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GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,538. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 37.

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Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'77tf

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
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GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
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Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
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Rumbarger, Jan. 19, 1877-tf.

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Square Timber & Timber Lands,
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WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE.
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AND DEALER IN
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Graham's Row, Market Street,
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All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

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Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

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S. V. WILSON,
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Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

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Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'77

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(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
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Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'76

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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

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DEALERS IN
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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.

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Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

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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,'65-tf

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OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
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In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
ap1875-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

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

THE FIGHT AT THE PASS.

Suleiman Pasha has concluded to adopt Xerxes' tactics, in the hope of destroying the Russians in Schipka pass as the Persians did the Greeks at Thermopylæ. In the savage valor displayed by the defenders and the apparently unconquerable determination of the Turks to get possession of the best position in the Balkan, the fighting at Schipka may not unworthily be compared with the three days' battle for the road to Athens. The disparity in numbers is not so great, nor the topographical surroundings similar in more than one essential respect. The pass at Thermopylæ was the only road by which Greece could be entered from the northeast. Here Leonidas had eight thousand men. Behind Xerxes there were two million. Supposing that one man would presume to resist his advance, he sent a herald to Leonidas commanding the Greeks to lay down their arms. "Come and take them," said the Spartan. The herald reminded him that so enormous were the numbers of the Persians their darts would darken the sun. "Then we shall fight in the shade," was the prompt rejoinder. For two days the Persian soldiers advanced in close files, and the dead so packed the narrow road that the assailants mounted piles of corpses. The pass is described as having been then five miles in length and, according to Herodotus, fifty feet wide. Deposits accumulated by the streams from the mountains have so widened it that it no longer corresponds with the old descriptions. Abandoning the hope of overcoming the Greeks before starvation would have attacked his own army, Xerxes seriously thought of retreat, when another passage through the mountains was revealed to him, by which he was enabled to throw twenty thousand men to the rear of the Greeks. The treachery being discovered, Leonidas dismissed all but three hundred of his men, and these, except one, complied to the letter with the Spartan law forbidding fight in battle. The one who escaped the common lot, was carried, a cripple, to Sparta, but so detested was he for suspected cowardice that he could not obtain "even a light for his fire," says the chronicle, but he repaired his misfortune by heroic valor at Platea.

The fighting at Schipka pass has been going on almost incessantly since August 1. Gourko, it will be remembered, dashed below the Balkan, placing a small force at Eski Saghra, another at Yeni Saghra, taking easy possession of Kezanlik, and penetrating so far southward as to cut in two places the railroad line which, having its northeastern terminus at Yamboli, goes west to Philippopolis and south to Adrianople. There appeared to be no substantial obstables in the way of a march to Constantinople, and the men in the camp at Kezanlik spent their leisure singing songs, making love to the girls, and sniffing the odor of the millions of roses whose distillation constitutes the chief industry of Kezanlik,—waiting for the reinforcements whose arrival would hasten the movement toward the Bosphorus. On July 22, two officers arrived with a commission from the Czar to decorate General Gourko with the white cross of St. George, and to promote Prince Eugene to the rank of a general officer for his exploit in the capture of Tirnova. While the gayeties following these honors were in progress, couriers were making their way with the news of the disaster at Plevna, and orders to stop the advance. It was then expected that the Turks would follow up their advantage by striking the Russian lines at every available point while the demoralization of the Plevna defeat continued; and as Suleiman Pasha with his fifty thousand regulars from Montenegro had already joined Raouf Pasha, it was highly necessary that Gourko should get his detachments together, already somewhat loosely distributed. The vigor of Suleiman Pasha forced Gourko out of Eski Saghra and Yeni Saghra, and Kezanlik had to be left to the Turks, who at once fortified it as their south Balkan base.

The most extravagant dispatches were sent from Constantinople concerning Gourko's retreat. A specimen telegram has been discovered signed by the kaimakam of Kezanlik declaring that he had driven the Russians back into the defiles, and that measures were in progress to cut off their retreat. On the date of this dispatch the Russians were still in Kezanlik, and the kaimakam was in jail there. The greatly superior force of Suleiman Pasha left no alternative for Gourko, however, and the numerical weakness of his command was seriously intensified by sickness among his horses and men, caused by the consumption of unripe crops. He retreated slowly, and halted on the southern entrance to the pass on the first line of intrenchments. The pass, strengthened by earthworks, constitutes a natural fortress surrounded by steep declivities which make it dangerous and difficult for the placing of artillery. That the Turks should have ever permitted such a pathway to fall, almost without the firing of a shot, into the hands of the Russians is one of the mysteries of the first period of the war, and is explicable only as a consistent part of Abdul Kerim's plan,—for he had a plan,—which was to let the Russians distribute themselves as much as possible; then cut them off from a return to the Danube and capture them by hunger. The Turks had erected works of earth and stone in the pass, which the Russians have been able greatly to improve; and it is these simple fortifications at the southern entrance of the pass,—whose roadway is the dry bed of a mountain stream,—that enabled them to hold out against tremendous assaults by Suleiman Pasha until the arrival of General Radetzky with reinforcements from Tirnova, which is forty miles north. The German commander who has recently been through the Balkan Werther, was of opinion that the pass could be held indefinitely by 10,000 men. The battalions which Radetzky brought increased the force, defending the pass to about 25,000, and as the road to Tirnova is open, there is no reason why as many troops as are necessary shall not go forward. The fighting on both sides has been bloody, desperate, and terrific; the Turks, in their determination to repair Abdul Kerim's blunder, have emulated the ferocious bravery of Orkhah and the persistence of the great Mahmoud; and whatever civilization may think of their conflicting motives, the valor of both belligerents entitles them to the admiration of the world.

At last, Suleiman gives up the hope of capturing the pass from the south. He has lodged his guns on the wooded slopes that overlook it on either side, and will fortify his camp in the village of Schipka, and will undertake now to repeat the maneuver of Xerxes and get a column around by Hain Koi pass (through which the Russians made their first Balkan excursion), and throw this force upon the Russian rear, thus surrounding Radetzky on four sides. Bold as the plan is, it will take so long to realize it that the Russians will have plenty of time to prepare. Hain Koi pass is a laborious twenty-five-mile march through the mountains east and north of Kezanlik. There are only mountain defiles through which to debouch on the northern side, and unless the Russians are imbeciles, Suleman Pasha must join with Mehemet Ali and encounter a large body of Russians from Tirnova before he will be able to pitch a tent in the vicinity of Schipka pass on the north. There is a mountain highway from Hain Koi northwest, but it does not lead to Schipka. There is also a narrow road from Kezanlik northeast up to the heights, through steep and arduous footpaths, to what is known as Kezanlik pass, some fifteen miles east of Schipka. Through these two, Suleiman proposes to take men enough to cut off Radetzky from further reinforcements from Gabrova and Tirnova. If he succeeds, he will have well earned his glory. If he fail, the death-warrant of Abdul Kerim, whose ideas of strategy render so perilous an adventure necessary, will be quickly written.—*Chicago Times.*

DEATH OF THE PROPHET.

CAREER OF THE MAHOMET OF AMERICA.

How he led the Latter-day Saints to Utah and Established a Theocratic State.

APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE MAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 29.—Brigham Young died at 4 p. m. to-day.

[Brigham Young was born at Whittingham, Vermont, June 1, 1801. In 1831 he joined the Mormons at Kirkland, Ohio, and soon became influential by his shrewdness and energy. He was one of the twelve disciples sent out to make converts in 1835, and on the death of Joe Smith in June, 1844, he was chosen high president and prophet. With most of the sect he abandoned Nauvoo early in 1846, persuading his followers that Salt Lake City valley was the promised land, and founded there in July, 1847, Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1849, having greatly increased by emigration, they founded a State called Deseret, but Congress organized it as the territory of Utah, and Young was United States Governor from 1850 to 1854. The Mormons having defied the federal government, President Buchanan in 1857 sent a force of 2,500 men, under Albert Sidney Johnson, to enforce its authority, and in 1858 a compromise was effected. Brigham had twelve actual wives, besides many who had been "sealed to him" as his spiritual wives. As the head of the Mormon church, he was long *de facto* Governor of the Territory, and was semi-annually elected President. Many of the cruelties practiced upon emigrants have been laid to his charge, and it is the common belief that he was the instigator of the Mountain Meadows massacre, for complicity in which Bishop Lee was recently shot. The shrewdness with which he has managed the affairs of the Mormon church have been remarkable.]

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the death of the great Mormon leader, says:

The oft-quoted proverb that tells us to "speak nothing but good of the dead," is, to our thinking, most immoral. If we are to speak well of a man whose life has been a tissue of crime, because he is dead, then one of the supports of virtue is withdrawn. It is a false and wasny piece of sentimentalism to refuse to draw the true lesson of a man's life, because that life is closed. On the contrary, is it our duty to use every noble life as a stimulus and example; every wicked one as a warning. The life of Brigham Young has been one of imposture, deceit, selfish greed, tyranny, lust and crime; and it is indeed, a public misfortune that he should have died calmly in his bed, leaving the outraged law unavenged, his ill-gotten wealth and power unimpaired, and even his prophetic impostures and saintship unexposed. Every instance of successful villainy persisted in to the last, and dying rich, honored and worshiped by the world, or any considerable portion of it, furnishes inducement for others to enter upon such lives. Boss Tweed lying in prison is a health-giving spectacle; Louis Napoleon dying in exile is a warning against usurpation; Brigham Young, dying rich, honored, full of years, and worshiped as a saint, is as bad a lesson as well could be. That he had vast abilities none can deny. He not only had practical worldly wisdom, the craft of money-getting and the low cunning of the impostor, but he had a large sagacity, foresight and prudence, an immense hold upon the minds and affections of his people. He used all these rare qualities, to establish over the people of his faith and government, the most benumbing despotism that the world has seen for centuries. It is upon him that the moral responsibility of the Mountain Meadow massacre rests. Bishop Lee, who was shot, was more immediately concerned in the execution of hideous butchery; but Brigham Young knew of it, and protected the murderers after the crime: not only protected them from punishment by law, but he retained them as bishops of his church. He ought to have been tried by the laws of the United States for murder. He was worse than an accessory before and after the fact. It was he who made the crime possible. He had inspired the fierce, narrow and bloody fanaticism which led the Mormon butchers in the name of religion to strew the meadows with slaughtered men and women. When Bashi-Bazouks do this, it seems the wild and brutal ferocity of half-civilized men and a half-civilized creed; but Brigham Young's people were Europeans and Americans; it is impossible to believe that he was deluded by his own pretentions as a prophet or saint. He was a rank impostor, selfish, grasping, tyrannizing over the souls and bodies of his victims, degrading their minds with his superstition, their consciences with his crimes, their bodies with his lusts. The great tragedy of the death of Brigham Young is the void it will leave in the lives of those who believed in him. Doubtless they mourn him now as a loss irreparable. To them, perhaps, he seemed divine, holy, the representative of God on earth. His powerful hand alone has held the Mormon colony together in the midst of the dangers and difficulties that surrounded it. Now they are doomed to see it tumble into wreck and dissolution. The young man, Brigham Young's son, who is to succeed him, cannot wield the sceptre that his father has laid down. The tide of the nineteenth century will soon sweep away the structure of church and State that Brigham Young had reared upon sand; and the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake will soon be a record of a faith as dead as that of the Sphinx, the Memnon or the Parthenon. But the time must come sooner than that when those who believed in Brigham Young will look back and wonder at their own blindness and folly; they will see him as he was, no longer a prophet and saint, surrounded by a holy radiance and purity, but a cruel, grasping, bloody, lustful tyrant, who made their lives delusions that he might feed fat his own pampered personality. Better, perhaps, the fate of those who died in their faith than those who live to see through its cheap and vulgar imposture.

HEROISM OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

We extract from a sketchy article, by Gladstone, in the "*Nineteenth Century*," some remarkably interesting passages about Montenegro. We would willingly give the entire article, but that it is too long for our pages.

When the Austrians and Montenegrins were fighting against the Turks, allies of the French, on a certain occasion a handful of men had to fly for their lives. Two Austrians were among them, of whom one had the misfortune to be what is called stout. When the party had run some way, he showed some signs of extreme distress, and said he would throw himself on the ground, and take the chances. "Very well," said a fellow fugitive, "make haste, say your prayers, make the sign of the cross, and I will then cut off your head for you." As might be expected, this was not at all the view of the Austrian in his proposal, and the friendly offer had such an effect upon him, that he resumed the race, and reached a place of safety. Under the steady reforming influences which have now been at work for nearly a hundred years, few vestiges of this state of things probably remain.

But I will dedicate the chief part of my remaining space to the application of that criterion which is of all others the sharpest and surest test of the condition of a country—namely, the idea it has embraced of woman, and the position it assigns to her.

This is both the weak, and the very weak, and also the strong point of Montenegro. The women till the fields, and may almost be said to make them; for Lady Strangford testifies that she saw various patches of ground in cultivation which were less than three feet square, and it seems that handfuls of soil are put together, even where a single root will grow. More than this, over the great ladder-road between Cettinje and Cattaro, the women carry such parcels, bound together, as, being over ten pounds in weight, are too heavy for the post; and Goptchevitch records the seemingly easy performance of her task by a woman who was the bearer of his large and long portmanteau. Consequently, though the race is beautiful, and this beauty may be seen in very young girls, as women they become short in stature, with harsh and repulsive features. Nor is their social equality recognized, since they not only labor but perform menial offices for the men. One of our authorities informs us that the husband often beats his wife. This, however, to my knowledge, was a practice which did not excite general repugnance, one generation back, among the Hellenic inhabitants of Cephalonia.

The portrait thus set before us is sufficiently ungainly; let us turn to its more winning features. Crime of all kinds is rare in Montenegro; Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby informs us that in a year the jail had but two prisoners. But the crimes, or sins, which have reference to woman, are, whether in their viler or their milder forms, almost unknown. Neither violation, nor seduction, nor prostitution, says Goptchevitch, are found in Montenegro. The old law of the country punished all unchastity with death—a law of which there seem to be traces also in Bulgaria. Everywhere the purity and modesty of the maiden enjoy an absolute respect; and a woman in every defile, every hamlet of Tsernagora, is a perfect escort for the traveler. Moreover, even the French writer to whom I am so much indebted, and who seems to view this matter through a pair of Parisian spectacles, candidly admits that the Montenegrin woman is quite satisfied with her state. If the condition of the women was not Parisian, neither, it may be truly said, was that of the men.

The women have the same passionate attachment with the men to family and country, and display much of the same valor. Goptchevitch supplies two most remarkable examples. A sister and four brothers, the four of course all armed, are making a pilgrimage or excursion to a church. The state of war with the Turk being normal, we need not wonder when we learn that they are attacked unawares on their way, in a pass where they proceed in single file, by seven armed Turks—who announced themselves by shooting dead the first of the brothers, and dangerously wounded the second. The wounded man leans against the rock, and, though he receives another and fatal shot, kills two of the Turks before he dies. The sister presses forward, and grasps his rifle and his dagger. At last all are killed on both sides, excepting herself and a single Turk. She asks for mercy; and he promises it, but names her maidenly honor as the price. Indignant, and perceiving that now he is off his guard, she stabs him with the dagger. He tears it from her hand, they close, and she dashes the wretch over the precipice into the yawning depth below.

The second anecdote is not less singular. Tidings reach a Montenegrin wife that her husband has just been slain by a party under the command of a certain aga. Knowing the road by which they are traveling, she seizes a rifle, chooses her position, and shoots the aga dead. The rest of the party take to flight. The wife of the dead aga sends her an epistle. "Thou hast robbed me of both my eyes. Thou art a genuine daughter of Tsernagora. Come to-morrow alone to the borderline, and we will prove by trial which of us was the better wife." The Tsernagorine appeared, equipped with the arms of the dead aga, and alone as she was invited. But the Turkish woman had thought prudence the better part of valor, and brought an armed champion with her, who charges her on horseback. She shot him dead as he advanced, and, seizing her faithless antagonist, bound her and took her home, kept her as a persuasive for fourteen years, and then let her go back to her place and people.—*Fen and Plow.*

He benefits himself that doth good to others.

PEACH CULTURE.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

Thirty five years ago the cultivation of peaches for the markets was unknown in Delaware and Maryland. Only in certain sections of New Jersey was this interest looked upon as of any importance. There were some five or six orchards in Burlington county and a few in Gloucester county. Most of the fruit from these orchards was brought to Philadelphia in large market wagons and sold by the growers directly to consumers. Philadelphians were not then such fruit eaters as they are now, and this limited supply, together with the yield of the natural trees which grew in many gardens in the city, was sufficient for the demand. A few years later, when, by means of rapid transportation the fruit could be got to market in a fresh and appetizing condition, the demand increased enormously and the peach growers of New Jersey began to reap a rich reward. The cultivation of peaches as a business grew into great importance. Among the first who looked to Delaware as a promising field for the cultivation of peaches was Mr. Ridgeway, an eminent Philadelphia merchant. Securing the aid of a successful New Jersey grower named Reeves, together they purchased a tract of land on the Delaware river, just below Delaware City, upon which they planted about four thousand trees. At that time this was looked upon as an immense orchard. They received a profitable return from their investment, but Mr. Ridgeway was far advanced in years and had already amassed a great fortune and did not push the cultivation of peaches to any great extent and Mr. Reeves' means did not permit him to do so. Consequently, Messers. Ridgeway and Reeves are now generally known only as the pioneers of peach culture in Delaware.

There lived near Delaware City at the time that Messrs. Ridgeway and Reeves were making their experiments an enterprising Pennsylvanian, Major Philip Reybold, well advanced in life and in good financial circumstances. He had always been a keen speculator, and had made a small fortune as a contractor in digging a section of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. He readily learned the lesson which Messrs. Ridgeway and Reeves' experiment taught, and inducing his sons, John, Barney, William Philip, Clayton and Anthony, to purchase lands, which at that time were selling at very low prices, they all engaged in the cultivation of peaches. In a few years in the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, the names of Reybold and peaches seemed to be almost synonymous terms. The Messrs. Reybold had in the aggregate upwards of forty thousand peach trees growing on their farms, and the fruit from this number of trees nearly supplied the market at that time. It was said of them that they instructed their agents in New York and Philadelphia to throw all the fruit into the river which they could not sell above certain prices, and on one memorable occasion in New York, when the Mountaineer arrived late one Saturday at that port, the peach buyers formed a combination by which they expected to buy the fruit at very low prices, knowing that the steamer would be fully loaded. The Major demanded twenty-five cents a basket; the buyers offered fifteen. Neither side would yield. The Mountaineer drew out into the stream, and the Major dumped his whole cargo into the Hudson.

After engaging most successfully in the cultivation of peaches around Delaware City, for upwards of fifteen years, the Messrs. Reybold were astonished to find that their lands would no longer produce healthy peach trees, and orchards upon which had been bestowed the same care and good management which had characterized the productions of such fine peach crops in the past refused to bear marketable crops. From about 1856 to 1863 even the largest and healthiest orchards of this section bore no fruit, and even now peaches do not do well on these lands that once were renowned as the greatest peach-producing lands of the country. Of the many who, led by the success of the Messrs. Reybold to engage in peach culture, few, if any, failed to meet with the same experience, and for a time it was pretty generally believed that peaches could not successfully be grown in New Castle county. Nor was this peculiar to Delaware. The same had been the result in New Jersey, and sections of country of New Jersey which had grown most magnificent peaches failed ten or twelve years in succession to produce any marketable peaches, and even now none but the late varieties thrive and do well in that State.

After several years, during which time peach culture was but of small importance, the success of the Messrs. Vandegrift on small farms on the south side of St. Augustine creek—a small stream emptying into the Delaware river at a point about five miles below Delaware City—in producing a succession of good crops attracted the attention of the neighboring land owners, and soon nearly every land owner in St. George's Hundred planted more or less largely with peaches. From a small orchard of not exceeding two thousand trees Mr. M. Vandegrift sold during the season of 1861-62-63-64 and '65 upwards of 2,000 baskets of fruit annually, at prices ranging from $3 down to $1.50 per basket, and he realized a profit of upwards of $20,000 for the sale of peaches from this small orchard. His success demonstrated the fact that at least lands upon which peach trees had not already been grown could be generally relied upon to produce peaches.

One farmer made in 1863, clear of all expenses, $1,600 from four acres of land. Another man, a laborer, who by thrift contrived to purchase a little place of ten acres, for which he paid, for house and land, about $600, planted the land in peaches and gathered from it upwards of $2,000 annually for several years. Men who had been indifferent farmers engaged in peach culture and grew suddenly rich. The brilliant successes of different peach growers created in the minds of the Delaware and Maryland land owners the impression that peaches would prove for many years to be a most profitable crop, and as a result every section of the peninsula, which comprises Delaware, the eastern shores of Maryland and of Virginia, is more or less interested in the cultivation of peaches, and it may safely be calculated that there are now growing on that peninsula upwards of 6,000,000 peach trees. The result of planting this immense number of peach trees has been most disastrous, and very many farmers have been financially ruined by it.

But very few of the many thousands who luxuriate in the luscious peach have anything like a proper conception of the amount of labor and capital required to grow peaches. Young peach orchards are cultivated as thoroughly as corn-fields by the successful growers. In fact, the orchards are planted by the Delaware and Maryland farmers with corn and receive the same cultivation for two years. The third year three rows of corn are sometimes planted between the rows of peaches, which are usually twenty feet apart, but after the orchards come into bearing no other crop can be grown upon the ground. Yet as long as the orchard lives it requires cultivation and fertilizing.

In Delaware and Maryland there are upwards of 60,000 acres of land under peach trees. This land is the best on the peninsula, estimated to be worth $50 per acre, or $3,000,000. To ship this fruit requires 2,000,000 of baskets, or nearly that many, which costs $250,000. The money invested in necessary implements for cultivating and shipping the peaches to market is estimated at $10 for every 100 trees, or $600,000. The cultivation of peach orchards and the picking of the fruit gives employment to upwards of 25,000 laborers. The growing to maturity of a peach orchard requires the expenditure of at least $30 per acre, or upwards of $1,800,000 on the orchards of Delaware and Maryland. Nearly $6,000,000 of capital are now invested by these growers in peach culture. Among the heavy consumers of peaches during the season are the canners. This industry uses annually many thousand baskets of choice fruit. In Baltimore the canners are the principal buyers in the market; but, after all, the great bulk of peaches are eaten from the hand. And in past seasons it has been found that, however great the supply of good peaches was, there was always demand enough for them to effect sales at some price or other, of all that were offered on the market. And it has been only the poor and worthless fruit which has been thrown away.—*Phila. Times.*

OSMAN PASHA IDENTIFIED.

PARTICULARS OF HIS STRANGE CAREER.

The brilliant defense of Plevna by Osman Pasha has attracted much attention to that great Turkish general, and the press has been making an effort to penetrate the incognito which he has assumed. At first it was thought that it was Marshal Bazaine, of France, who had redeemed at Plevna the laurels lost at Metz. That unfortunate soldier was found quietly lying 'midst the orange groves of Spain with his devoted wife and family. The more probable report that followed, indicating that Osman Pasha is an American by the name of R. Clay Crawford, seems well sustained by corroborative testimony. According to telegrams recently published, L. B. Wickliffe, of Mt. Washington, Ky., and General Joseph B. Reynolds, of Chicago, have both had letters from the American adventurer in Turkey under the title of Osman Pasha. Any way, the inquiry of a Baltimore *Gazette* reporter into the history of Crawford, who for a time resided in Chestertown and edited a Republican newspaper, unfolds a tale of adventure which would only be appropriated capped by his appearance upon the victorious battle-field of Plevna.

The information received as to the antecedents of Crawford show that his father was a school teacher in Rogersville, Tenn., where the future pasha was born. About the year 1853, when on the threshold of manhood, he was appointed a cadet at West Point by Andrew Johnson, then a member of Congress from Tennessee. At the institute he was a quick and apt scholar, and was among the highest of his class. There, on the eve of graduating, he was expelled for stealing. He wandered about and the breaking out of the war found him in Illinois. He enlisted as a private in one of the Illinois regiments; then enlisted a battery of artillery in East Tennessee, and was promoted step by step for bravery in action until he had attained the rank of colonel. In this capacity he led a raid through his native town of Rogersville. At the close of the war he entered the liberal service in Mexico, but for some reason he was compelled to leave that service after he had gained the rank of major general. He came back to this country, bringing with him a large quantity of Mexican bonds and more available funds. In the year 1868 he appeared at Philadelphia with plenty of money, and purchased the Levering property, which lies between the Delaware river and Neshaming creek in Bensalem township, Bucks county, fourteen miles above Philadelphia. The beautiful mansion on the place is directly opposite Beverly, New Jersey. He moved here with his wife, a beautiful and excellent lady, his father-in-law and a Mexican body-servant. He purchased a yacht, "the Plover," and a fast horse, "the Andalusia," and spent money freely. He purchased the neighboring Paxton property, and placed Major Pelton, of New York, his father-in-law, in charge. These two properties cost him about $40,000. He entered politics and soon became very influential in Bucks county. He was then a Democrat, wore a big sombrero, and claimed to be every inch a Southerner. He talked of getting up an expedition for Cuba, but his means began to disappear, and he sold his property, and in his steam yacht he started out anew to fresh fields of adventure.

In the latter part of 1869 he arrived at Chestertown, Kent county, in his yacht, and decided at once to locate there. He bought the old Chambers mansion in that town for $5,000, and put $8,000 worth of improvements upon it. He entertained it princely style, and society soon began to cultivate him and his wife. The latter gained the esteem of every one, and whenever any question as to Crawford's antecedents sprang up in the presence of her gentle and lady-like deportment all suspicions were quieted. She evidently had both faith and confidence in her husband and seemed devotedly attached to him. His house was the scene of continued festivities, while his yacht was every day upon the Chesapeake with pleasant excursion parties, composed of the best people of historic Kent. Embarrassments came upon him. His place was mortgaged, his horses sold and