

The Post

Middleburg, Aug. 24, 1882.

J. CROUSE Editor & Proprietor.

State Ticket.

Governor,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
of Centre.

Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM T. DAVIS,
of Bradford.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOHN M. GREER,
of Butler.

Judge of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. RAWLE,
of Philadelphia.

Congressman-at-Large,
MARRIOT BROSius,
of Lancaster.

County Ticket.

Congress,
B. F. WAGENSELLER,
of Selinsgrove.

Subject to decision of the District Conference:

Assembly
CHARLES MILLER,
of Penn.

Associate Judge
SAMUEL A. WETZEL,
of Beaver.

Prothonotary
GERALMIAH CROUSE,
of Middleburg.

Register & Recorder
JAMES M. VANZANDT,
of Middleburg.

District Attorney
HENRY H. GIMMEL,
of Washington.

Jury Commissioner
LEVI FISHER,
of Selinsgrove.

GENERAL BEAVER.

What General Hancock says of his Gallantry.

James A. Beaver entered the army of the United States as a Lieutenant under the call for three months' men, on the 18th of April, 1861—the day the Schuylkill county "First Defenders" were hoisted at and stoned in the streets of Baltimore, barely escaping the murderous fury of the mob. He got no farther than Harrisburg on that day, but shortly afterward proceeded with his regiment to Washington. At the expiration of his three-months' term he enlisted for the war, and his gallantry and efficiency soon marked him for promotion which was rapid and distinguished. During the period subsequent to his third enlistment, at the urgent solicitation of Governor Curtin and the company commanders of the new regiment, he had reluctantly resigned the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 45th regiment to assume the command of the 143d, we have the subjoined distinguished endorsement of his gallantry, given Col. Gen. Beaver, the biographer of Gen. Beaver:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.,
May 9, 1882.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of the 7th inst., I have to state that General James A. Beaver joined the First division of the Second Army Corps (then commanded by me) with his regiment, the 143d Pennsylvania volunteers, just after the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and served constantly under my command in the Second Corps (save when absent from wounds received in battle) until the fall of 1864. During that period he was engaged in some of the most important campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and took a conspicuous and distinguished part in many of them.

I considered him one of the most intrepid, intelligent and efficient young officers in our service during the war, and on several occasions mentioned him in my official reports for valuable service and distinguished bravery. He was wounded at "Chancellorsville," again while gallantly leading his fine regiment and brigade in an assault upon the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, and at "Roan's Station," August 25, 1864. On this latter occasion he had just joined his regiment on the battle-field, and taken command of the brigade to which it belonged, after absence caused by former wounds, when he was struck by a musket ball which shattered his thigh, and disabled him for life by the loss of a leg.

He was breveted Brigadier-General for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct, and for valuable services, especially at "Cold Harbor," Va., where he commanded a brigade.

I am very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Oysters grow in such riotous profusion everywhere in the water around Savannah, Georgia, that bunches are sometimes found weighing over a hundred pounds. This wild growth is known as the "coon oyster," the tradition being that raccoons were especially fond of them, and every now and then got caught by trying to open too stout a bivalve, which shut its shell on the boat's paw and held him until the rising tide drowned him. The oysters are similar to the delicious bivalves in more northern bivalves of the Atlantic coast.

The Necessity of Organization. One of the first essential requisites for success in political strife is that of organization. Frequently much is lost by not taking advantage of the good tide. It is seldom that a mistake is made, by beginning too early to accomplish any great or important work, but often is the fact demonstrated that we have let certain opportune circumstances slip, thereby failing to secure the effect of instituting measures, that have entered into our political methods, and almost become fixtures. No matter how vigilant a State Committee may be, they cannot grasp the details of a wide field at once, and this necessitates such auxiliaries as are secured by the formation of clubs and leagues. This is also apparent in view of the fact, that it matters not how clearly and ably our principles are enunciated they must have organized supporters. As well may we expect, that any great truth will by virtue of its intrinsic nature, make favorable impressions upon human minds, without the machinery put in motion by philanthropy as to hope for a successful issue in the political situation, without subordinating every honorable purpose to promote that success.

The same position must be assumed with reference to our candidates. It makes no difference how popular men may be, they must have organized followers and supporters. We think it perfectly safe without danger of invidious comparison, to make the assertion, that there has never been presented for Republican support, men so perfectly free from objection, as those who were nominated at the Harrisburg Republican Convention and never was therestated a truth more demonstrable than "that the ticket nominated combines purity of personal character with eminent ability; is worthy the hearty and undivided support of every true Republican, and for its election we hereby pledge our earnest efforts." The name of General Beaver is becoming a tower of strength. The gallant soldier's tour of the State so far, has been a complete ovation and if certainly winning his way in the favor and confidence of the masses.

Organization is necessary to bring out the latent talent that will always be found in every community. There are young men full of enthusiasm, who are only waiting for a simple suggestion, to take a stand in defense of the principles for which their fathers fought and died. It may be argued that this local talent is seldom appreciated, but experience will prove this a mistake; budding genius is always regarded favorably, and no better opportunity can be afforded to foster it than as here suggested. Privileges enjoin duties, and those who profess a devotion for the Union are called by the highest appeals to their manhood and patriotism, to contribute what they can to its preservation. Nothing more eminently tends to the ultimate success of party principles in these sections of the State called the strongholds of the opposition, than a permanent organization. It is the aggregation of particles, that form hauls in the sea, these continuous advancements depend largely upon the materials and forces contributing. Intelligence must show its superiority over inanimate nature, and we will be surprised to see what rapid strides principles make in thinking minds, when properly kept before them. Thus parties grow. They become interested in certain ideas and methods of administering National affairs. It is by means of organization, and the use of every legitimate measure growing out of it, that one after another is added to the ranks; the young voter is brought under salutary influences, until his faith in our principles become permanent. Those, with other arguments that could be presented, clearly prove the expediency of organization, and that the field should be occupied at once, committees appointed and all the machinery set in motion at the earliest possible time in every township and borough. So far as the Republican party is concerned, the campaign of 1882 ought to begin in the school houses and continue therein, at least, until home talent has been given a full and free chance, and it should broaden into larger meetings, until finally the best attainable talent has been heard. In a battle thus conducted the Republican party cannot lose. It had its birth and growth in the public schools, and there will prove its bulwark in hardy manhood.

Yellow fever has reached loans.

The news from the seat of war in South America is far more gaudy in its details than that from Egypt. The soldiers of Chile and Peru have been doing some lively fighting and the latter have come off the victory, having cut the enemy to pieces in guerrilla warfare. Chilean soldiers are now engaged in sacking and burning whole towns in revenge for the defeat.

DEATH OF SENATOR HILL.—Senator Hill, of Georgia, died shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday morning last, from sheer exhaustion. He was one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of the South. About two years ago he was afflicted with cancer, and for some time past the food he took was forced down his throat. He lingered until death relieved him of his sufferings from the cause above stated.

The grain speculators have been pretty successful in keeping up the price of corn and wheat, but they are now confronted with a wheat crop that will in all likelihood reach five hundred millions of bushels, and a corn crop that will reach three times that amount. Exactly what they propose to do about it is not known, but they are likely to have a much larger contract on their hands than they can manage, and prices will once more resume their national level.

FALL OF A NEVADA PEAK.—About 11 o'clock Thursday morning of last week, the whole town was startled by a terrific roar and a jar like an earthquake, which sent people flying out of their houses in all directions. A glances up the side of Mount Olsen revealed the cause of the phenomenon. One of the sharp peaks of foliated granite near the summit, loosened by the late rains, had toppled over and was rushing down a steep ravine directly toward the centre of the town with terrific force, crashing and grinding everything in its pathway. For a few moments it looked as though several houses were doomed to inevitable destruction, but fortunately the slide scattered and was checked in the talus at the foot of the cliff, causing it to stop short of any of the buildings. One immense boulder, weighing not less than fifty tons, came down with fearful velocity, striking the rock shelf above the town and breaking it into a thousand fragments, which stopped on the flat a few rods from the China house on Clark street. During the progress of the slide everybody was stricken with consternation and many people sought safety in wild flight. It is estimated that at least 1,500 to 2,000 tons of rock came down in the slide.

The best constitutional lawyers in Washington are firm in the opinion that the President can limit the expenditure of any appropriation as he sees fit. He is under the law virtually the head of every department of the government, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, his secretaries merely being his advisors, and they in the end acting as his dictates. In this sense of the case, the President will direct the disbursement of the money appropriated for rivers and harbors, and the determination of the executive to do this, is well understood. Under these circumstances, the passage of the river and harbor bill is not as much of a victory as its friends supposed it would be.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for September is very full of valuable information for Farmers, Gardeners, and Housekeepers, with a choice department for the Young. A Cheap Joe House; Fruit Ladder; Prairie Cottage Costing \$900 (5 cuts); The American Goat; Group of Angora Goats; Log Root-House; Folding Poultry Crate (2 cuts); Pitchfork Holder; Sheep Pen; Mailing Box for Plants; New and Rare Plants and Shrubs (5 cuts). In the Household are illustrations of a well arranged Pantry; Work Box, Needle Book; Cooling Frame, and Box "Chair." The Notes for the Month for the Farm and Garden give much valuable and timely information, and the Humbug columns show up various swindling schemes, Orange Judd Co., Publishers, New York. \$1.50 per volume; 15 cents per number.

Last month it cost about \$12,000 to run the Pittsburgh workhouse.

Waynesboro is rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing town.

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CHAPMAN—John C. Kreitzer, John E. Shuler.

FRANKE—John Norman, Amos Bowersox.

GRANGER—Josiah Cornelius, Jefferson D. Dauberman.

MONTGOMERY—Norman D. App.

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PERRY—Henry J. Steiner, Daniel S. White, Riley Weyer.

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WILLIAMS—John

WILLIAMS—John