Hardware, & Tinware.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Second Street,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having largely increased our stock of Hardware, we invite the public to examine our stock and prices.

Carpenters and persons who contemplate building will do well to examine our

TOOLS & BUILDING HARDWARE

which is new and of the best manufacture, and will be sold low for cash.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS

All kinds of Bench Planes, Saws, Chisels, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Plumbs and Levels, Mortised & Thumb Guages, Levels, Braces & Bitts, Wood and Iron Bench Screws, and the best Boring Machine in the market.

Double and Single Bitt Axes,

POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

Agents for Burnell's Iron Corn Sheller, warranted.

Also, agents for Richards' **GOTHIC FLUE TOPS,** which effectually cure Smoky Flues.

Farmers' Implements and Garden Tools of every description.

A large variety of

COOK STOVES,

which we warrant to give satisfaction.

Portable Ranges and Furnaces.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work done on reasonable terms. All orders will receive prompt attention. June 11, 1873.

POWELL & MORGAN,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Also, Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS of all kinds for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS Nails, etc., for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE Findings, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

GUNS, PISTOLS SWORD CANES For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND Sizes, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON! For sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE NAILS, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES And best Manufacture, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, for sale by POWELL & MORGAN.

BIGLER, YOUNG & REED,

(Successors to Boynton & Young,)

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES

Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of first-class MACHINERY, we respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders as cheaply and as promptly as can be done in any of the cities. We manufacture and dealin

Mulay and Circular Saw-Mills

Head Blocks, Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys, Gifford's Injector, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Oilers, Tallow Cups, Oil Cups, Gauge Cocks, Air Cocks, Globe Valves, Check Valves, wrought iron Pipes, Steam Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps, Anti-Friction Metres, Soap Stone Packing, Gum Packing, and all kinds of MILL WORK; together with Plows, Sled Soles,

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

and other CASTINGS of all kinds.

Orders solicited and filled at city prices All letters of inquiry with reference to machinery of our manufacture promptly answered, by addressing us at Clearfield, Pa.

jan1'74-tf BIGLER, YOUNG & REED.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.

Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

J. R. M'MURRAY

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:5:73p)

NEW WASHINGTON.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

J. P. WEAVER.....W. W. BETTS.

WEAVER & BETTS

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Are offering, at the old stand of G. L. Reed & Co. their stock of goods, consisting of—

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c., &c.,

At the most reasonable rates for CASH or in exchange for

Square Timber, Boards, Shingles,

OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Advances made to those engaged in getting out square timber on the most advantageous terms. pd11jan73

DANIEL GOODLANDER,

LUTHERSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

HATS & CAPS and BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco, Groceries and Fish, Nails, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Drugs, Paints, Oils, School Books, a large lot of Patent Medicines,

Candies, Nuts & Dried Fruits, Cheese and Crackers, Rock and Rifle Powder,

Flour, Grain and Potatoes,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Sole Leather, Moroccoes, Linings, Bindings and Thread, Shoemakers' Tools and Shoe Findings.

No greater variety of goods in any store in the county. All for sale very low for cash or country produce at the Cheap Corner. May 1, 1873.

The Bell's Run Woolen Factory,

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BY NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and whenever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,

april26tf Bower P. O.

LEATHER BREAST-STRAPS

SUPERSEDED BY

COVERT'S PATENT METALLIC

BREAST HOLD-BACK

Made of the best Malleable Iron, and is attached to the Hames by the best Snap ever invented. It is easily and quickly put on, and prevents the whipping of the horses by the pole. Not liable to get out of repair. Will last for years. All we ask is a fair trial, to convince all parties using them that they are unsurpassed in value for the purpose for which they are intended.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,

Clearfield, April 15, 1874.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD!

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL,

Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES,

BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS,

Curbs and Posts for Cemetery Lots, Window Sills and Caps, also,

BUREAU, TABLE AND WASH STAND TOPS, &c., &c.

Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jy7,'72

TERRA COTTA STANDING VASES,

HANGING VASES,

Stove Lining and Fire Brick,

kept constantly on hand.

STONE AND EARTHEN-WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

CROCKS! POTS! CROCKS!

Fisher's Patent Airtight Self-Sealing Fruit Cans!

BUTTER CROCKS, with lids, CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS, APPLE-BUTTER CROCKS, PICKLE CROCKS, FLOWER POTS, PIE DISHES, STEW POTS,

And a great many other things too numerous to mention, to be had at

FRED'K. LEITZINGER'S

STONE-WARE POTTERY,

Corner of Cherry and Third Streets, CLEARFIELD, PA. aug1

T. A. FLECK & CO.,

Have now on hand, and are daily receiving additions thereto, a large and well selected stock, just fresh from the manufacturers, of

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Silks, Hats, Bonnet Old Ladies' Caps, Shawls, Waterproofs, Ladies' Fur Caps, Hair Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Gloves, Hose, Overalls, Lumbermen's Flannel, Ladies' Underwear, Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND WHITE DRESSES,

Perfumery and Soaps, Balmoral Skirts, sawy down, Stockings, of every size, variety and color Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, in almost endless variety.

N. B.—WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH. dec2tf

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL

AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,

Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.

dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

[Continued from first page.]

osophy when, speaking of the Government of the United States, he says that this system of a Federal Union, "where the rights and powers of the individual States are maintained entire, is the very greatest refinement in social policy to which any state of circumstances has ever given rise, or to which any age has ever given birth."

What son of the sires who pledged their common lives and fortunes to establish such a system of liberty cannot but exult this day in the grandeur of the deeds of his noble ancestors?

The theme invites many more pertinent details for this day's commemoration, but time will not allow full reference to them all. Suffice it to say that the new Constitution, so framed by the convention, was reported to the Congress of the States, and being approved by them, was submitted to the several States to be approved and ratified by them before it should go into operation. The last article of the new Constitution so proposed, declared that: "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

The ninth State that ratified it was New Hampshire. This was on the 21st of June, 1788. The news of this filled the country generally with joy. The ratification of Virginia, the tenth State, was on the 25th of the same month. The news of this event reached Philadelphia the 2d day of July.—The joy was inexpressible. It was now settled that the Federal government was to go into operation under the new Constitution and new organization on the 4th of March, 1788, as Congress had provided.

A GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY

was immediately resolved upon, and a magnificent demonstration it was.—The procession, extending for miles, was filled with elaborate emblematical representations. It was a long pageant of banners of trades and devices. A decorated car bore the Constitution, framed as a banner and hung upon a staff. Then another decorated car carried the American Flag. Then followed the Judges in their robes, and all the public bodies, preceding a grand *Federal Edifice*, which was borne in a carriage drawn by ten horses.

What lessons and truths were impressed upon the popular mind by these allegorical representations? The ten horses that drew the *Federal Edifice* were evidently designed to represent the ten States by which the new Constitution had been ratified, and by which it was to be borne, upheld, kept, preserved, and maintained, as a *Federal Compact* between them whether the other three joined them or not.

Are these small matters to bring forth upon this occasion? Far from it. They are the deep foot-prints of truth impressed upon our earlier history, fixing the character of our unparalleled System of Institutions, which assertion can never obliterate, argument can never remove, sophistry can never obscure, time can never erase, and which even wars can never destroy. They stick to the very fragments of the primitive rocks of our political formation; and have only to be dug up and shown, with their unerring inscriptions, to utterly refute all false theories to the contrary. This is the time, and this is the occasion for exhibiting at least a few of them. We should ever discriminate between the principles of a Government and the acts of its administration. Entire devotion to the one is not at all inconsistent with stern opposition to the other.

THE GEORGIA CENTENNIAL.

This is a Centennial period! The day we celebrate is not only the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, but also the one-hundredth, or Centennial anniversary of the day on which Georgia, for the first time, commenced organized resistance against British taxation without representation. It was on the 4th day of July, 1775, that her duly elected delegates met in Convention in Savannah, for the purpose of linking her fortunes with those of the other Colonies.—Doubly dear, therefore, should this commemoration be to us. A little incident attending that Convention should not be forgotten while considering their other noble acts and deeds. A vessel from London, laden with 13,000 pounds of powder, and other articles for the British troops, arrived at Tybee. It was determined to seize the ship and use its contents in Colonial defense, rather than permit them to be used for the subversion of Colonial rights. It was accordingly seized by about thirty men. The cargo was secured, and five thousand pounds of the powder were sent by the Convention to their patriotic brethren at Boston, who had lost the battle of Bunker Hill for want of ammunition. Amongst those who distinguished themselves in this exploit were Col. Joseph Habersham (whose blood flows in the veins of your reader to-day), and Ebenezer S. Platt, whose names should be handed down to posterity for their gallant deeds on that occasion.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

But there are other considerations which give this demonstration here, to-day, at the seat of government of Georgia, an unusual importance. This, I have said, is a centennial period.—The grand demonstrations in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the destruction of the tea at Boston and Baltimore, which took place last winter, and of the battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, in Massachusetts; and of the Mecklenburg declaration in Charlotte, North Carolina, which have recently so stirred and thrilled the hearts of the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the length and breadth of the whole land; and which have brought the different sections into more harmonious accord, by awakening the recollection of the noble deeds of a common ancestry in a common struggle for those common principles of local self-government upon which the whole structure of our institutions rests, are but a prelude to that grander centennial celebration of the anniversary of this Declaration which is to come off next year in Philadelphia. The question is mooted whether or not we shall be represented in that celebration, and whether or not Georgia shall take part in those most imposing ceremonies to be witnessed by representatives from all the great powers of the earth. In answer to this question I reply, with all the emphasis I can command—yes! What more fitting occasion than the one proposed could be planned for a general gathering together of the people of the whole country, as nearly *en masse* as possible, to consider the origin and nature of their institution, and to contemplate the workings of them in their past career, especially when administered upon the principles on which they were founded! On such an occasion the minds of all would naturally be inclined to indulge in review of the past. The first outlook of such a retrospect would exhibit the wonderful progress made during a period of over three-quarters of a century, extending from the date of the Declaration of Independence, down to a point just anterior to the late war. The career of these States in growth, prosperity, happiness, harmony, and all that characterizes high civilization, within this period was such as to command the admiration of the world.—In 1776 the extent of their territory was less than a million of miles. At their eighth decade it was near four million miles. In the beginning the States themselves were thirteen in number, now there are thirty-eight. Their aggregate population in 1776 was about three million. In 1876 it will not be much, if any, under fifty millions. The tonnage of all the States in 1789 was only a little over half a million, while in 1860, just before the war, it was above six millions. In the same year, 1789, when the Government went into operation under the new Constitution and took charge of the foreign commerce, the annual exports amounted in value to a little over nineteen millions of dollars, and the imports to a little over twenty-nine millions. These figures have since risen on both sides to near six hundred millions of dollars. In 1800, the beginning of the present century, there were but about two hundred newspapers published in the United States, while at this time the number cannot be much, if any, under five thousand, circulating in the aggregate many millions of copies. The increase in the number of colleges, and other institutions of learning has been with equal, if not greater proportion. When the States set out in their career there was no such a thing as a steam engine in the workshops, or on the railroads, or on the river, or on the ocean; nor was there any such thing as the magnetic telegraph known in the world. Time forbids minute details in these particulars, and a specification of how much is due to American genius for all the wonderful inventions and discoveries of the age. It may, however, be stated with confidence that, for nearly ninety years from the date of the declaration of their independence and their entering into their first union, down to the breaking out of the late most lamentable war between them, no people in the annals of history made a more brilliant career in all that secures liberty, prosperity and happiness, and adds dignity, power and renown to nations than did the people of the United States of America. Rome, in the acme and splendor of her glory, after five centuries of growth and development, from the expulsion of her kings, did not surpass the point of national greatness to which these States had attained in less than one, after they freed themselves from the British crown. Rome, the most renowned of ancient republics, it is said, fell at last by the weight of empire. This, under her system of extension, was inevitable. She was a single republic. In her growth and extension she did not recognize the federative principle. In extending her jurisdiction over neighboring States, by not adopting this principle and securing the sovereign right of local self-government to all distinct Commonwealths thus falling within her limits, but by assuming to herself absolute dominion over them, she necessarily became a Centralized Empire, with ultimate despotism as a necessary consequence. The United States, on the contrary, are founded on the exactly opposite principle. They do not constitute a single Republic, but a Federal Republic. We have seen that they are "one of many;" that is, one Republic of many or several Republics. This Conventional Republic, the "E PLURIBUS UNUM," is indeed a nation, and a nation of the highest type; that is, a nation of States; or, as said before a Nation of Nations! No danger is to be apprehended from the extension on this principle. The great Centennial Anniversary will be a most suitable and fit occasion for reviving the memory of these facts in the minds of all, while jointly commemorating those deeds of a common ancestry to which these great results are due. If any of the sons of these ancestors, on either side, shall find that in their late most sanguinary and lamentable strife they departed, by error in judgment or by misguided zeal in patriotic purpose, from the principles and landmarks, the teachings and the oracles of the fathers, what more fitting occasion could be offered for mutually profiting by heeding the injunction of Jefferson, the chief apostle of Liberty in his age, who said, if we should ever "wander from those principles in moments of error or alarm, we should hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

I would say, let this re-union of the devotees of Constitutional Liberty, from all these States, be like that of the re-union of the children of Israel, who, after all their sufferings in captivity on account of their departure and wanderings from the principles written in the Book of the Law, assembled in Jerusalem on the great Sabbatical Anniversary of the Festival of the Tabernacles. This Festival, as Moses had enjoined, was to take place on the first day of the seventh month in every year, besides the Sabbatical observances of it, but in their wanderings from the true faith, it had been neglected for four hundred and ninety years. It was in their humiliation, on their return from Babylon, that they were summoned to a revival of this Festival, at which the Book of the Law, their constitution, was to be read according to the injunction of Divine inspiration. It was then that all the people gathered together, as one man, near the shrines of their ancient alters, and "spake unto Ezra, the scribe, to bring the Book of the Law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel. And Ezra, the priest, brought the law before the congregation, both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the first day of the seventh month." He read therefrom from the "morning until midnight," and "the ears of the people were attentive unto the Book of the Law," and "all the people wept when they heard the words of the law." This was done from day to day for seven days. "From the days of Joshua, the son of Nun, unto that day, had not the children of Israel done so."

Let our centennial be of like character. Let the "Book of the Law"—our Constitution—with the teachings and records of the Fathers, and all of our common sacred oracles be brought forth, read and explained to the vast multitudes there assembled from every State in the Union; let these ceremonies be continued and repeated for every day for a whole week, and let another procession, bearing banners, devices, symbols and emblems of a like character to that of 1788, be again formed, and proceed from old Independence Hall, through all the wide streets of the "city of brotherly love;" but let it be an order and a character in pageantry as much higher than its great prototype of 1788, as the growth and development of the country is now higher and grander than it was then. Let the same "Federal edifice," which still stands, with all its stately pillars and majestic arches unbroken, even by the shock of war, be drawn, not by ten but thirty-eight horses, representing the number of the States into whose hands these sovereign rights of local self-government are now committed to safe-keeping. Let the same star-spangled banner, borne along with its same symboled language, be joyously greeted everywhere with sacred pledges all round, that it shall ever, as it was intended in the beginning, wave in triumph only over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." If it shall be discovered, on the reading of the "Book of the Law and the Records," that any breach has been made on the outer walls of this Federal edifice—the temple of our common liberties—let mutual pledges be given, even if in tears, by all true friends of the Constitution there assembled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes of the North to the gulf of the South, that shoulder to shoulder with all the peaceful instrumentalities at command—the judiciary and the ballot box—they will, in the language of Lord Chatham, on a similar occasion, stand foremost in this breach to repair or perish in it. What true sons of the patriot sires of 1776 cannot fraternize and "shake hands across the bloody chasm" in a re-union of this kind? If we of the South committed error, in judgment or in policy, in our attempt to withdraw from the Union of our Fathers, was it not the object, as solemnly avowed by the ablest and most earnest advocates of the measure, "to quit the Union only to save the principles of the Constitution?" Is the object of preserving these principles less dear to us now than then? Did not Georgia, by a unanimous vote of her General Assembly, propose to her sister States, during the late war, to settle all matters at issue between them upon the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, for the commemoration of which this Centennial is to be held? Are we less devoted to these principles now than we were then?

If the gallant soldiery of the North committed error, either in judgment or policy, in preventing our withdrawal, they were doubtles equally conscientious in believing that the best way to preserve the principles of the Constitution, and the best interests of all the States, was to preserve and perpetuate the Union. The great object with them was to maintain the integrity of the country. They had no desire to strike a single star from the Constitution, but, "to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." This was the solemn declaration under which they bore arms. Are these principles, therefore, less dear to them now than they were then? The great cause of the strife being now removed forever, as an incident rather than object of the result, why, I again ask, cannot all true friends of Constitutional liberty in every State cordially unite and harmonize in the future for the maintenance and preservation and perpetuation of the true principles of Government set forth in the common Declaration of Independence? Why may there not be perfect accord between all such at the grand Centennial of next year? Be this as it may, I insist that we of the South, lose whatever else we may, shall never, from any cause whatever, lose or forfeit our full share of the glories of the ever-memorable Fourth of July, 1776.—Times change, and men often change with them, but principles never. This is eminently a Southern day, as clearly appears from that exposition of the public records just made. It is from no feeling of invidious boasting that this honor is claimed. All the Colonies in the great struggle for the absolute right of local self-government, which is the seminal principal of all our institutions, acted well and nobly. But it was Virginia that made the first call for a Congress of the Colonies. It was North Carolina that, singly and alone, made the first Declaration of Independence. It was Virginia that first moved the common Declaration in the Congress of Colonies. Thomas Jefferson, a son of Virginia, was the author of that common Declaration. It was the "Old Dominion," too, that furnished Washington—whose fame fills the world—the Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial armies from a few days after the battle of Bunker Hill to the crowning victory of Yorktown. This is only claiming our own. It detracts nothing from the gallantry or patriotism of other sections. The period was truly one that "tried men's souls," and patriots, warriors and statesmen were found in every State, equal to the crisis. But enough. I am weary, not of the theme, but from physical exhaustion. My object, however has been accomplished. I have shown you, at least, how my whole soul is enlisted in these centennial celebrations, with a view to awakening the remembrance, not only of the names of the statesmen and warriors of the Revolutionary period, but of the principles for which they strove and fought in every State, from New Hampshire to Georgia. All honor then, now and forever, to the memory of the men who, by their deeds in the council chambers or on the battle-fields, achieved our Independence; and like honor, now and then, to the principles upon which that independence was founded.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN.—The price of wheat and Indian corn in this country has gone up considerably within the last three weeks. Wheat is worth about twenty-five cents a bushel more than on the first of July, and corn ten cents a bushel more. Thus our farmers will have plenty of money this fall, and they will know how to put it where it will do the most good. For several years they have been very well paid for their crops, but they have not gone into extravagant expenditures on that account. They have saved their earnings and paid their debts, and they are in a more prosperous condition than at any former time since the war ended, and the large prices which they are now to receive will add to this prosperity. Thus one people profits by the calamities of others. But for the disasters which have overtaken the farmers of Europe, and the destruction of their crops by tempests and floods, we should probably have been obliged to sell our wheat and corn this year at low rates, owing to the abundance of the yield in all parts of this country; and it is lucky for the Europeans as well as for us that we have such a surplus to sell them that famine prices can nowhere be exacted.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SWEARING IN VOTES.—Two much of this kind of work is done on election day by all parties. The latest case of this kind brought to our notice, is one which occurred in Lock Haven at the last city election. The Clinton *Democrat* relates the circumstance in this way: "At the last city election there was a rather warm contest in the 3d Ward, and in the excitement Joseph Pretet, sr., and Joseph Pretet, jr., a couple of coffee-colored specimens of humanity belonging to the race that the Radicals honeyfuggle and call "man and brother," put in their appearance under the pressure of their friends and swore that they had paid a tax within the time required by law, and their votes went in squarely Radical. It made their friends chuckle to see the Democrats get such a solid dig! Now the poor negroes can appreciate how they were duped, for both are in jail in default of $500 bail on the charge of false swearing, with a very fair prospect of conviction, as the tax collector whom they claim to have paid, swears that they did not pay him. Poor negroes! played upon to vote the Radical ticket, and a term in the penitentiary in prospect as their reward!

REVOLTIONARY APPLES.—Our distinguished and venerable friend, the Hon. Wm. Piatt, of Brady township, Lycoming county—now in the 81st year of his life—made us a call on yesterday, and presented us with a pair of apples, grown on a tree in his premises, and near the house in which he was born, which tree was planted before the Revolutionary War, and has been bearing fruit almost every year since. It has a moderate crop this year, only of medium size, but they are remarkable for their spotted appearance and revolutionary antiquity. Judge Piatt appreciates this venerable tree and its precious fruit, from the fact that he and it are near friends and old acquaintances.—*Williamsport Sun.*

Deference often shrinks and withers as much upon the approach of intimacy as the sensitive plant does upon the touch of one's finger.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING CARPET-BAGGER.

A telegram from Charleston to the New York *Sun* of Wednesday announced that C. P. Leslie, a noted carpet-bagger, had absconded to avoid arrest on a charge of defrauding the State while land commissioner during Scott's administration. Leslie was chiefly celebrated for his purchase for the State of a tract of land known as "Hell Hole Swamp," containing 30,000 acres, for which he paid the broker who sold it $26,100, while it was booked to the State at $120,000. The money was drawn from the financial agent in New York city by one of the Advisory Board, a body constituted to supervise the operations of the commissioner. Governor Scott was the chairman of this board, and D. H. Chamberlain the legal adviser. The unpleasant notoriety acquired by Leslie on account of this and other transactions led him to leave the State, but last fall he returned, and was elected to the Legislature. We believe Leslie belongs to the anti-Chamberlain wing of the Republican party; at any rate, we know he has recently expressed doubts about the Reform Governor's honesty. He says that Chamberlain not only got the lion's share of the Hell Hole Swamp money, but that he had also borrowed $1,500 of him, which he refused to pay, and very lately he was in Columbia threatening to bring suit for its recovery. But the Governor's moral strength as a Reformer it seems Leslie had not calculated upon, and he has ignominiously fled. His fate should be a warning to those of former confederates who stand in the pathway of reform.

SAM UNDERSTOOD IT.—Eighteen months ago, when a friend re-told the little affair between Parson Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to Sam Wilkeson, one of Plymouth's strongest pillars, he remarked, "My God! this will send the 'Life of Christ' as high as a kite, if it gets out among the people." Well, the dirty story got out, and now we have to record the bankruptcy of Beecher's book publishers, J. B. Ford & Co. The accounts of this firm are $80,000 short and they closed their shop with $200,000 worth of Beecher's books on their shelves, but no buyers. The champion gospeler and his crew sailed for the White Mountains for a two months real enjoyment on the very day his publishers went under. Beecher's elders and deacons accompanied him on his way as far as Boston. We did not learn whether Mrs. Tilton went on or returned with the *élite* to Brooklyn, to enjoy the summer vacation of Plymouth Church with the lower grade of mortals. We advise the brethren of Plymouth Church to raise Ford & Co.'s salary about $80,000, so as to make the firm whole.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—Here is an illustration of the way the Republican party favor "economy in the Administration of the Government": The last Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania was Wm. F. Packer. The expenses of his administration for the year 1859 were $409,097.40. The first Republican Governor was Andrew G. Curtin, now a liberal and honest official. His administration cost the taxpayers for the year 1872, $440,028.87. The difference can well be accounted for by the fact the war had commenced and the expenses of the Commonwealth increased thereby. But we are now at peace, and certainly the cost of carrying on the government ought not to be more than it was under Curtin. But Gov. Hartranft asks a re-election on his record. That shows that for the year 1874 his administration cost the taxpayers $1,006,153.63, or $347,124.75 more than during the war. Wouldn't it be as well for the taxpayers of the State to try a Democratic Governor once more, just for the sake of variety? —*Carlisle Volunteer.*

CHILD KILLED BY A ROOSTER.—On Thursday a child of Mr. A. Langley, who lives two miles from town, while playing in the yard, was attacked by a rooster and was knocked down and spurred several times in the face and head before the mother could rescue it. Dr. Ewing, who was called in, found that one stroke of the spur had penetrated the brain. The little sufferer—eighteen months old—lingered in great agony until Sunday morning, when death came to its relief. Dr. Ewing says that during a practice of over twenty years he never met with or heard of such a case before, and it is perhaps the first in the history of the world.—*Gadsden (Ala.) Times.*

The other day a Detroit mother poured some ink on the pantry shelf, near the sugar box, and went up stairs, leaving her small son playing with the cat. When she came down the boy sat by the window wearing a placid, innocent look, but there were ink stains on his fingers. "There! you've been at the sugar!" she exclaimed as she seized him by the collar. "Mother, do you think I'd steal sugar?" "What made 'em?" "Those stains, mother?" "Yes, those stains." "Well, I cannot tell a bold lie, mother. I think I've commenced to mortify." She wasn't quite sure, and he was allowed to go out and play circus.

The joys, the sorrows, and the trials of yesterday—all are past. We have filled another page in our life-book, and hasten on, perhaps, alas! only to blot the next with tears of regret for the deficiencies of its predecessor. But wut what we have written is unchangeable, "whether it be good or whether it be evil;" its effects will continue into eternity, and determine our status in the future world. Then, while we still have the pen of life within our hold, should we not use it to record noble deeds, kindly words and thoughts, that our remaining yesterdays may be pleasant readings for the future.

Rev. Daniel Waldo once said: "I am now an old man. I have seen near a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slowly—masticate well. Go to your occupation smiling. Keep a good nature and soft temper everywhere. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it.—Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness."

"That air patch of ground's mem'rible," said an Omaha man, pointing to a grave all by itself outside of the town. "I reckon you'll know that, stranger, when you see it ag'in. The ockpant of that was the first man Horrus Greeley ever told to git west—likewise he was hung for stealin' a mewl!"

The St. Louis *Times* is of the opinion that it isn't Mrs. Tilton alone who is set comparatively at rest by the result of the Beecher trial, but that there are other fair members of the Plymouth congregation who for six months past have been on the ragged edge of an exposure.

The Rev. and ex-Hon. James Harlan has sold out his interest in the Washington *Chronicle*, and, in accordance with the advice of Dr. Greeley, has gone west. He hopes to be Senator from Iowa again.

Rev. Robert Collyer thinks a Christian can go to the circus without risk—unless he goes fooling around the intellectual mule with the idea that he can ride him, for instance, Robert.

Mark Twain denies that his "Gilded Age" was a failure. He says it gave a poor, worthy bookbinder a job.

STATISTICS OF THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

The following itemized statics of the Tilton-Beecher trial in Brooklyn are given:

Length of Litigation.

	Days.
Actual working days	110
Adjournments	9
Holidays	3
The plaintiff's cause	56
The defense	54

Days Occupied in Hearing Testimony.

For the plaintiff	37½	For defendant	40½

Days Occupied in Arguments.

Plaintiff's counsel	12½
Defendant's counsel	17½
Total	30

Time of each Orator.

	Days.		Days.
Mr. Morris	7½	Ex-Judge Porter	5
General Tracy	4	Mr. Beach	10
Mr. Everetts	8½		

The Witnesses.

Total number	98	Defendant's	63
Plaintiff's	35		

Duration of Examination.

	Days.
Theodore Tilton	13
Francis D. Moulton	12
Henry Ward Beecher	10½
Mrs. Moulton	5
Bessie Turner	3½
General Tracy	2½

The Jury.

Number in the panel	500
Number excused, about	78
Number examined	89
Witnesses brought to testify as to doubtful jurors	21

Documentary Evidence.

Total number admitted	247
Plaintiff's	136
Defendant's	111

A DEEP PLOT.—When the druggist asked what she wanted, she said she'd take ten grains of asenic.

"For rats?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"For cats?"

"No, sir."

There was a pause, and then she said:

"I want to keep it in the house until my husband is elected alderman. He will very likely vote to pave some street with cobblestone, and then I want to poison him!"

The druggist gave her down weight to encourage her.

DISAPPOINTED.—A colored man, employed as a deck hand on a propeller, was rushing around town yesterday and inquiring where the polls were.

"Polls? Polls?" repeated a citizen, "why, there's no election going on now."

"There hain't?"

"No, sir."

The man stood for a moment looking greatly disappointed, and then turned for the river with a remark:

"And now de programme is to find dat sleek young man who said dey was paying six dollars apiece for votes!"

HE KNEW.—Thomas H. Benton said in 1831: "If I were going to establish a workingman's party it would be on the basis of hard money—a hard money party against a paper party. Paper money banks tend to aggravate the inequality of fortunes, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to multiply nabobs and paupers. Paper money is injurious to the laboring classes, because they receive no favors, and the price of property they wish to acquire is raised to the paper maximum, while wages remain at the specie minimum.

No doctor is happy this year.—There is no newsparper prophesies that the Asiatic cholera is coming. However, the Fiji Islands measles may spread.

The most fruitful and natural exercise of the mind is conversation. We find the use of it more sweet than of any other action of life.

Don't locate your grandfather "in the front rank" in the Concord and Lexington fight. That was the one that retreated.

Change seldom, for changes are inconvenient.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Wm. H. Punshon, of Bloom township, viz: 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 set double and 1 set single harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 cook stove, 6 chairs, 2 rocker chairs, 1 bureau, 1 cupboard, 1 sink, 1 doughtray, 1 table, 1 set of dishes, 2 beds and bedding, lot of carpet, 1 stove and 4 hogs. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale on July 16th, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time.

CHRISTIAN LABORDE, Jr.

Rockton, Aug. 4, 1875.-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in possession of Justin Reichel, of Karthaus township, viz: 3 horses, 2 cows, 4 head young cattle, 1 calf, 5 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 wind mill, lot of chairs, lot of hay, a lot of wheat and rye in the sheaf, 6 acres of corn, 2 acres of buckwheat. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on the 30th day of July last, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order.

THOMAS MYERS.

Salt Lick, Aug. 4, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Robert L. Woods, of Lawrence township, viz: 1 wagon, 2 twin sleds, 1 buggy, 2 mares and harness, 2 acres of wheat, 4 of 2 acres of buckwheat, 1 acre of corn, 1 cow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 cutting box, 270 railroad ties. This property was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, on July 31st, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time. JOHN PORTER.

Clearfield, Aug. 4, 1875-3t*

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Peter N. Lansberry, of Graham township, viz: 1 two-horse wagon, 1 bay horse, 1 bay mare, 2 red cows, 1 spring wagon, 1 log sled, 2 sets harness. This property belongs to me, and is left with him on loan only, subject to my order at any time.

SAM'L LANSBERRY, Sr.

Woodland,