THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 16 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$18 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 30 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2458. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 2.

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.
s25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. (*jy16'72

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,
8-1'72 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 23, 1871.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. (jy21'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1473-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. (my1'74y

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.

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. R. 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—largesand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr5'74 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 Confectioneries, Fruits and Nuts in stock. Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

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 Oil.
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

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1108 MARKET STREET,
july 14, '75-1y Phila.

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. GRAY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1874.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y
je26

THOS. E. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

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. WRIGHT.
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 with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
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. jan:1:74

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,
*11:1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, 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. 23:63:tf.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 7 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m. apr1-tf

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,'68-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

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
July 14, 75-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.

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. Y. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

"JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSETH BY."

AS SUNG BY MR. SANKEY.

What means this eager, anxious throng
Passing our busy streets along—
These wondrous gatherings day by day?
What means this strange commotion, pray?
Voices, in accents hushed, reply,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

E'en children feel the potent spell,
And haste their new-found joy to tell;
In crowds they to the place repair
Where Christians daily bow in prayer;
Hosannas mingle with the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

Who is this Jesus? Why should He
The city move so mightily?
A passing stranger, has He skill
To charm the multitude at will?
Again the stirring tones reply,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

Jesus! 'tis He who once below
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe;
And burdened hearts, where'er He came,
Brought out their sick, and deaf, and lame;
Blind men rejoiced to hear the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

Again he comes; from place to place
His holy footsteps we can trace;
He pauses at our threshold—nay,
He enters, condescends to stay!
Shall we not gladly raise the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

Ho! all ye heavy laden, come!
Here's pardon, comfort, rest, a home!
Lost wanderers from a Father's fare,
Return, accept His proffered grace!
Ye tempted, there's a refuge nigh,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!"

But if you still this call refuse,
And dare such wondrous love abuse,
Soon will He sadly from you turn,
Your bitter prayer in justice spurn;
"Too late! too late!" will be the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth" has passed by!

HOLD THE FORT.

AS SUNG BY MR. SANKEY.

Ho! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky!
Reinforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh!

CHORUS.

"Hold the fort, for I am coming,"
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to heaven,
"By thy grace we will."

See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on;
Mighty men around us falling,
Courage almost gone.

CHORUS.

"Hold the fort," &c.

See the glorious banner waving!
Hear the bugle blow!
In our Leader's name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

CHORUS.

"Hold the fort," &c.

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our help is near;
Onward comes our Great Commander,
Cheer, my comrades, cheer!

CHORUS.

"Hold the fort," &c.

STATE FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The following is a summary of the receipts at the State Treasury from December 1, 1874, to November 30, 1875, inclusive:

Lands	$14,611 25
Auction commissions	16,494 34
Notary public commissions	10,290 00
Tax on bank stock	285,671 92
Tax on corporation stocks	2,135,587 45
Tax on personal property	551,339 76
Tax on loans	176,153 61
Tax on net earnings or income	65,850 29
Tax on gross receipts	124,314 37
Tax on logs	1,135 34
Tax on tonnage	21,515 47
Tax on coal companies	321,729 47
Commutation of tonnage tax	460,000 00
Tax on wills, writs, deeds, etc	152,133 19
Tax on certain offices	14,993 32
Collateral inheritance tax	447,753 97
Tavern licenses	423,765 97
Retailer's license	422,662 91
Theatres, circuses, etc., licenses	6,425 00
Billiard room, bowling saloon, licenses	12,717 46
Eating house, beer house, and restaurant licenses	46,410 83
Peddler's licenses	2,982 17
Broker's licenses	16,371 56
Patent medicine licenses	6,988 39
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,679 50
Miller's licenses	1,189 41
Foreign insurance companies	158,460 23
Bonus on charter	46,068 04
Pamphlet laws	953 45
Escheats	2,528 17
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	2,086 43
Fines and penalties	24 00
Fees of the public officers	23,548 98
Sale of public property	1,611 02
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., interest on bonds	173,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., bonds redeemed	100,000 00
Pennsylvania archives	170 05
United States Government	2,665 61
Accrued interest	10,306 67
Cases of conscience	100 00
Total receipts	$6,480,099 62
In Treasury, Nov. 30, 1874	1,054,551 65
Grand total	$7,534,650 67

The following is a summary of the payments made at the State Treasury from December 1, 1874, to November 30, 1875, inclusive:

Expenses of the Government	$1,192,073 88
Constitutional Convention	26,985 73
Susquehanna Depot riots	2,992 80
Militia expenses	102,945 44
Military expenses, act April 18, 1862	2,079 07
Military expenses, act April 22, 1863	451 32
Pensions and gratuities	39,661 66
Charitable institutions	452,406 16
Centennial exposition	385,165 51
Soldiers' orphan schools	406,063 89
Common schools	754,797 23
Commissioners of the sinking fund (loans redeemed, $1,362,497 63; other payments, $8,197 16)	1,370,694 79
Interest on loans	1,402,201 43
Damages and old claims	2,206 00
Mechanics' high school of Penn'a	485 00
Harbor master, Philadelphia	2,683 24
Port warden, Philadelphia	2,916 65
Inspectors of coal mines	23,931 32
State library	7,400 00
County Surveyors	1,645 00
Amendments to the constitution	759 00
Public buildings and grounds	99,439 64
House of refuge	35,000 00
Penitentiaries	55,705 33
Board of Pardons	2,098 00
Geological survey	17,000 00
Board of Public Charities	8,150 00
Pa. State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Advertising for proposals	12,847 16
Exchange	2,146 60
Mercantile appraisers	2,264 68
Assessors of bank stocks	15,521 15
Publishing new constitution	1,127 25
Stationery, fuel, etc	7,769 12
Counsel fees and commissions	1,200 00
Revenue commissioners	1,800 00
Special commissions	21,802 70
Vienna commissioners	6,000 00
Miscellaneous	12,589 89
Total payments	$6,541,443 40
In Treasury, Nov. 30, 1875	993,207 27
Grand total	$7,534,650 67

The following is a general summary of the receipts and payments during the fiscal year by months:

Months.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
December, 1874	$ 272,434 97	$ 462,779 42
January, 1875	1,154,873 65	919,269 80
February, "	542,159 26	277,684 23
March, "	410,728 24	522,434 76
April, "	406,073 53	469,254 50
May, "	575,594 30	602,854 22
June, "	321,460 98	385,132 92
July, "	969,315 27	1,271,788 49
August, "	696,099 86	542,407 17
September, "	275,415 26	445,758 24
October, "	729,438 50	312,851 87
November, "	141,894 21	575,546 48
Totals	$6,480,099 62	$6,541,443 40
Bal. Nov. 30, 1874	1,054,551 65	
Bal. Nov. 30, 1875		993,207 27
Grand total	$7,534,650 67	$7,534,650 67

From the previous reports of the Auditor General we compile the following statement of the ordinary receipts of the State Treasury since the fiscal year 1806, inclusive:

Year ending—	
November 30, 1871	$6,480,099 62
" " 1872	5,971,968 27
" " 1873	7,076,722 20
" " 1874	5,169,837 44
" " 1875	7,157,945 42
" " 1876	5,347,777 20
" " 1877	5,216,602 50
" " 1878	5,423,130 67
" " 1879	5,152,101 19

CENTENNIAL SKETCHES.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

The year 1776 not only listened to the Declaration of Independence, announcing the birth of a nation, but it also witnessed the first unfolding of the flag which has become the symbol of a mighty power, the pride of many million souls, and which will float as long as the principles of that Declaration dwell in the hearts of men. There must be some sturdy fighting done before such bold words are spoken, and men cannot fight without a flag, and so "old glory" was born on the 2d of January, 1776, just one hundred years ago.

The idea of a "union flag," as it was called, had long been familiar to the American colonists. The flags in use throughout the province before the revolution were chiefly those of England, and, though there were many other devices, they were nearly always coupled with some feature of the British colors. The old English flag had been the red cross of St. George on a white field, but in 1606 King James I. combined with it the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field, because England and Scotland had then become united in one kingdom. In 1707 the color of this flag was changed to crimson, and the crosses, which had before filled the whole banner, were now confined to the upper corner. This was the famous "meteor flag" of England, which took its present form in 1801 when the cross of St. Patrick was added to the other two. The cross of St. George was the banner which led the English adventurers to their first conquest in America, and doubtless waved over the Puritans when, on that bleak December day, they knelt on the "stern and rock-bound coast" at Plymouth. It reminded them of the old country which they still loved, and of the many dear ones whom they had left behind.

But the detestation of "popery" was so strong and unconquerable among the Puritans that they abhorred everything which reminded them of it, and many were found who disliked the cross in the banner because it had been given to England by a pope. This feeling gradually increased till, in 1634 Mr. Endicott tore out part of the cross from the flag then flying at Salem.—This was thought by some to mean treason, but at the trial it appeared that Endicott was moved only by a belief that it was idolatrous to let the cross remain. Two months later the ministers of Ipswich met in Boston to see if it was right to keep the cross in the banner. They failed to agree, and the subject was referred to the general court. Meanwhile the military officers ordered all designs to be laid aside. In December, 1635, it was ordered that all the colors should have the king's arms instead of the crosses, and this new flag was raised over the fort in Boston harbor. But this unsettled state of affairs had made much trouble in the fort. While the colony was without colors, the castle looked like a deserted fortress, and, after the new ensign was adopted, English sailors complained that the people were traitors and rebels—not flying the king's colors. So, being fearful of displeasing the English government, the colonists allowed the regular standard to float over the castle, but nowhere else in the province. Dutch visitors to Boston as late as 1680 noticed that the flags contained no crosses, while the pine-tree was a favorite device. The red cross of St. George, however, gradually worked its way back into favor until, in 1770, the union flag, created by James I., in 1606, was ordered by parliament for general use in all the colonies.

The high handed dealings with the flag tell us how early the American colonists began to show that spirit of independence which finally made them a separate nation. As the exciting times drew near, the growing spirit was again manifested in the same way. The ten years preceding the outbreak of the Revolution saw an abundant variety of devices and mottoes on the flags, all speaking of the feelings which were moving the popular heart. They formed bands called Sons of Liberty; and liberty poles were erected throughout the colonies. Many of the flags showed the old loyalty while demanding their rights, and bore such mottoes as "To His Most Gracious Majesty George III., Mr. Pitt and Liberty," "George Rex and the Liberties of America." Others, however, were bolder, bearing only "Liberty," or "Liberty and Prosperity," or "Liberty and Union." In January, 1775, the sleds that brought wood to Boston carried small Union flags; everywhere a vague desire for liberty filled men's hearts, and spoke from the folds of their banners.

During the first months of the war each state had its own flag. The banner of Connecticut contained the arms of the state and the motto, in golden letters, *Qui transtulit sustinet*—God, who transported us hither, will support us. The motto of the State of Massachusetts was "An Appeal to Heaven." Her flag was white, bearing the motto and a green pine tree. South Carolina had an ensign of blue with a white crescent, made by Colonel Moultrie. It was the flag which, three years later, called forth the heroism of Sergeant Jasper. During the bombardment of Fort Sullivan by the British fleet, under Sir Peter Parker, the crescent flag was shot away, and fell outside the fort. Sergeant Jasper sprang over the parapet, walked the whole length of the fort in the midst of a terrible storm of shot and shell, recovered the flag and, in sight of the whole fleet, planted it again on the ramparts. At the battle of Lexington the Americans probably carried no flag, and it is doubtful if they had any at Bunker Hill. Some poetry of that time speaks of the "waving streamers," and it is also said that our troops carried a red flag bearing the words "Come if you dare." But the accounts of the battle, published at the time do not mention any American flag, and the old pictures of the conflict do not show any.

In the fall of 1775 Congress appointed a committee to create a navy, but nothing seems to have been done about furnishing the new-made navy with a suitable ensign. The captains accordingly followed their own devices, sailing, probably, under their State flags. One favorite device was a rattlesnake lifting its head and shaking its rattles, with the motto, "Don't tread on me!" Some flags added a mailed hand clinching thirteen arrows. The rattlesnake came very near being our national emblem instead of the eagle. It had often before been used on flags, and its appearance at this time on the ensign of the commander-in-chief of our navy caused much discussion of its claims. One writer, thought by some to be Benjamin Franklin, gave weighty reasons for adopting the rattlesnake. It is found only in America; was considered by the ancients as an emblem of wisdom; its eye is exceeding bright and without eyelids, so it signifies vigilance; it never begins an attack, nor surrenders when assailed; its deadly weapons are concealed in her mouth, so that it *appears* defenceless; and its wounds, though small, are fatal; while it never attacks without first giving warning. In addition to all this, its rattles are distinct from each other, yet so firmly united that they cannot be separated, while they increase in number. But the fact that the rattlesnake is a serpent, and under the curse of God, probably caused its rejection.

Late in 1775 Benjamin Franklin and two other gentlemen, appointed to create a national flag, met at the camp in Cambridge, and adopted the king's colors (the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew), already united with them *thirteen stripes*, alternate red and white, showing that, although the colonies united for defence against England's tyranny, they still acknowledged her sovereignty. It is impossible to say why Congress so long delayed this important matter of choosing a flag. No record can be found of Congress having taken any part in this affair at Cambridge, nor is it known when the new flag was adopted *by law*.

It was natural in the colonists to want to retain the king's colors as long as possible, but the origin of the *stripes* is hard to explain. When Washington left Philadelphia to take command of the army at Cambridge, he was escorted to New York by the Philadelphia Light Horse. This company carried a magnificent banner, one feature of which was a *canton* of thirteen stripes, blue and silver. This may have suggested to Washington the stripes for the new flag; or he may have taken them from his own coat-of-arms, which is not likely; or, as some think, he may have copied the East India company's flag, which is still less probable. Still others suppose they were copied from the flag of the Netherlands. However it may be, this "grand union flag" was raised on the camp at Cambridge, on the 2d of January, 1776. The king's speech on the trouble with the colonies had just been sent to the camp, so the British in Boston thought the new flag was raised as a token of submission. Nothing however was further from the truth. The king's speech was indignantly burned, and thousands of sturdy hearts beat violently to a new patriotism, as the wind lifted the folds of the new banner, which a few hours had made so full of meaning to them. The striped flag also floated over the Virginia convention which, three weeks before the Declaration, declared the united colonies "free and independent states."

Meanwhile, the cruisers at sea were still carrying their colonial or state flags. John Paul Jones claims that he hoisted "the flag of America" by his own hand on board the Alfred, this being the first time it was ever displayed by a regular man-of-war. Probably this "flag of America" was the new striped flag, though Cooper thinks it was a pine-tree flag, with the rattlesnake and the motto. Old John Adams afterwards disputed the story of Paul Jones, and claimed the honor for a Massachusetts man. It is probable, however, that the glory belongs to Jones. The admiral's flag at this time was of thirteen stripes, with a rattlesnake undulating over them, and the usual motto, "Don't tread on me!" Commodore Barney, of the Hornet, hoisted the first Continental flag ever seen in Maryland. He was in need of a crew for his vessel and just at that time the new striped flag arrived from Philadelphia. The commodore, at sunrise next morning, hoisted it to the music of drums and fifes in front of his recruiting office, and before night his crew were shipped. The first naval victory under the stripes was one by Captain Barney, in the Lexington, who, on the 17th of April, 1776, captured a British vessel, after a severe fight, off the Virginia shores. In the autumn of '76 the armed brig Reprisal, carrying Franklin to the French court, first displayed the Continental colors to the curious eyes of the European world; while in July of the same year the brig Andrea Doria had been the first to draw a salute from a foreign power for the new flag. The Dutch governor in the harbor of St. Eustatia returned the Doria's salute, and was removed from office for his indiscretion. It is said that after the capture of New York by the British, an American privateer was taken whose flag had only twelve stripes, because we had lost a province.

When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the state house at Philadelphia, the king's arms were taken down and burned. So the last semblance of Allegiance to England was destroyed, and of course the king's colors could not long remain on the American flag. Ensigns of various devices are described as in use during the land battles of this period, while the "grand union flag" was the official banner.

On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress voted that the American flag should be "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Here, at last, we have our stars and stripes; but this, as we shall see, was only the *official* adoption of a flag that had already been in use for nearly a year. The origin of the stars in our banner is as obscure as that of the stripes. Some think they were taken, as was said of the stripes, from Washington's coat-of-arms which, curious enough, contains both stars and stripes. But, if this were so, Washington would probably have referred to it in some way, which he seems never to have done. Others think it was intended to represent the constellation "Lyra," which contains just thirteen stars, and is the symbol of harmony and unity. This, however, cannot be, as Congress expressly says, "representing a *new* constellation." Doubtless the stars were chosen because they were of all devices the most appropriate to express the truth and character of the new republic. The stars on our banner are five-pointed, while those on our coins have six points. This is because the designers of our flag followed the French, the designers of the coins the English custom.

It has never been discovered who designed our union of stars. They seem to have arisen as mysteriously out of the twilight as do the stars of evening. It is claimed that Mrs. Ross was the partial designer and first maker of the stars and stripes. This lady was an upholsterer in Philadelphia, and, in June, 1776, a committee of Congress, with General Washington, called on her, and engaged her to make a flag, from a rough drawing which they had brought with them. Mrs. Ross suggested some changes in the design, especially that the stars should be five-pointed instead of six-pointed; and General Washington himself drew the new sketch in her back parlor. Mrs. Ross was appointed flag maker to the government, and was succeeded by a relative, who held the position until within thirty years.

In connection with the *colors* of our flag, it is interesting to learn that the little robe in which Washington was baptized—now in possession of Mrs. Lewis, of Woodlawn, Virginia—is made of white silk, lined with crimson silk, and trimmed with blue ribbons.

The newly-invented banner did not at once come into universal use, as we find Captain Richard, as late as the middle of October 1776, asking the Pennsylvania Council what colors were to be used by the fleet. The picture of "Washington on the field of Trenton," painted by Peale, who commanded a company in that battle, contains the stars and stripes—which is good ground for believing they were used there.

On the first Independence day—July 4, 1777—this flag was displayed at the celebration in Philadelphia, and from that time onward seems to have waved in nearly all the battles by sea and land. In February, 1778, John Paul Jones, in the Ranger, convoyed some American vessels into Quiberon bay, and induced the French admiral to salute our colors—thus being the first to win honor from a foreign power. Jones showed the stars and stripes from the first ship of the line built for the new United States—the America, launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on November 5, 1782. The first military glory to gather around the new ensign was at the British attack on Fort Schuyler, on August 2, 1777. When the enemy appeared, the garrison had no colors, but the soldiers at once tore up their shirts for the stripes and stars, while the blue ground was made from a cloak taken from the enemy at Peekskill. Under their roughly made ensign the little garrison won their victory. One day a sally was made from the fort, when *five* flags were captured from the British and at once hoisted on the fort's staff, under the victorious home-made colors. Washington's army carried the stars and stripes when, in 1777, he repulsed Cornwallis on the banks of the Assunpink; they waved amid the roar and smoke of Brandywine, and the following battles of the war; looked down upon Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, and that of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and floated throughout that terrible winter at Valley Forge, speaking of hope and courage to the suffering soldiers.

In January, 1781, a daring and brilliant action by Captain Rathburne, of the war sloop Providence, placed our flag for the first time on a foreign fortress. This sloop, with a crew of only fifty men, captured Fort Nassau, in the island of New Providence; spiked the guns, seized the vessels in the harbor, and put to sea again—all in two days. The 25th of November, 1783, is a famous date in the story of our flag. On that day the British evacuated New York, and the very flag raised by our army over the newly won city was preserved in the American museum at New York until the building was destroyed by fire.

After the long war had closed, and American independence was secured, the stars and stripes were soon found waving in every breeze under heaven, and floating on all the waters of the globe. They were flying in the Thames in the very faces of the astonished English, even before the treaty of peace had been signed. The honor of thus early displaying our national flag at the gates of English royalty is claimed for five different vessels, and it is perhaps impossible to settle the dispute now. It is enough for us that *our flag was there*.

Even before these vessels arrived the American colors were shown in London city, and in so remarkable a manner that the story is well worth remembering. It is related in "The Life of Elkanah Watson," a distinguished American, that, being in London near the close of the war, he devoted one hundred guineas, won in a wager, to getting a portrait of himself painted by Copley. The painting was all done except the back-ground, which was to be filled in—as soon as peace should be declared—with a ship bearing to America the joyful news, the rising sun pouring light upon the stars and stripes flying from her gaff. Everything at last was finished but the flag, which the artist was unwilling to paint, as the royal family often came to his studio. On the 5th of December, 1782, the king made his speech recognizing the United States as a nation; Copley immediately and before dining, went to his studio, and with rapid touches spread the colors upon the canvas. As soon as the king's words were spoken, the American ensign was thus receiving homage under the very eaves of his palace.

When the stars and stripes first sailed into the Chinese port at canton the inhabitants were greatly excited. They said a ship had come from the farthest part of the world, with a flag as beautiful as a flower—a compliment to our flag in which all Americans can join. The Celestials called the vessel Kawkee-cheum—the flower flag ship. This name at once became popular, and America is now called Kaw-kee-koh—the flower flag country. We are told that, in Chinese, Yankee (*Yongkee*) means flag of the occean; and Washington (*Wo-shin-tung*) signifies rescue and glory at last. This is very singular and pleasing. The ship Franklin, of Salem, whose log book is preserved in the Essex Institute, in that city, was the first to show the national flag in Japanese waters, July, 1799. In 1776–90 the ship Columbia carried our flag around the world, and gave her name to that majestic river on the Pacific coast, discovered by her master, Capt. Gray, in 1792. During the years 1792–94, Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union; and in '94 Congress changed our flag to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes to take effect the following May. This act was passed after long discussion, many members thinking the flag should always remain as it was. This altered ensign was the one borne by the noble "Old Ironsides," and by all our vessels during the second war with England.

During the sitting of the French Convention at Paris, on the 14th of August, 1794, the minister plenipotentiary from the United States was led into the hall and received the fraternal kiss and embrace, amid great enthusiasm; and on the 25th of September the new American banner was presented to the Assembly by Captain Barney, in behalf of the United States. This standard was hung in the legislative hall, and afterward borne in the procession at the great funeral of Rousseau, when high honors were shown to the Americans in Paris. The fifteen stars and the fifteen stripes won our victories on the lakes, at New Orleans, at Tripoli, and floated from the Essex during her famous fight in the harbor of Valparaiso. In 1797 our ensign was displayed in the burning city of Smyrna in the Orient; and in 1809 the American frigate George Washington waked Constantinople with a thundering salute, to view the emblem of the new nation. When the turks were told that the frigate came from the country discovered by Columbus, they sent on board a bunch of flowers and a lamp—the one meaning welcome and the other friendship.

In 1814 Congress voted to make a collection of the flags which had been captured by our armies and fleets, and they are now preserved in the flag room at Washington, and in the gunnery room at Annapolis; but the collection is very incomplete, as for many years no care had been taken to gather and preserve these trophies, and the hiding place of many of them is not even known.

It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the victories the flag has won and the vicissitudes it has undergone during the long period of our history, for they are known to every reader. It is never idle. New stars are continually added to its cluster, and fresh achievements shed lustre upon its folds. It is now marching on to glorious conquests of peace. Alaska is under its dominion; it waves over new possessions in the Pacific, two-thirds of the way to Japan; Stanley is to-day bearing it into the depths of Africa, where never yet has the foot of white man trod; while its latest acquisitions at home make its deep blue glow with the light of thirty-seven stars.—*C. H. Woodman in Appleton.*

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

We had intended to publish a full report of the proceedings of the Institute, but the proper officers having failed to furnish us with a copy we present this brief report, handed us by the County Superintendent:

The Clearfield County Teachers' Institute for the school year 1875 convened in Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa., on Monday, Dec. 27th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and continued its sessions until Friday noon, Dec. 31st.

During its meetings 131 teachers and 32 directors were present. The different sessions were better attended by teachers and citizens than any previous Institute. The teachers came well prepared in their work and labored earnestly during the entire Institute, and it is with great pleasure that I state that by their well pr