THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 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 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
9:13:73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

HENRY BRETH,
(OFFICE P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
:26 Clearfield County, Penn's. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 26,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
ja11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGHT.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

A. A. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office in Graham's Row—rooms formerly occupied by H. B. Swoope. july24, '78-tf.

Frank Fielding..W. D. Bigler...S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second door. 9.30'74

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'78.

J. P. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 85d 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

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, '74.

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. mr28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS.
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

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 18-'75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:22:71

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. [March 19, 1879.

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

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.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased the commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879.tf.

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. [*]y18'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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, 1874.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20.68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,301,82
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan.....	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.....	2,856,063
Insurance Co. of North America.....	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br..	1,762,865
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch....	879,145
Watertown.....	764,313
Travelers (Life & Accident).....	4,393,454

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,631. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 29.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES E. FAREWELL.

BY LYNN.

Charley, I find it hard to write of thee,
For love is stronger than mere man can see,
But let me still a friend true homage pay,
As one who loved thee ere thou passed away.

I loved thee then and I do love thee still,
As well as when we hunted on the hill,
Swam in the river, rested in the shade,
Studied together—thoughts shall never fade.

Thou wert my comrade, but those are past,
And long and well I'll recollect the last;
"Good-by, old friend," were thy last words to me,
I ne'er again thy loving face did see.

Thou wert our leader, and thou led us well;
How well we loved thee no one can tell,
No good was perfect, 'twas so joy at heart,
If thou, dear Charley, didst not have a part.

But now we'll hear thy kindly voice no more,
Our hearts are wounded to the very core,
For thou, my friend, hast crossed the fatal stream
But hope to us extends her cheering gleam.

Farewell, dear Charley, if we meet once more,
'Twill be upon that other, better shore,
For, if I gain that distant land of bliss,
I know you'll welcome "Lem" home from this.

LUMBER CITY, July 12, 1879.

THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A SHORT MEMOIR OF THOSE WHO SERVED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

GOVERNOR MIFFLIN.

Until the breaking out of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania had been governed by Proprietory Governors. When the Provincial Constitution met in 1776, a Committee of Safety, composed of twenty-five members, was appointed to supercede the Executive department of State. On the 6th of August, 1776, this Committee of Safety organized by electing Thomas Wharton, Jr., as President. The new Constitution, which went into effect September 28th, provided for a Supreme Executive Council of twelve. This Council lasted until 1790, and had as its Presidents, Thomas Wharton, Jr., George Bryan, Joseph Reed, William Moore, John Dickinson, Benj. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, and as its Vice Presidents, George Bryan, Matthew Smith, Wm. Moore, James Potter, Jas. Ewing, James Irvine, Charles Biddle, Peter Muhlenberg, David Redick, and George Ross.

Thomas Mifflin, who had been the last President of the Supreme Executive Council, was elected as the first Governor under the Constitution of 1790, over Authur St. Clair, Federal, by a vote of 27,725 to 2,802. Governor Mifflin, who had from an early age taken an active part in the American Independence, was born in Philadelphia, in 1744, of Quaker ancestry, who were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. He passed through a Collegiate course; but his education was more especially directed to a mercantile pursuit, which, however, he followed for only a short time. In his eager desire to become thoroughly acquainted with his business he spent some time in Europe, making the tour of England and France. Shortly after his return, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected as one of the two members of the Legislature from Philadelphia, and was re-elected the succeeding year as a colleague of Benj. Franklin. Gov. Mifflin's course from this date was *"onward and upward."* We next find him a member of the first Continental Congress, alongside of Henry, Jay, and Adams. After the battle of Lexington, Mifflin mounted the rostrum and urged the people of Philadelphia to action with his much admired fervor and eloquence, and upon Washington assuming command at Boston, we find Col. Mifflin acting as his first Aid-de-Camp. Washington afterwards appointed him Quarter Master General, and on the 19th of May, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress as a Brigadier General. After the reverses of the American army in 1776, Gen. Washington dispatched General Mifflin to Congress for help. At the request of Congress, General Mifflin made a stiring address, urging upon them decisive action. Congress had such great confidence in him that they created a Board of War, consisting of Gen. Mifflin, Gen. Gates, Col. Joseph Trimble, Timothy Pickering, and Richard Peters, and notified the Commander-in-Chief of its action. Sometime after this a shadow fell upon Gen. Mifflin, and Congress requested Gen. Washington to make inquiry into his conduct in relation to his acts as Quarter Master General. Gen. Mifflin demanded an examination immediately, but being unable to obtain one, returned his commission to Congress, which they refused to accept. He was also afterwards charged in connection with General Gates and others with intrigue, with a view to displace Gen. Washington and set up Gen. Gates in his place; but this Gen. Mifflin denied in a letter to Col. Delany, which reinstated him in the confidence of Gen. Washington, as well as Congress and the people. Gen. Mifflin was elected a member of Congress in 1783, and was President of that body when General Washington tendered his resignation. In 1785 General Mifflin was a member of the Assembly, and was elected its Speaker. In 1787, he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and to that instrument you will find his signature. In 1788, he was President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in 1789 was President of the Convention which promulgated the new Constitution, and, as we stated before, was elected the first Governor under it. He was re-elected in 1793 over T. A. Muhlenberg by a vote of 18,590 to 10,706. He was again re-elected in 1796 over Muhlenberg by a vote of 30,029 to 1,011. It was during Gov. Mifflin's administration that the "Whiskey Insurrection took place in the western part of Pennsylvania, and he marched at the head of the Pennsylvania Militia, and uniting his forces with Governor Lee of Virginia, the insurgents dispersed upon their approach. At the expiration of his term as Governor, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and died, during a session of the House, on the 21st of January, 1800. Governor Mifflin exercised his power as Chief Executive of this Commonwealth for a longer period than any other, having been President of the Council for two years, and for three terms Governor, making in all eleven years. Governor Mifflin's life was so absorbed in the service of his country from its opening to its closing scenes, that the voice of detraction will be little heeded, and the best answer to the cavils of the traducer is the great life-work he accomplished, which we have endeavored briefly to sketch.

Mifflin county, which was formed from a part of Cumberland and Northumberland, September 19th, 1789, was named in honor of Gov. Mifflin.

GOVERNOR M'KEAN.

In order that we may have a proper understanding of the life of McKean, it is necessary to remember that the State of Delaware was originally a part of Pennsylvania, and even after their legal severance the political relations were intimate. Hence it was that Gov. McKean had accorded him a common citizenship, holding the highest offices in both States at one and the same time.

Thomas McKean, the second Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born on the 19th of March, 1734, in Londonderry, Chester county, and was of Irish extraction. Having received a liberal education, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age. He was clerk to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Deputy Prothonotary, and Register for the Probate of Wills, before he was admitted to the bar. In 1756, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General in Sussex county, Delaware, which position he resigned after two years' service. In 1757, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; was elected clerk of the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1758. In 1752, he was elected to the Legislature from New Castle county, Delaware, and was returned for seventeen successive years, after which he declined further service. He was appointed one of the Trustees of the Loan Office from 1764 to 1776, making a period of twelve years. He was a member of the Colonial Congress, better known as the "Stamp Act Congress," of 1765, which met in New York. In 1774, he was selected as a delegate to represent Delaware in the first Continental Congress, which met in New York, and continued to hold this position for eight years, although residing in another State. He favored the Declaration of Independence, and his name appears as one of the signers from Delaware. On the 5th of July, McKean marched into New Jersey as Colonel of a regiment to the support of Washington, and upon his return was sent to Dover as a delegate to the Convention which devised the Constitution of Delaware. In August, 1777, he was tendered the office of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and he accepted with reluctance, but continued to fulfill the duties of that office for a period of twenty-two years. In the same year he was selected as President of the State of Delaware, so that besides being Chief Justice of Penn'a, he was at the same time a member of Congress and Chief Magistrate of another Commonwealth. He was chosen as President of Congress on the the 10th of July, 1781, but resigned in October. Chief Justice McKean was a member of the Pensylvania Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and was also a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1789. At the expiration of Governor Mifflin's term of office in 1799, the election resulted in the choice of Judge McKean over Ross, Federal, by a vote of 38,036 to 32,641. He was twice re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania. His second election was over Ross by a vote of 47,879 to 17,037, and his third was over Samuel Snyder, Democrat, by a vote of 43,644 to 38,483. During his third term as Governor, articles of impeachment were preferred against him; but he was never tried, on account of having made a replication, clearly showing his innocence.

In 1781, the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon Gov. McKean by the College of New Jersey, and in 1782 the same degree was conferred by Dartmouth College of New Hampshire. He died on the 24th of June, 1817, eighty-three years of age, and was buried in the grounds of the Presbyterian Church in Market Street, Philadelphia.

Governor McKean was a warm friend of Presidents Washington, Adams, and Jefferson; and says John Adams in a letter, of Gov. McKean: "He was among the Patrick Henrys, Christopher Gadsdens, Thos. Jeffersons, the Samuel Adamses, the Roger Shermans—the best, tried and firmest pillars of the Revolution."

McKean county was formed from a part of Lycoming, March 26th, 1804, and was named in honor of Governor McKean.

GOVERNOR SNYDER.

Simon Snyder, who was the third Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born at Lancaster, on the 5th of November, 1759, of German lineage. His father died in 1774, and two years later, at the age of seventeen, he removed to York, remaining there eight years, and learned the tanning trade. He had scarcely any education other than that which he acquired by self-exertion. He again removed to Selinsgrove, Snyder county, in July, 1784. He purchased a mill and store, meeting with much success. He was unanimously elected Justice of the Peace, and served for twelve years. In 1789 Mr. Snyder was chosen a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution. In 1797, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1802 was chosen its Speaker, which position he filled until 1803. He was the originator of the "Hundred Dollar Act," which made him exceedingly popular, and in 1805 was nominated for Governor against McKean; but was defeated by a small majority. He was re-nominated in 1808, and elected over James Ross, a man of great prominence, by a vote of 67,975 to 39,575. He was re-elected in 1811 over Wm. Tilghman, Federal, by a vote of 53,319 to 3,609, and again in 1814, over Isaac Wayne, Federal, by a vote of 51,099 to 29,566—thus serving three full terms. It was during Governor Snyder's administration that the war of 1812 broke out, thus making it a very important and exciting time. Governor Snyder justified the undertaking of the war, and faithfully supported it to the end. He vindicated the rights of liberty, and was the first of the Governors to enter his protest against slavery. Upon retiring from the office of Governor, in 1817, he was chosen as a Representative to the State Senate, but only served during one session. He died, of typhoid fever, on the 9th of November, 1819.

Snyder county was formed of a part of Union on the 2nd day of March, 1855, and was named in honor of Governor Snyder.

GOVERNOR FINDLAY.

William Findlay, the fourth Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born at Mercersburg, Franklin county, on the 20th of June, 1768. His lineage has been traced back as far as Adjutant Brown, who took part in the famous seige of Derry, Ireland. He received a good Common School education and had a "competent knowledge of the laws" of his country. He was a vindicator of the Jeffersonian administration, and his first office was that of Inspector of Militia. Mr. Findlay, at the age of thirty, was chosen as a Representative to the Legislature which sat in Philadelphia in 1797, and was selected again in 1803. He was the first to propose that Harrisburg should be permanently established as the Capital. His proposition failed at the time, but finally carried, and in 1812 the removal was effected. In 1807, Mr. Findlay was elected State Treasurer, and resigned his seat in the House. He was annually re-elected to that office for the next succeeding ten years, when he resigned to assume the duties of Governor. In 1817, Mr. Findlay was nominated and elected Governor over Gen. Joseph Heister, Federal, by a vote of 66,331 to 59,272. He had no sooner resigned the office of Treasurer, than he was charged by his opponents with misconduct in his official acts. During the investigation he was not present in person or by attorney, nor did he offer any witnesses at any of the sittings of the Committee. The Committee finally reported that his official conduct had not only been faithful, but meritorious and beneficial to the State. In 1819–20, his official conduct was again subject to inquiry, but with the same result—a triumphant vindication. He was again nominated for Governor in 1820, but was defeated by General Heister. During the session of 1821–22 he was selected as United States Senator, and served a full term of six years. He was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, at the expiration of his term as Senator, by President Jackson, and continued in that position until General Harrison was elected President, when he resigned. He died on the 12th day of November, 1846, at the residence of his son-in-law, Governor Shunk, in Harrisburg. Governor Findlay was one of the Commissioners who authorized the erection of the State Capitol, and layed with his hand the Southwest corner-stone of the building.

GOVERNOR HEISTER.

Joseph Heister, the fifth Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born on the 18th of November, 1752, in Bern township, Berkscounty, of Silesian origin. He received a Common English and German education, and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen, when he married Elizabeth Whitman, of Reading, and shortly after removed thence. He joined his father-in-law as a partner in the mercantile business. In politics he was a Whig, and was sent to represent that party at the State Convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 10th of June, 1776. He was then a Captain of Militia, and upon returning to Reading he urged upon them the necessity of organizing a volunteer company to march to the assistance of Washington, then in New Jersey. Captain Heister was heard with much respect, and, at the end of ten days, marched with eighty men to the support of Washington. Captain Heister also marched to the support of Washington on Long Island, and, in a conflict with the enemy, was taken prisoner and confined on board the notorious prison-ship—"The Jersey." He participated in the battle of Germantown, and received a wound in his head, but not a serious one. He served in the war until its close, and returned home with joy at seeing the liberty of his country fully assured. He was a member of the Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787, for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and in 1789 was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution. He was a member of the Legislature for several years, and in 1799 represented the Berks district in Congress. He was regularly re-elected until 1805, and again from 1815 to 1821, a period of fourteen years. Before the expiration of his last term in Congress, he resigned to accept the nomination for Governor, and was elected over Governor Findlay by a vote of 67,905 to 66,300. He served but one term as Governor, and lived in quietness until his death, which occurred on the 10th of June, 1832, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the grounds of the German Reformed Church at Reading.

GOVERNOR SHULZE.

John Andrew Shulze, the sixth Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, on the 19th of July 1775. Mr. Shulze received a complete classical education, and afterwards studied theology. In 1796, he was ordained a minister in the German Lutheran Church, and officiated for a period of six years. In 1802 Mr. Shulze was obliged to quit his labors in the ministry on account of a rheumatic affection, and in 1804 he entered upon a mercantile pursuit, which he followed for a number of years, accumulating a small fortune. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and returned for the two succeeding terms. He was tendered the nomination for a fourth term, but declined. In 1813 Governor Snyder appointed him Surveyor General of the State, which he declined. Governor Snyder then tendered him the positions of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, &c., of Lebanon county, which he accepted. He was re-commissioned by Governor Findlay, but resigned in 1821, and in October he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1822 he was chosen a State Senator from the Lebanon district, but resigned in 1823 to accept the nomination for Governor. He was elected over Andrew Gregg, Federal, by a vote of 89,928 to 64,211, and was re-elected in 1826 over John Sergeant, Federal, by a vote of 72,710 to 1,175. In 1824, Governor Shulze had the honor of welcoming General Lafayette to the soil of Pennsylvania, which he did at Morrisville, with his usual eloquence. None of Governor Shulze's predecessors had entered into public life with so much scholastic culture, and it was in this that he had a particular advantage over them. Governor Shulze retired from public life at the expiration of his second term. But in 1839 was elected a Senatorial delegate to the National Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and was chosen one of the Vice Presidents on that occasion. In 1840, he was unanimously chosen President of the Electoral College, and in 1846 he removed to Lancaster, where he died, on the 18th of November, 1852, in the 78th year of his age.

GOVERNOR WOLF.

George Wolf, the seventh Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born on the 12th of August, 1777, in Allen township, Northampton county. He was of German ancestry, and had a liberal education. He was clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and at the same time studied law in the office of Hon. John Ross. Mr. Wolf adopted the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and in 1799 he supported Thomas McKean for Governor. He was appointed Postmaster at Easton, by President Jefferson, and was afterwards appointed Clerk of the Orphans' Court by Governor McKean. In 1814, he was chosen a member of the Legislature, and in 1815 was defeated for the State Senate. In 1822, he was elected a member of Congress, which position he filled until 1829, when he was nominated and elected Governor over Joseph Ritner, anti-Mason, by a vote of 78,219 to 61,776, and was re-elected in 1832 over Joseph Ritner, anti-Mason, by a vote of 91,335 to 88,165. He was defeated for a third term on account of a rupture in the Democratic party and the formation of a double ticket. Governor Wolf's great ambition was to advance a free system of education, and to that end his whole life was devoted. He not only advocated such a system, but had the pleasure of seeing it adopted in his native State, and his name heralded abroad as the great benefactor of mankind. Governor Wolf adhered to Jackson, and advocated his second election. In 1836, General Jackson appointed him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and in 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Governor Wolf died on the 11th of March, 1840, in the 63d year of his age.

GOVERNOR RITNER.

Joseph Ritner, the eighth and last Governor under the Constitution of 1790, was born on the 25th of March, 1780, in Berks county, and of German extraction. Mr. Ritner was very unfortunate when young, having received but little education. He married Susan Alter at the age of twenty, and after wandering about for some time, finally settled in Washington county, upon the farm of David Alter, his wife's uncle. Here he found an excellent library, and devoted all his leisure hours in study, taking for his motto, "Energy—invincible determination." Mr. Ritner was elected a member of the Legislature in 1820, and served until 1826. In 1824, he was chosen Speaker of the House, and was re-elected in 1825. In 1829, Mr. Ritner was nominated for Governor by the anti-Masonic party against Wolf, but was defeated. He was renominated in 1832 against Wolf, but was again defeated. In 1825, he was again nominated and elected over Wolf, Independent Democrat, and Muhlenberg, Democrat, by the following vote: Ritner, 94,023; Wolf, 65,804, and Muhlenberg, 40,586. Governor Ritner was re-nominated in 1838, but was defeated by David R. Porter, Democrat. The election of 1838 was close, and charges of fraud were made against the friends of Governor Porter. Thos. H. Burrowes, Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the anti-Masonic party, issued an address in which he stated that until as investigation had been made, they would "treat the election as if they had not been defeated." During the interval between the election in October and the meeting of the Legislature, the excitement ran high throughout the Commonwealth, and upon the assembling of the two Houses, large numbers from different parts of the State had assembled at Harrisburg. The Senate was organized by the friends of Governor Ritner, and in the House there was a double set of officers elected, the anti-Masons choosing T. S. Cunningham as Speaker, and the Democrats Wm. Hopkins. Great excitement prevailed, and a lobby took possession of both Houses. Governor Ritner called out the militia and also called on the United States Government for help, which was, however, refused. It looked at one time as it this dispute would result in *blood-shed*, but better council prevailed, and the House was finally organized by the recognition of Wm. Hopkins as Speaker, and the peaceable inauguration of Governor Porter. These troubles have since been known as the "Buckshot War," and made the participants famous in Pennsylvania politics. In 1848, Governor Ritner was appointed, by President Taylor, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and resigned at the death of Taylor to make room for the favorites of President Fillmore. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the National Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont for President. Governor Ritner was a warm supporter of the free school system, and has the honor of preserving it at its worst perilous hour. He died on the 16th of October, 1869, in the 90th year of his age.

WHITE SLAVES OF NEW ENGLAND.—Life among the Fall River Mill operatives is pictured by the Boston *Herald* as a round of drudgery. They live in crowded and often cheerless tenements, although the common laws of health are not generally disregarded, and some of the homes are beautified with pictures, carpets and flowers. Men, women and children work together in the mills, and the home is little more than a lodging in most cases. The wives and mothers are bound to a perpetual slavery. They work as hard as anybody in the mill, and, when the mill day is over, their duties become terribly onerous. Upon reaching home supper is to be swallowed, and then, while the rest of the family find rest or recreation, all there is of housekeeping is performed by the wife, occasionally assisted by her children, if they are old enough. There will be no time next morning for cooking breakfast, and it must be looked out for every night. Dinner is to be taken to the mill, and its substantial materials must be cooked during the evening. While the kettle is bubbling, or the frying-pan fizzling, or the oven baking, or all together are sending out their heats, the washing of the bed and personal clothing for the household may be performed, the old man's trousers mended, or the children's clothes made or repaired. If one of the brood is sick it may also receive attention at the same time. The wife and mother thus toils for her family, living a life of which no Southern slave ever dreamed about. Intemperance too commonly adds its sorrows to the rest.

Weston, the great walker, was born in Providence. His father was a man of restless brain, full of Utopian schemes, and finally died insane. His mother was an intellectual woman and after her husband's death she wrote a number of creditable books for children. After these were printed she sent her son Edward, the present walkist, out into the world to sell the product of her brain. He traveled not only all over Providence, but also all over Rhode Island, and parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He thus early acquired the habit of long continued walking.

A ten dollar bill with the following words written across the face was passed over the counter of a shop at Ithica, New York, last Monday: "This is the last of a fortune of $100,000 left me by my uncle. Jasper Gould. Beware of women and wine."

OUR EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the New York *Gazette*, in alluding to the scope and wide range our educational system has taken, appropriately remarks:

No doubt in our public school too much is frequently attempted to be taught by teachers. The primary object of our public school system to teach every child in the State reading, writing, and arithmetic, is being discarded, and new studies are now introduced which do not rightly belong to what might be properly termed a sound elementary public school education. Common school pupils are distracted by too great a variety of studies, instead of their attention being kept to the elementary branches until they are first thoroughly acquired. Many of the public schools of our country have an annual winter term of five months and, since this is all the time allowed during the entire year to some pupils for mental improvement, the conscientious teacher will take care that none of it is frittered away in the vain endeavor to acquire even a rudimentary knowledge of what cannot possibly be of much practical benefit to the scholar in after life. The best that the teachers of numbers of our public schools in the rural districts can do for their pupils is to instruct them well in the three essentials referred to namely: reading, writing, and arithmetic. Older and more advanced scholars can be taught grammar, but it should be omitted altogether rather than have the first-named branches neglected and the thorough acquirement slighted. Although it is very important to have a good knowledge of "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly," at the same time it ought not to be forgotten that Shakespeare wrote before any English grammar was published and we have his friend Ben Jonson's authority for stating that "He (Shakespeare) had small Latin and less Greek." Merely a technical knowledge of English grammar will never make a fine writer, or speaker, there must exist a mind active, excursive, and well-stored with a large amount of general information obtained from many sources.

It follows, if the above be true, that a good public school teacher should have the power to awaken in his scholars a disposition to supplement the acquirement of the elementary branches of learning by future investigations in science, literature, and art. Every child has an aptitude for some special study, this aptness a discerning and intelligent instructor will discover and encourage. It is a teacher's best attainments to be able to awaken in the mind of a boy or girl a love of knowledge for its own sake; such a love will lift its possessor into the clear and pure atmosphere of scholarly investigation and present such varied and beautiful sources of delight as to effectually cook all inclinations to engage in such vicious indulgences as are ruinous to spiritual worthiness.

Our County Superintendent has expressed, at his recent examinations of persons wishing to teach, an earnest desire that they should endeavor to gain not only a suitable knowledge of the branches taught in the public schools, but also in addition as much useful general information as possible. This is right. Because a well-informed teacher can make a recitation far more instructive and entertaining than one who knows little excepting what the school text-books contain. The principles in the books can be admirably illustrated by a well-informed teacher and in this manner indellibly impressed upon the plastic minds of pupils. One mistake too often made in the examination of teachers consists in asking them puzzling questions and problems which they are unable, at the moment, to answer, but which, if they had reasonable time for investigation and reference, they could intelligently answer and solve. Questions of this character are really not a fair test of ability. If the teacher is informed respecting all the fundamental rules or principles of the branches which he is expected to teach, this surely ought to be sufficient; the various applications of such rules or principles are generally under such circumstances at least satisfactorily made by him or her in the school-room. Moreover the children in our public schools are best taught not by arithmetical, geographical, and other puzzles, but by plain, lucid presentations of the facts and principles of practical value.

We have said that above all else reading, writing, and arithmetic, should receive attention in our public schools. The reader must, however, understand that we would not have by any means the very necessary art of spelling well neglected. The most neatly written letter is terribly marred if the words in it are incorrectly spelled. The following incident, which we copy from an exchange, illustrates the importance of thoroughness in the arts of spelling and writing: A beautiful and talented girl had completed the course of study in a popular college. Her share in the public exercises of commencement day was received with enthusiastic admiration by a large promiscuous assemblage. The President took the earliest opportunity to congratulate the father upon his daughter's brilliant success, and the plain, blunt, but sensible old man replied: "Now, sir, I would be glad to have you recommend some good school to which I will send my daughter, that she may be taught to spell and write, for her letters home are simply disgraceful."

A FALSE ESTIMATE.—Some years ago as a Missouri river steamboat came to a landing, a tall, ungainly, gawkish looking fellow, leaning against a wood pile, attracted the attention of the passengers, one of whom, a talkative and conspicuous person, remarked to his friends that he was going to have some fun. So he jumped ashore when the boat landed, and, with a great show of fierceness, approached the fellow. Drawing a savage bowie knife, he said: "So old fellow I've found you at last. You're the man that stole a dog of mine, and I've sworn to get square with you, I've been looking for you for a year."

The gawky lazily opened his eyes in wondering amazement at first as though he didn't understand it. Then catching sight of the lounging passengers looking on from the deck, he took in the situation. By the time "smar