are injured by being overworked on one branch.

2d. It is often asked by directors, what good can they do by visiting schools? Many directors labor hard to have good school houses; to have their districts out of debt; to be prompt in the paying of teachers, and to have their schools well supplied with fuel and apparatus; and yet, see no merit in visiting schools. Now, whatever other work directors may do, it is all to this end that the pupils of the district may receive a knowledge of the Common School studies, and yet, with all their other work, unless they visit and see that the teachers teach these branches, in many cases it will not be done, and a great amount of tax will be paid and but little benefit received for it. It certainly would pay each school board to elect one of their number to visit each school not less than once in each month. Citizens and directors know how much the one subject—Writing—is neglected in many of our schools, the teachers not examining the copy-books for an entire month, and perhaps hearing a different lesson while the pupils are writing. Pupils are often furnished with very poor material for conducting their work. Other subjects are as badly neglected in many schools. The entire first month is often a failure. These difficulties can only be remedied by a closer supervision on the part of the directors.

In conclusion, I thank the citizens, directors and teachers, for their many acts of kindness during the year, and for the interest so many have manifested in the work.

J. A. GREGORY,
Co. Sup't of Common Schools.

APPENDIX.

Schools.—No. of schools well classified, 173; No. of separate schools for col. children, 0; No. of graded schools needed, 12; No. graded during the year, 7; No. of graded schools, 22.

Apparatus.—No. in which apparatus was increased during the year, 12; No. without apparatus worth mentioning, 77; No. well supplied with apparatus, 36.

Furniture.—No. supplied with furniture during the year, 25; No. with injurious furniture, 49; No. with suitable furniture, 124.

Houses.—No. of first-class school houses, 94; No. without suitable privy, 101; No. badly ventilated, 52; No. unfit for use, 21; No. built during the year, 13; No. of log, 2; No. of brick or stone, 1; No. of frame, 178; No. in district, 192.

Grounds.—Grounds suitably improved, 6; Grounds of sufficient size, 181.

Teachers.—No. who have graduated at a State Normal school, 5; No. who have attended a State Normal school, 26; No. who intend making teaching a permanent business, 194; No. who have taught more than five years, 52; No. who have taught less than one year, 47; No. who have had no experience, 47; Average age of teachers, 24; No. of females employed, 90; No. of males employed, 109.

Examinations.—Average grade of certificates, 2.12; No. of certificates renewed, 0; No. examined privately, 0; No. of applicants rejected, 9; No. receiving professional certificates, 10; No. receiving provisional certificates, 224; No. of directors present, 101; No. of public examinations held, 25.

Schools.—No. in which any of the higher branches are taught, 17; No. in which vocal music is taught, 124; No. in which drawing is taught, 32; No. in which the Bible is read, 165; No. in which books are uniform, 190.

Private Schools.—No. of teachers employed, 3; No. of pupils attending such schools, 83; No. of academies or seminaries in district, 1; No. of private ungraded schools in district, 1.

Districts.—Estimated number of children of school age not in school, 169; No. of districts with libraries, 1; No. of meetings held by County Supt., 4; No. employing a teacher not a director as District Superintendent, 1; No. employing Secretary as District Supt., 0; No. in which a district institute is held, 18; No. of schools regularly visited by patrons, 191; No. of schools regularly visited by directors, 150.

Visitations.—No. of patrons met in the schools, 49; No. of directors accompanying Superintendent, 120; No. of schools not visited, 0; Average time spent at each, 2 hours; No. of visits to schools by County Supt., 150.

Teachers.—No. of failures in teaching, 8; No. who hold such certificates unworkably, 0; No. who hold permanent certificates, 7; No. who hold professional certificates, 19; No. who have read books on teaching, 199.

It is easier to avoid a fault than to acquire perfection.

MR. GRANT'S PROLONGED ABSENCE.

It seems almost cruel to break in upon the President's summer retirement at Long Branch with any information calculated to disturb that gentleman's equanimity of mind, and our regard for his reputation and official welfare must be our only excuse. We would not for a moment deprive him of any of those pure delights which we are informed he obtains from the contemplation of the boundless main. It is right and proper that after sacrificing himself to the arduous duties of his office for seven or eight months of the year, he should be permitted to obtain whatever intellectual and physical rest his system require, and so long as he is content to see the great blue ocean roll on the whole summer long, without worrying over the tide which may be rolling on in the affairs of the nation, there is no reason why we should grudge him that happiness. Rather, indeed, would we be willing to have Ulysses, like Achilles, walk forever by the shores of the loudsounding sea, and see the sad placard "to let" hung up over the door of the deserted White House. But while we wish the President all this happiness, with the most cordial good feeling, we are constrained to remind him that there is an obstacle in the way of his enjoying it with absolute freedom. The obstacle, we regret to say, is the law, and the law, we also regret to say, is no respecter of persons. Now the law—we do not deny that it is a very wicked law, and that the President should long ago have ordered its repeal—provides that "all offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law." And by an act passed so long ago as the 25th of February, 1799, the only exception to this limitation is named as that of "the prevalence of a contagious or epidemical disease at the seat of government," when the President is at liberty to remove himself and his offices out of danger. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Grant's authority, as President, becomes inoperative the moment he leaves the District of Columbia, and that he has no more right to sign a bill or transact any public business whatever at his Long Branch residence, than George Handy Smith has to proclaim war against the Hottentots. Absolutely and without power, under the law, to exercise any of the functions of his office while that office is located in Washington and he resides at the seaside. The fact is brought more prominently to our notice by dispatches from the capital stating that the President has signed this or that order and made this or that appointment when everybody knows that he has not been in Washington for a fortnight, and therefore could not legally order or sign anything pertaining to the administration of the government.

Now we do not believe that the President is violating the law intentionally, and, indeed, he may be so taken up with his studies of the great English masters of oratory and rhetoric, or with the examination of General Sherman's remains—beg pardon, "memoirs"—as to have had no time to examine the law relating to this matter. And if this be not the case and he be really aware of the statute against absenteeism, may we not suppose that he holds himself legally justified by the act which provides against epidemics in Washington, and which he may believe to include epidemics of corruption as well as smallpox and yellow fever? We know, of course, that in 1799, when the act was framed, epidemics of corruption were unheard of at Washington, and, therefore, that Congress did not design to legislate against them, but we also know that corruption is really now epidemic in Washington, and that the President is personally cognizant of the fact. If this is the interpretation which he puts upon the law, we are sure that everybody will be glad to have him say so in a letter. The President's letters are always delightful and engage the thoughtful attention of the best logicians in the country, and if, after he has had a big smoke over the matter and heard what the sad sea waves have to say about it, he concludes to drop us a line upon the subject, we promise him the *The Times* will publish his letter (of course not exceeding one column) free of charge.—*Philadelphia Times.*

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the most certain source of strength, wealth and independence. Commerce flourishes es by circumstances precarious, contingent, transitory, almost as liable to change as the winds and waves that waft it to our shores. She may well be termed the younger sister, for, in all emergencies, she looks to agriculture, both for defence and supply.—*Colton.*

The first three men in the world were a gardener, a ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man object that the second of these was a murderer, I desire he would consider that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession and turned builder.—*Cowley.*

In ancient times, the sacred plow employed the Kings, and awful fathers of mankind.—*Thompson.*

In the age of acorns, antecedent to Ceres and the royal ploughman Triptolemus, a single barley-corn had been of more value to mankind than all the diamonds that glowed in the mines of India.—*H. Brooke.*

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—*Lord Chatham.*

In a moral point of view, the life of the agriculturist is the most pure and holy of any class of men; pure, because it is the most healthful, and vice can hardly find time to contaminate it; and holy, because it brings the Deity perpetually before his view, giving him thereby the most exalted notions of supreme power, and the most fascinating and endearing view of moral benignity.—*Lord John Russell.*

The farmers are the founders of civilization.—*Daniel Webster.*

And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more of essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—*Swift.*

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—*Virgil.*

The frost is God's plow, which he drives through every inch of ground in the world, opening each clod, and pulverizing the whole.—*Fuller.*

Experience teaches, it is true; but she never teaches in time. Each event brings its lesson, and the lesson is remembered, but the same event never occurs again.

FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

A RETURNED GOLD HUNTER TELLS HIS STORY.

A *Herald* representative yesterday afternoon interviewed a gentleman who has just returned from the Black Hills country, to which he went with Col. Dodge's expedition. He left Omaha on the 13th of May, reaching the Black Hills on the 3d of June. The command found gold in all the creeks running to the east in that section, though at first they found only the color.—The first gold was found on the stream which Custer designates in his map as Castle creek.

At the stockade erected last winter by the miners whom Capt. Mix had driven out last spring, the soldiers went into camp. Here they found a small party of miners, in groups of from two to ten each, who said they had been there about thirty-five days. These men were actually suffering for food, having had nothing to eat for fifteen days except venison. They were unwilling to leave, however, and said if they were driven out by the military, they would return, as they considered the diggings they had discovered to be rich enough to pay them for almost any amount of hardships or exposure. These miners all had gold which had been obtained wholly from surface dirt on Castle creek and its affluents. They had commenced ditching and fluming in a small way, and were very hopeful.

The news of the success these men had met with soon spread through the camp, and soon the officers, soldiers, and teamsters were at work washing out surface dirt. The color was obtained in every pan, showing that the gold was generally distributed, the best returns being made by Capt. Spaulding of the Third Cavalry, who obtained a fraction over twenty-eight cents from three pans of dirt.

As our informant returned to Cheyenne—leaveing the command on the 24th inst.—he met miners all along the road, and learned that at least 650 were then in the vicinity of the mines, though they had separated into small parties in order to travel with greater rapidity. The men were all supplied with six months' rations, and were evidently prepared to stay. The distance is only about 150 miles from Cheyenne or Sidney, over a level plain country.—The miners claim that there are much richer diggings in the hills than those about Castle creek, and that in the former shot gold has been obtained.—Our informant saw many quartz ledges in the vicinity of Castle creek which had the appearance of being auriferous, although no gold was visible to the eye. The country is almost a paradise, with pure cold water gushing from springs in every direction, the ground covered with a perfect sod in which blue grass predominates, the soil rich and black, and an abundance of the very best building material. The water in many of the springs is at a temperature of 39 degrees, which is almost freezing. The timber is large and plentiful.

Col. Dodge's command was in excellent health and spirits when our informant left, and their stock was getting in the best of order in consequence of the rich pasturing found in the country. The troops were not molesting the miners, having no orders on that point, but were devoting all their leisure time to washing out gold along the streams. The miners they found at the stockades had their pack animals with them, but did not propose to leave the diggings unless driven out, though several of their number were actually sick for the want of food.—During their thirty-five days' stay in the hills they had not seen an Indian, nor had they heard of one being in that vicinity.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On the Fourth of July, *next* year, (don't mistake, dear reader), the one-hundredth celebration of our country's birth-day will take place; and, in view of the equally auspicious and extraordinary event, and the equally vast and varied demonstration to which the glorious occasion will be rendered subservient, it is not too much to predict that said occasion, with its anticipated *adjuncts*, will (in unison) constitute one of the most interesting and remarkable spectacles that it is possible to conceive. Viewing it simply in its political aspect, the approaching anniversary of the nation's independence constitutes an event quite as remarkable as it is creditable to a free people, who, in the course of a single century, have placed themselves upon a footing of equality and influence with the most powerful and time-honored nations in Europe—nay, it is not too much to say, upon a perfect equality, in *all* respects, with that renowned nation which, a hundred years ago, in the plentitude of its arrogance and strength, was attempting to crush out the spirit of Democracy within our borders, wherever it might venture to show its head.

Thank God! a wonderful change, in this respect, has come over our old mother during the century of American freedom now about to be celebrated; and we much mistake the sentiment of honest John Bull, if he does not prove willing to lend a helping hand in the Centennial demonstration now approaching. So much, reader, as bearing upon the *political* phase of the great event, now impending—nor do we deem the prediction rash when we say that the *furore* of patriotic excitement to be exhibited on the occasion, will infinitely transcend in *effect*, as well as zeal, that which took place on the 4th day of July, 1776. Well, in connection with so much political *prestige*, and close upon it, will, we presume, take place the most gigantic "Exposition" of every description of articles (manufactured and otherwise) that the world has yet seen. Indications, indeed, abroad and at home, fail not already to prove the stupendous preparations going on, with the view of realizing, in *this* American "World's Fair," the most gigantic *affair* of its kind; nor need we entertain a doubt that the enterprise and energy of our people will prove, in all respects, equal to the emergency. If our calculations and anticipations, indeed, are not too sanguine, (and we do not believe they are) the Quaker City of America is destined in her forthcoming Exposition, to outrival anything in the same line that has yet taken place in Europe or the United States.—*Pen and Plow.*

He that loses conscience (says old Isaac Walton) has nothing that is worth keeping. Therefore, be sure you look to that. And in the next place look to your health; and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience, for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of a blessing that morals cannot buy; therefore, value it and be thankful for it.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

Our New York reporter made exhaustive efforts to get the exact status of the several members of the Beecher-Tilton jury, and believes that he has ascertained how each juror has stood on the issue of Beecher's guilt during their protracted consulation. It is possible that he has made one or two immaterial mistakes in classifying the jurors, but the following is given as the way they stood last evening. It will be seen that no two of them are supposed to agree exactly, and that their differences take the widest possible range. Without assuming to indorse the report, we give it as it has reached us:

1. Not guilty—believed so from the start.
2. Not guilty, but must marry the woman.
3. Not guilty, but do so no more.
4. Guilty, but entitled to another chance.
5. Beecher innocent, but Mrs. Tilton guilty.
6. Not guilty, but should *stop preaching.*
7. Guilty, without qualifications.
8. Not guilty, but married the wrong woman.
9. Guilty, but not proven.
10. Not guilty, but should have a *mal-congregation.*
11. Guilty generally.
12. Not guilty, but has doubtful variations.

NAMES, TRADES AND "PERSUASION" OF THE JURYMEN.

The following is a list of the jurymen in the great scandal case, in the order in which they were impanelled:

1. Griffin B. Halestead, not in business, and an active Methodist.
2. Henry Thyer, a boarding house keeper, and an occasional attendant at Presbyterian churches.
3. George Hall, a builder by trade, and with no defined church relations.
4. Christopher Fitter, a German by birth, a dealer in wood and willow ware, and a member of the Lutheran church.
5. Samuel Plate, an Irishman by birth, a roofer by trade, and a regular attendant on the Roman Catholic church.
6. A. B. Case, a druggist by trade, and an occasional attendant at Presbyterian churches.
7. Edward Whelan, an Irishman by birth, a builder by trade, and an irregular attendant at Roman Catholic churches.
8. William H. Davis, a real estate dealer, and an occasional attendant at Presbyterian churches.
9. John F. Taylor, a dealer in cork, with no church relations.
10. William F. Jeffrey, a flour broker, and a general attendant at Episcopalian churches.
11. Chester A. Carpenter, the foreman of the jury, a flour merchant, and a Presbyterian.
12. John C. McMurn, an Irishman by birth, a retail grocer who does not sell liquor, and an irregular attendant at Presbyterian churches.

FAULTS OF TEMPER.

Few men have sweet tempers, or hold such as they possess under steady, invariable control, though there are men who, without this sweetness of nature, however much tried, never seem to lose their self-command. No public man can get on long who has not his temper well in hand; but with the same amount of inflammable particles, men differ very much on the occasions that set fire to them. Some people, who are all composure when we might reasonably expect and justly excuse an explosion, will break down into peevishness or passing frenzy on slight provocations. We have known men, quite remarkable for a well-bred serenity, be unreasonably and childishly testy at some transient annoyance of a sort they are not used to. Highly sensitive organizations and intellects, kept on the stretch, are always irritable. De Quincey, who has no heroes, says that Wordsworth, with all his philosophy, had fits of ill-temper, though the unexampled sweetness of his wife's temper made it impossible to quarrel with her.

Nor does the field in which temper exercises itself make much difference. A divine defending his favorite views is as peppery as any layman; while he flushes and his eye gleams and scintillates with less consciousness of the spirit that rouses the glare than the disputant in secular matters—the distinction between zeal and temper being more easily drawn by his opponent or observer than by himself. How often we read of meetings between religious and philanthropic leaders, looked forward to as a great occasion by their followers, leaving only painful regrets, through some accidental spark falling upon the combustible element in the composition of one or both. The two great hymn-writers and Christians, Newton and Toplady, met but once, and but for a few minutes, yet something passed—a trifling jest—which upset Toplady's equanimity, and made his parting words, we are told by the friendly bystander, not very courteous.

PREFORATING POWER OF ROOTS.

It is indeed wonderful how easily the roots of plants and trees bore through hard, impacted soil in search of nourishment. They use for this purpose a sort of awl, of immense power, situated at the end of the roots, and capable, with the aid of the other root machinery, of thrusting aside heavy weights and getting through almost any obstructions. Yet the awl consists only of a mass of microscopic absorbent cells formed by vegetable mucus—the fluid in which vital action is first set up. The roots of the elm and the maple will bore through the hardest soil of walls or streets, enter drains, twine about water pipes and penetrate through the seams of stone and brick structures. The roots of some plants have been known to pass through eighteen inches of solid brick work and make their appearance in a wine cellar below. Plants have a vast power in overcoming obstacles, when foraging for food. They are like a hungry animal which no fences can restrain when there is food beyond. The movements of roots in soils proceed on certain principles of utility in connection with the welfare of the plant. Some need much more moisture than others, and the roots will drive through rocks to obtain it; others need silicious food, and will penetrate through a clay bank to reach the desired foraging ground. The urgency with which nature drives plants and animals in pursuit of food is almost irresistible.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

It is much better to decide a difference between enemies than friends; for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.

SHOWS OF GRIEF.

Not very many years ago it was considered an essential part of the etiquette of fashionable funerals to appear to weep. Each "mourner" was expected to carry in the hand a white pocket-handkerchief, and to apply it to the eyes more or less frequently—the interval between the dabs being regulated by the degree of relationship which had existed between the unconsolable and the deceased. This bit of hypocrisy has happily been dispensed with for some time past by the mourning fashionists. It is no longer deemed indispensable to indicate to the world that what *Hamlet* calls "the fruitful river of the eye" is in a state of freshet, by hoisting the white flag of affliction at a burial. This change in the fashion is judicious, for tears are not necessarily the sign of sorrow. In fact, weeping regret is usually superficial; so that to counterfeit tears is to simulate shallow grief. Besides there are hundreds of persons who, like Job Trotter in the "Pickw