THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL R. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Ja26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:1874

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 M. WRIGLEY.
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. jel1'73

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. 28:'73tf.

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,
Hollefonte, 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. aug16'70

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 Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 1f.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
late Surgeon of the 83d 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. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
517 75-tf 531 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2457. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 6.

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. [jy18'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr.6,'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. my23:1ypd

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,
9:1073 Clearfield, Pa.

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

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je1972 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 29, 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,
In Kratzer's Building, 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. [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. 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 wagon—largest small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr9'74 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 Post-Office. Prices moderate.
March 18-75.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
The business will be under the immediate supervision of John C. Harwick.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.,)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1107 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1107 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 CONRADY,
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1874.

ECHOES OF NEW YEAR BELLS.

BY JENNIE NORTH.

[Dedicated to Mrs. Henrietta Irvin, in memory of her little boy, Dudley, who died at Burnside, Clearfield county, January 1st, 1876.]

The last hour of the year grown gray
To the myrtle gate drew near,
And shut out yesterday from to day,
The old from the new-born year.

The Nation rises with a shout,
Loud, swelling far and near;
From domes and spires the bells ring out:
"All hail the hundredth year!"

Oh! hard-voiced, shrill-toned, clanging bells,
Hush your triumphant mirth,
And toll for me in throbbing knells:
"One jewel less on earth."

One jewel less—my little boy—
Oh, sobbing, sighing bells!
What agony—what blighted joy,
Your mournful wailing tells.

The velvet, soft lips, the clinging arms,
Are pulseless now and still;
Their fond, caressing, loving charms
No more my sad heart thrill.

The earnest eyes, so often raised
In love to look in mine,
With eager, questioning, wondering gaze,
On me no longer shine.

The voice so merry, clear and sweet,
The winning, baby ways;
The busy hands and restless feet—
All silent, still to-day.

Three years, and through the fourth mid-way,
His life with mine was twined;
These tendrils torn apart to-day
No hand on earth can bind.

But there's a Hand that wounds to heal
And bind the broken heart;
Of all the sorrow that we feel,
He'll bear the heavier part.

Beneath the shadow, wide and long,
The little coffin thrown,
My chastened soul breaks into song—
The Lord knows—yes, he knows.

Far, far beyond earth's chilling showers
My darling's safe and blest;
His is the gain—the loss is ours,
Until we, too, find rest.

Then sobbing, throbbing, thrilling bells,
Ring out your message clear;
Your deep-voiced, sweet-toned chiming tells
Of DUDLEY's glad New Year.

ALTOONA, PA.

LIBEL AND SLANDER.

[From a Lecture by C. C. Bonney.]

1. The truth is stronger than a lie, and will always conquer in a fair fight. He who relies upon the truth need not worry about the result of the conflict. He has only to be true to the truth and to himself, and go straight forward in his work, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, to follow any "barking dog," and time will surely bring his vindication. "All things come in time to them that know how to wait."

2. Calumny is an almost certain penalty of marked success. It is the voice of the "revenge that dwells in little minds." It is the outlet of baffled wrong. It is the return of ingratitude for favors received, and which there is not the manliness to acknowledge. It is the base and cowardly refuge and hatred, malice, envy and ill-will. Hence those who aspire to any eminence should as much expect to meet with calumny as a sailor on the great sea should be prepared for storms. They try the strength of the ship, but if well built and well managed they rarely break it. The assault should only quicken the faculties, rouse the courage and strengthen the hand. It is a proof that the "evil things that hate to look on happiness" find an obstacle in their way, and their enmity is highest praise.

3. No good man will willingly speak evil of another. If circumstances will compel him to accuse, he will show that he does so reluctantly, and for the sake of justice, and that he scorns the thought of self-gratification in such an act. If, therefore, any accusation appears to be grounded in a mean, wanton or malignant spirit; if the occasion to make it appear to be sought; if the accuser speak not to the face of the accused, but behind his back, then it may be set down as certain that at least the truth is distorted, and that, in all probability, it is corruptly falsified. For where a revengeful and malignant spirit is, there the truth cannot dwell. The angel will not abide with the demon. The common perception of this fact is the reason why slanders are so little credited and do so little harm.

4. The best safeguards against libel and slander are a clean character and a circumspect behavior.

That thou mayst injure no man, dove-like be,
And serpent-like, that none may injure thee.

In the presence of an enemy be on your guard, and while devoutly trusting in God, "keep your powder dry!" The light and power of a just life will shine through the cloud of a slander and dispel it. A habitually careful conduct will naturally secure the present and provide for the dangers of the future. "The truth is always consistent with everything true; while error is inconsistent, alike with the truth and with itself." Hence, he who acts correctly from day to day need never fear what the future may bring forth.

5. Sometimes circumstances seem to be against the innocent, but the innocent need never despair. The truth is somewhere in the circumstances, however deeply hidden, and will surely come to the light, if carefully and patiently pursued. Never take a false step for the purpose of avoiding an apparently unfavorable circumstance.—Trust the truth, and it will bring you safely out of the wilderness.

6. Never condemn any one without hearing his defence. Never believe an improbable story on the testimony of an interested or prejudiced witness. Always regard a good reputation as stronger than the testimony of any such witness or witnesses. Never believe that a person whom you have known as honest, just and trustworthy has been the contrary, without "proofs and confirmation as strong as Holy Writ." Righteousness and iniquity can no more dwell in the same heart than the lamb and the wolf can live in the same fold. He who is willfully unfaithful to one is not faithful to others. At heart he must be essentially "all one thing or all the other."

7. There may be cases of libel so malignant as to warrant and demand a criminal prosecution, but very rarely indeed does a case arise which can warrant a civil suit for the recovery of a compensation in money. Where the damage done by a libel or slander is in its nature pecuniary, a pecuniary satisfaction may well be sought, but the refined mind naturally revolts from seeking such a cure for wounded honor or violated peace. For such wrongs justice demands a swifter and heavier retribution.

8. A statement may at the same time be verbally true and substantially false. Words may be uttered, or an act done, in such a manner and under such circumstances as to be wholly free from any objection. The same act may be described, or the words repeated in such a manner, with such change of tone, emphasis and inflection; with such omissions of qualifying circumstances as to wholly change the character and effect of the act or words, and inspire them with a malignant spirit. Hence, in all cases, the animus of the speaker should be most carefully considered. If hatred, malice, envy, ill-will, or the love of cruelty appear in his tone, manner or purpose, the hearer may be sure that those qualities color his statement whatever literal ground there may be to support it.

9. There are so many cases of libel and slander arising from mistake. The eyes and ears are often deceived. Astonishing cases of mistaking one person for another are within the knowledge of almost every one. A general resemblance suggests the individuality of a particular person. That individuality occupies the mental vision, and, for the time, the dissimilarities are not perceived. In such cases statements may be made which will be true in all respects except as to the person involved, and as to him utterly false. This may be illustrated by abundant examples. Hence, on the ground of probabilities, it is more likely that a single witness, not fully corroborated by all the circumstances, is mistaken, than that a person has acted or spoken contrary to his general character and reputation. All these rules fitly culminate in the legal maxim that "every one is to be presumed innocent until proved guilty." In favor of innocence, justice, peace and the general welfare, all reasonable things are to be presumed; while against their opposites every allowable intendment shall be made.

10. In the end almost every one is estimated according to his own merit. The good sense of the community is rarely at fault. Controversies, legal or otherwise, about alleged libels, slanders, misrepresentations and the like rarely result in anything satisfactory. If the correction of an erroneous statement seem to be imperatively required, the force of the correction will be in proportion to its simplicity and clearness, and its freedom from bad temper, counter-charges and epithets.

STUDIES AMONG THE SIOUX.

[Dakota Correspondence Evansville Journal.]

They have a keen sense of the ridiculous, particularly the women, and somewhat of humor. I think it was "Running Antelope" who said that "when he first heard of it, he was much surprised that the white men killed their Saviour, but now he knew them better he had changed his mind." I recollect once, when a friend and myself were standing rather too near the circle where they were having a squaw dance, two hags, whose heads were silvered by well nigh a century, threw their skinny arms around our necks and drawing us into the circle, compelled us to join in their gyrations, much to the hilarity of the rest. But of all objects of study, the women are the greatest from the pretty, good natured young girls of seventeen, to the toothless old hags, who, in this very tribe, have been known to come on the battle field after the fight to kill the wounded. Much righteous indignation has been expressed by American writers with regard to the servile labor which is required of the women among the Indian tribes, and this criticism is but to be expected from a people whose habit of pampering their women exhibits itself in the absurd etiquette which requires that a gentleman must offer to carry a parcel for a lady, if it be but an ounce weight, and is now resulting in the cry of "woman's rights." But these Indian girls are the happiest set I have ever seen, and if the old women are bent from being hewers of wood and carriers of water, the men do their part in hunting and fighting.

The girls are at once both modest and bold. They will stand and gaze in at your window for a quarter of an hour at a time, but having once ventured to hint to one of them that her ways were most winning, the poor child was so overcome that she ran away, hid her face in her robe and refused to be comforted.

The manner of love making among them is strange. When afflicted with Cupid's dart the young men go about wearing their blankets in such a manner as to cover up all of the head except the eyes, and, having spied the object of their affections, they slip up behind her, quickly throw the blanket over her head also, and, holding her tightly around the waist, compel her to listen to the soft accents of love. In case of a popular belle they will sometimes range themselves in a line at the door of her wigwam, and when she comes out pass her from one to the other as each in turn disburdens his surcharged heart. They have been known to keep a girl this way all day long.

Their simplicity is something wonderful, and many a maiden has run away in the greatest confusion upon a field glass being levelled at her, thinking that it rendered her clothing diaphanous.

Lastly, the language of the Indian is well known to be picturesque, and no one can appreciate the grace of their oratory without having seen it, and even in ordinary conversation the gestures are profuse. It is the very poverty of their language which makes it sound poetic; thus, for "the ship sails," having neither the word "ship" nor "sails," they say "the wind makes the boat run on the water," thus bringing in two of the natural elements in that one sentence. It is noticeable that when we sometimes express age by so many summers, they always say winters, and when we say "so many days since," they say "so many nights or sleeps."

SHE WAS NOT AFRAID.—Theodore Tilton, in his lecture on the "Problem of Life," tells the story of the king who could not be made happy except by wearing a happy man's shirt. "When the happy man was found it was ascertained he wore no shirt." This invariably creates a laugh, and Theodore takes advantage of it by sliding in the following bit of humor: "Ladies and gentlemen: I suspect from the merry humor you are in, that many of you would be afraid of unbuttoning your vests." When Mr. Tilton got this off in Newark, N. J., the other evening, a stout and tidy looking Scotch woman in the gallery responded: "De'il a bit an' I afeard, mon," and then unfastening two buttons of her dress in front, and disclosing the snowiest frill ever bleached by the sun, she continued: "Here it is mon, seventeen horder linen, and my grandmither's ain spinnin, too!" Theodore passed on.

Some time ago a young clerk living in Harlem saved, with considerable risk to himself, the life of a young lady who was in danger of being thrown from a carriage near Central Park. The lady's father, a wealthy gentleman residing in Philadelphia, lately invited the young man to his house, and on behalf of the daughter, presented him with an elegant watch chain, ring and locket, the latter containing portraits of the principal actors in the event. The gifts are valued at about $300.

THE TERRIBLE SURPRISE.

THE STORY RETOLD OF OSCEOLA'S SLAUGHTER IN THE SEMINOLE WAR.

On the twenty-eighth of December, 1835, says a writer in *Harper's*, General Thompson and a lieutenant left Fort King, near the present site of the town of Ocala, south of Silver Spring, Florida, for an afternoon stroll. They were walking along, chatting and smoking going towards the sutler's store, when suddenly, all unsuspicious of danger, they received in their breasts the fire of Osceola's band who were hidden in the thicket near by. General Thompson fell dead, pierced with twenty-four balls; Lieutenant Smith with thirteen. This massacre may be called the opening of the long Florida war. The fifty garrison in the fort, hearing the firing, prepared hastily for defense. They congratulated themselves upon the re-enforcements they were hourly expecting—two companies of troops from Fort Brooke, Tompa.

That very day, the twenty-eighth, these two expected companies, under the command of Major Francis L. Dade, of the Fourth infantry, were marching northward along the road which led from Brooke to King, when, as they were advancing carelessly and in perfect security, they were attacked by a large body of Indians posted in the thickets not thirty yards from the road. Major Dade and the advance guard fell dead at the first fire; indeed, half of the command were killed. The remaining officers rallied their men, fired blindly back into the thicket, and fought desperately for an hour, when the Indians retired for a consultation. With the energy of a desperate purpose the forlorn band began to build a breastwork of logs, but before it was knee-high—that poor little unfinished breastwork that mutely told us such a story of despair—the Indians returned over the ridge with a yell, and recommenced firing, having almost certain aim, so near were they, and gradually closing in around the little fortification, until when all had fallen, they entered it in triumph.

An eye-witness, a negro who had followed the Indians, told us that as they entered, a handsome young officer dressed in a blue frock coat, the only man who was not either dead or mortally wounded, stepped forward to meet them, and offered his sword in token of surrender; but the Indian to whom he offered it shot him dead on the spot. This young officer was Lieutenant Basinger. Another poor fellow, one of the officers, with both arms broken early in the fight, had sat, so the negro said, propped against the tree, with his head bent, and minding nothing that went on around him, until at last a stray shot killed him; and a third, with one arm disabled, had continued to fire until he, too, was killed. After taking the arms and some of the clothing from the troops, the Indians went off to meet the band of Osceola, who had the same day accomplished the massacre at Fort King. Great rejoicings went on in the Indian camp that night.

On the twentieth of February following General Gaines passed over the same road on his way from Brooke to King, and came upon the scene of the massacre. I was with him, and we found the advance guard lying where they fell, with the bodies of Major Dade and Captain Fraser, the oxen attached to the cart, with the yoke still on them as it asleep; and there stood the forlorn little breastwork, thickly studded with balls, and within it our men, kneeling or lying upon their breasts just as they were when they fired their last shot. In the dry air of the Florida winter they were but little changed; we recognized all the poor dear fellows, and buried them, with moistened eyes; the detachment moved round the little breastwork to slow music, and the cannon which the Indians had thrown into the swamp was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the mound. But I shall never forget the sight of the men lying there in their blue clothing, so still and silent, under the lovely Florida sky. After the war was over they were reinterred in the military cemetery at St. Augustine, where there is a handsome monument to their memory.

KEEP YOUR TROUBLES SACRED.—A wife of forty, whose life cannot have been all sunshine, writes the following advice to other married pairs: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your house, your married state and your heart. Let not father or mother, sister or brother, or any third person, even presume to come in between you two, or to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you alone, to you two. With God's help, build your own quiet world not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right.—Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Renew or review the vow, at all temptations. It will do you both good. And thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."

SHAD BY THE ACRE.—The result of Seth Green's experiment of raising shad in Lake Ontario is a success. Four years ago several hundred young North river shad were turned loose near where the Genessee river empties into the lake, and for two years nothing was heard of them. Suddenly, however, they turned up down at the end of the lake, near Sackett's Harbor, and so miraculously have they multiplied that schools of them, acres in extent, are found everywhere there. At Oswego, last Spring, they collected around the new Government pier by millions, and when a tug steamed near, in their haste to get away from the unknown monster, they leaped from the water in clouds. They are about eight inches long and are as lively as fish can be. In the Spring and Fall millions of them die, a fact that seems to augur ill for their successful growth, yet the number that die is not to be compared with the countless number that live. The fishermen say that if these shad grow to any size their occupation is gone, for the fish increase with such astonishing rapidity that they must become so common as to be sold for comparatively nothing; moreover, they can be caught at any time of the year, except midwinter, and therefore will not command the prices paid for them in the two short months in which they are now marketable. The lake water is so cold during all the Summer that its fish are always in prime condition.

A huge mass of rock, weighing over five hundred tons, fell from the bank of the Bridal Veil fall at Niagara a few days ago.

A NEW KING OF HUNGARY.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Archduke Rudolf, a young gentleman who will be eighteen years old next August, is the Emperor of Austria's only son, and heir-apparent to the crown of Austria-Hungary. As almost every person knows, it is a rather illusmited union, this junction of a German, or "Cisleithan" monarchy, with a Magyar, or "Transleithan" kingdom—the former known as Austria, the latter as Hungary. Though these countries have been under one and the same ruler since the early part of the sixteenth century they have never coalesced, Hungary having been ever since to Austria what Ireland has long been to England. Hatred to "the German" is as much the prevailing feeling among Hungarians as hatred to "the Saxon" has been for ages among the Irish. But Hungary has been and is much better off than Ireland. It has a Constitution which dates from its foundation as a Kingdom, about the year 895, and this Constitution, forfeited by the revolt of 1848-9, when Kossuth was leader, was restored in 1860, and the Emperor of Austria, in June, 1867, swore to maintain it, and was then crowned King of Hungary with great pomp. Besides this, Hungary, as well as Austria, enjoys "Home Rule" under a Reichstag or Parliament of her own, each country also sending an equal number of members to the joint legislature, called the Delegations.

The territory of Austria includes Bohemia (an independent Kingdom until the year 1620), Dalmatia, Galacia, Styria, Moravia, Silesia, the Tyrol, and other neighboring provinces. The Kingdom of Hungary, as it continues to be designated, includes Hungary proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. Francis Joseph is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Unfortunately, the German and Hungarian provinces of this Empire-Kingdom are at present in active hostility against each other. To settle matters it has been determined (the *Deutsche Zeitung*, a Vienna journal affirms) that the Prince Imperial of Austria, the young Archduke Rudolf, shall be crowned King of Hungary. There is no lack of precedent for this. So lately as 1830, the Prince Imperial Ferdinand was so crowned, though his father, Francis I. (father-in-law of Napoleon I.), was then alive, and did not die until 1835.

It is thought, the Vienna *Journal* intimates, that the relations between the two portions of the Austro-Hungary monarchy may be improved by placing Hungary directly under a King—though, in this case, Prince Rudolf would be only a Viceroy. In Hungary the Crown of St. Etienne (which was lost during the revolt of 1849 and eventually recovered) is regarded with a reverence which Republicans can scarcely believe or understand. The heir-apparent, on whose head that almost sacred crown is placed, with the solemn rites of religious and the magnificent pomp of feudality and royalty, has the right, from that moment, and without any other formality, to exercise all the powers and prerogatives with which "the crowned King of Hungary" is invested.

In the present instance the drawbacks are that Prince Rudolf is not much above seventeen years of age, and that if as "crowned King" he should happen to show a leaning towards Austria (that is towards his own father), the Hungarians may get huffed and send him back, an uncrowned King, to Vienna. The case is much the same as if, in order to conciliate the disaffected majority in the Emerald Isle (Moore's "First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea"), the British Government were to have the Prince of Wales crowned King of Ireland in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and that after a time he were to exhibit a decided leaning towards the English interest. Who can doubt that, once a conviction thereof got into the Irish mind, the deputy-monarch would be shipped back to England without hesitation or delay.

AN ACT TO DEFINE AND SUPPRESS VAGRANCY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the following described persons are hereby declared to be vagrants:

I. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district whence they have been legally removed, without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong, stating that they have a settlement therein.

II. All persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves and their families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other persons in the like work in the place where they then are.

III. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the Overseers of the Poor, as provided by act of June 13th, 1836, entitled, "An Act relating to the support and employment of the poor."

IV. All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways, or other roads, to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging.

V. All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation, or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

SEC. 2. If any person shall be found offending in any township, or place, against this act, it shall and may be lawful for any Constable or Police officer of such township, or place, and he is hereby enjoined and required on notice thereof, given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, or without such notice on his own view, to apprehend and convey, or cause to be conveyed, such person to a Justice of the Peace or other committing magistrate of the county, who shall examine such person and shall commit him, being thereof legally convicted before him on his own view or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more creditable witness, to labor upon any county farm, or upon the roads and highways of any township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house, or common jail, for a term of not less than thirty days, and not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him to the custody of the Steward, Keeper, or Superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor house, work house, or common jail, or to the Supervisors, or Street Commissioners, and Overseers of the Poor, of the respective county, city, borough, or township, wherein such person shall be found, as in his judgment shall be deemed most expedient.

SEC. 3. That whenever in the judgment of the custodian or custodians of vagrants committed under the second section of this act suitable labor can not be provided in the place to which such person is committed, it shall be lawful upon their written order briefly expressed to let out and keep any such vagrant to labor at any other place, or in the service of any suitable person or persons, or corporation, by them selected, for a term not exceeding his original commitment as a substitute therefor, and may, compel the performance of such labor for the term fixed.

SEC. 4. If any person, not being in the county, township, or place in which he usually lives or has his home, shall apply to any Director, Overseer, Guardian, or Commissioner of the Poor, of any county, city, borough, township, or district, stating that he is desirous to return to his home, but is poor and has not the means to do so, the said Director, Overseer, Guardian, or Commissioner of the Poor, may employ or let out such person to labor at some suitable place, to be by them selected, and at such wages as shall seem to them just, and when in the opinion of said Director, Overseer, Guardian, or Commissioner of the Poor, such poor person shall have earned a sufficient sum, said Director, Overseer, Guardian, or Commissioner of the Poor, shall, with the money so earned and with such additions thereto from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township, or district, as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this State or elsewhere; *Provided*, That the expense shall not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 5. That the custodian or custodians of such vagrant may, at discretion, discharge such vagrant at any time within the term of commitment upon not less than ten days good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that he shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of said discharge.

SEC. 6. That the County Commissioners of every county in which there shall not be sufficient provision for the safe custody of persons committed under this act, upon the recommendation of a grand jury of the county and approval of the court, are hereby empowered and required to make suitable provision by buildings or enclosures; *Provided*, That the expense for the same shall not exceed the amount fixed by the grand jury.

SEC. 7. That for each arrest or commitment made under this act, there shall be paid to the committing magistrate and officer making such arrest or commitment the same fees and mileage as are now provided by law for like services in other cases of arrest and commitment to be paid out of the County Treasury. Any wilful refusal to make such arrest on the part of any Constable or Police officer, shall subject him to a penalty of ten dollars, to be collected as penalties are by law collectable, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

SEC. 8. That all poor houses, alms houses, and other places provided for the keeping of the poor, are hereby declared to be work houses for the purposes of this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such vagrants and to compel them to work therein, when able, not less than six hours per day.

SEC. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

A HIGH PRICED OBITUARY.

It was a very sad woman that came into our sanctum the other day. Not to put too fine a point on it, she wept. "I am Mrs. Briggs," she murmured sadly. The sub-editor said he was glad to know it, and inquired after Mr. Briggs. "You don't seem to know the run of our eminent citizens much," she said, with some asperity; "for you know he died last Friday." The sub stammered out that he had indeed overlooked it. "That's just it," said the grief-stricken one. "I want an obituary rit on him, something strong you know." "Ah! precisely," said the sub-editor; "I will just take down the points. He was public spirited, of coursed." "Certainly" sighed the widow. "Respected, influential, high-toned." "Way up," sighed the relic. "Fine feelings, self made rich?" "Well, no," said the mourner; "he would have been rich; his partner had just been elected supervisor, but he didn't wait for the first day even." "All right, madam, we will get up a notice that will make all the other bereaved families in your part of the town howl with envy."—"On the front page, mind," she sighed. "Just so, ma'am. It will be eight dollars." "Eight dollars for an obituary, with sugar at thirteen cents." "But reflect, madame, that you will have an article that will make Andrew Johnson and Henry Wilson turn over in their graves." "Eight dollars—and Johnny's shoes will be four dollars, and Jane's pull-back—well, mister, I guess the old man will have to slide through on his merits. The regular four-bit send off will about do, I guess;" and depositing that coin on the desk, she sobbed herself down stairs.—*San Francisco News.*

APPRENTICES.

What is known as "Cooper's Apprentice Bill" passed the State Senate on Thursday. In closing his speech in favor of the bill, Mr. Cooper said:

"We want skilled labor, and we must have it if our people are to continue their prosperity—rather if they are to avoid ruin. The time has come, and I believe it has come to stay, when skill of hand is necessary to success in life. Take a registry of the tramps who daily march past your doors and see how many are skilled laborers. Go to your prisons and you will find less than four per cent of men there who ever acquired a handicraft. With the present restrictions upon trades in this State alone, it takes but five years to recruit and train an army of one hundred thousand idlers, and these are the men who now defy the wisdom of legislation. I tell you—and the truth is as old as the world—that idleness opens the widest door to vice and crime. Let us check it by opening up every avenue to trade. Let us by solemn law break down the barriers placed in the way of our boys. Let us make labor free to all who are strong enough to undertake it, and instead of suffering from it, will profit by the competition. Let us remember the recent utterance of Gladstone, "that the best way to elevate labor is to keep our children in it."