

FOR GOVERNOR.

JNO W GEARY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Preparations are now being made for the introduction of the new series of postage-stamps. The one-cent stamp is headed with the vignette of Franklin, the first Postmaster General under the Colonial system, as well as the first under the confederation preparatory to the Federal Union.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 131.

The steamer Union has arrived in New York from Liverpool, bringing £73,000 sterling.

Late California advices say that the Indians are committing outrages on the frontiers.

The Mexican General Losada has resigned his command and appointed Domingo Hava his successor.

All the schemes to secure State aid for railroads in Ohio has been defeated. The Legislature adjourned on the 24th inst.

Late Cuban advices say that in a skirmish near Villa Clara, the insurgent Moya was captured and subsequently shot. A steamer has arrived at Havana from Spain with a thousand soldiers.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden died at Portland, Me., on Saturday night, aged eighty-five years. He was the father of Senator Fessenden, who was his oldest son.

It is stated that thirty deaths from typhoid fever occurred during the past two months in a single block of filthy tenements, on Thirteenth street, between avenue A and First avenue, New York. Health officers have commenced cleaning that locality.

At a meeting of the City Council of Cincinnati on Friday afternoon the ordinance compelling commercial travelers to pay license for selling goods by sample or otherwise, was unconditionally repealed.

Niemeier, Treasurer of the St. Pauls German Evangelical Protestant Church, arrived in Cincinnati under arrest Friday night, from Detroit. He absconded on New Year's day with several thousand dollars of Church money.

Henry M. Braug, of Haverhill, near Boston, said to be one of the most notorious swindlers in the States, was arrested there Friday night on a charge of forgery, preferred by detective officer Hunt, of Boston.

A resolution was offered by a Republican Senator authorizing Governor Bullock to call upon the President of the United States for military aid in the counties where the sheriffs make oath that they cannot protect life by the civil force, but it was voted down by the Democrats.

Mr. Cudley's action in moving the annexation resolution in the New Brunswick House is unanimously condemned there. It appears the House refused to allow even a notice of the resolution to appear on the clerk's book. Navigation is open in the upper part of the Bay of funday.

In the Senate of New York on Friday, on the reconsideration of the vote which indefinitely postponed the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democratic members voted almost solid against it, only four of them voting in favor of it. It therefore goes over to the next session.

At Oxford, in New York State, a large number of laborers employed on the Midland Railroad, engaged in a fight on St. Patrick's day, and were driven out of town by the citizens, several of the laborers being seriously, and some fatally injured. It was feared that they would return to Oxford, largely reinforced, and burn the town, as they had made threats to that effect.

An inquest was held at Staten Island on Friday, on two more of the crew of the fever ship James Foster, Jr., who had died at the Seaman's Retreat. The evidence repeated the old story of ill treatment, and showed in addition that the two men left Liverpool strong and hearty, and were received in the Retreat so emancipated that their skin was shriveled up like parchment.

A thousand and forty dollars in gold pieces of the year 1705, or thereabouts, were recently disposed of in Trenton, New Jersey, after having been hoarded for seventy-four years. The loss of interest in that time was somewhat over \$1,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

In the Rhode Island House recently the woman suffrage proposition was rejected, 16 to 38.

A man in Michigan has been fined \$5 and costs for calling his neighbor a "liar." The "costs" amounted to \$90.60.

It is stated several boxes of guineas of the coinage of George the Third have been recovered from the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in East river in 1784.

The South Carolina Legislature, on the 11th inst., passed a resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment. The Georgia House passed a similar resolution by a vote of 74 to 69.

Thomas Dutton, of Aston, Delaware county, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth on the 2nd inst., in which his posterity and relatives, to the number of 250, participated.

The State of Virginia is in a bad way financially. The total debt of the State is \$42,455,893 94, to which sum is to be added the outstanding two per cent. on the interest paying debt which is unpaid and unprovided.

A St. George, Utah, dispatch says that a large body of Navajo Indians are on the south side of the Colorado river, said to be aided by white renegades, well supplied with arms and provisions. They have whipped several small bands south of the Colorado, and now threaten the settlements of Southern Utah.

It is understood that Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, intends at an early day, to have that polygamous community received as a State in the Union. A draft of a bill for the purpose has been drawn, in which it is provided that the laws of the United States shall be enforced in the new state, "except where obedience is rendered impossible by local customs.

Sung fortunes have been made by enterprising Northerners during the past two years from the culture of oranges in Florida. Two brothers from New England, without funds, who rented a grove on a bare, have realized \$7,000 during the past season above all expenses. This is a branch of trade which will be largely developed during the coming few years, and furnish employment to many Yankee water crabs.

The Pensacola & Georgia Railroad, and the Tallahassee Railroad were sold on Saturday at public sale. The first was knocked down at one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the last one hundred and ninety five thousand dollars, to Dibble & Associates; sixty thousand dollars to be paid on taking possession, and the balance as called for by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement fund.

SOUP GROWING ON TREES.—Soup berries are to be found in immense quantities throughout Alaska. The grow on a bush about the same in appearance as whortleberries. When ripe they are red of a juicy and quinine taste, and general biennial. One quart taken and placed in a tub the size of a bathtub, when stirred, will completely fill the tub with froth, and the more it is stirred with the naked hand and arm the stiffer it becomes, until you can cut it with a knife. It is eaten with horn or wooden spoons, all the family sitting around the tubs. It is undoubtedly an acquired taste, but the commodity is much sought for. The froth is of a beautiful pink color. Green berries will make nearly the same amount of froth, but is of white color and is not so high flavored.

Foreigners stir it with port or sherry wines, and add sugar, in which case it is a delicious luxury. Large quantities are dried, by being placed in a tub with their leaves, turning a cake, which is placed on wicker tables, with lighted fires under and the sun overhead. When dried they will keep in a dry place for some years. The dried berries are black and look dirty. A piece two inches square, beaten in a water pail, will fill it full of froth of a dark pink color.

OLD BREAD.—A curious discovery was just made at Pompeii. In a house in course of excavation an oven was found, closed with an iron door, on opening which a batch of eighty-one loaves, put in nearly eight hundred years ago, and now somewhat over done, was discovered; and even the large iron shovel with which they had been neatly laid in rows. The loaves were but slightly over baked by the lava heat, having been protected by a quantity of ashes covering the door. There is no baker's mark on the loaves; they are circular about nine inches in diameter, rather flat, and indented (evidently with the baker's elbow) in the centre, and are slightly raised at the sides, and divided by deep lines radiating from the centre into eight segments. They are now of a deep brown color, and hard, but very light. In the same shop were found 561 bronze and 52 silver coins. A mill, with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, has also been discovered.

A WESTERN engineer tells the following story about himself: One night the train stopped to wood and water at a small station in Indiana. While the operation was going on, I observed two green looking countrymen in "homespun," curiously inspecting the locomotive and occasionally giving vent to expressions of astonishment. Finally one of them looked up at me and said: "Stranger, are this a locomotive?" "Certainly. Didn't you ever see one before?" "No, haven't never saw one afore." Me'n Bill come down to the station to-night purpose to see one. Them's the biller, ain't it?" "Yes, certainly." "What yer call that yer in?" "We call this the cab." "And this big wheel?" "That's the driving wheel." "That big thing on the top is the chimney, I suppose?" "Precisely." "Be you the engineer who runs the machine?" "I am the engineer." "Bill," said the fellow to his mate, after eyeing me a few minutes, "It don't take much of a man to be an engineer, do it?" "All aboard!"

REMEMBER the Printer.

Whom do Great Men Marry.

Women of course. But they show the same diversity of taste that is seen in the lower ranks, and on the whole make worse mistakes. They, however, generally show the same sense in choosing wives that they show in managing other people's affairs, whether it be good or bad.

John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and besides this, was fifty-two years old while he was but twenty-five. He would not take "No" for an answer, and they were married, and lived happily together until her death, which occurred two years afterwards.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious empress. Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy. Shakespeare loved and wed a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while working together in the plow field. He, too, was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting, literary recluse; while she was a rosy romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, and so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed and sincere affection existed.

Washington married a widow with two children. It is enough to say of her that she was worthy of him, and that they lived as married folks should, in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John's being a lawyer; he had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

Thomas Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a childless widow, but she brought him a large fortune of real estate. After the ceremony she mounted the horse behind him and they rode home together. It was late in the evening, and they found the fire out. But the great statesman bustled around and rebuilt it, while she seized the broom and soon put things in order. It is needless to say that they were happy, though Jefferson died a poor man on account of his extreme liberality and hospitality.

Benjamin Franklin married the girl who stood in her father's door and laughed at him as he wandered through the streets of Philadelphia with rolls of bread under his arms and his pockets filled with dirty clothes. She had occasion to be happy when she found herself the wife of such a great and good man.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they do not evince the talent of the great "States Rights" advocate.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English statesman and novelist, married a girl much his inferior in position, and got a shrew for a wife. She is now insane.

Gen. Sam Houston lived happily with a squaw wife, while Gen. Ben. Butler was divorced from an accomplished lady. Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, married a beautiful actress from whom he was divorced. Gen. Fremont married a daughter of Thomas H. Benton against the latter's wish, which obliged him to elope with her on a stormy night. The union proved a happy one in spite of the squally beginning.

Horace Greeley married a schoolmistress whose beauty was questionable, but whose sense and goodness satisfied one of the greatest men in his time.

General Sherman married the daughter of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who was a member of Gen. Taylor's cabinet. This alone would have been a good start for any young man. Jeff Davis, for his first wife, won the hand of Zachary Taylor's daughter; and Gen. Grant married a Miss Dent, of St. Louis. She apparently has more sense than show, and is therefore fit for a President's wife.—Phrenological Journal.

YOUTH.—Who wastes his youth, begs himself for life. Youth is the time to store the intellect with knowledge, and who ever fails to lay the foundation for scientific and literary attainments then, if he has the opportunity, is never likely to do so; or, should he attempt it, he never can make up the loss from early negligence. Youth is time to form a virtuous character. The mind is then open; the heart is then receptive; all the affections are in a plastic state to be moulded by the influence of heaven and earth, given by divine providence to elevate and save; and who ever does not then lay up the "rewards" through which God may be present in the inmost of man, is not likely to do so afterwards, or attempting it must come far short of what it was his privilege to become.

An Iowa exchange, in order to be even with a contemporary who told a marvelous story, vouches for the truth of a statement that a lady in that village, when quite a child, accidentally ran a splinter in the thumb of her left hand, and was astonished the other day by having a saw log, ten feet long and twenty-three inches in circumference, jump from her heel.

A STATISTICAL connoisseur calculates that only one woman out of ninety-five, in New York, can be justly called pretty.

Horace Greeley's Manuscript.

Horace Greeley's manuscript is notoriously bad, and it is said to require a printer of no ordinary skill to set up his copy if he happens to write it in a hurry. The recent newspaper anecdote of an article headed "Wm. H. Seward," which Mr. Greeley had returned to him set up "Richard III.," is fresh in the minds of all; but an occurrence still more funny is related which happened in the Tribune office, some years since.

A compositor had made so many errors in setting "the philosopher's" copy, that it irritated him to such a degree that he wrote the type a letter, discharging him from further duty. The compositor, being unable to decipher the contents of the note on receiving it, took it to the foreman, who explained to him that it expressed that he was "not a careful man, and Mr. Greeley dispensed with his services." The man laid down his stick, put on his coat and left. The next day he applied for a situation as assistant foreman in a large printing office in the same street. The proprietor inquired if he could bring a recommendation from his last employer.

"All I have is this letter from Mr. Greeley," said the young man, boldly producing the document.

The worthy job printer scanned it some moments with a perplexed air. "H—m—m—careful man—services—signed, H. Greeley—yes, that will do; we will engage you." And he did, and never learned till two years afterwards that the "letter from Mr. Greeley" was one of his screeds, instead of commendation, as he had supposed.

Made up Liquors.

One is impressed to seek a reason for the number of murders and sudden death which are now so frequently reported, and in doing so there is one frightful source to which to trace the cause of the evil, and that is the amount of made up and poisoned liquors now sold to the public as a beverage. In a very large majority of the cases of murder reported, the murderer has been found to be laboring under a species of insanity, produced by the fiery poison of a made up stuff called liquors. At any corner you may find a compounder of poisons, and it is too tempting a business to be easily prevented. Ten cents worth of strychnine or other poisonous drugs will impart to a barrel of beer double the strength of that value of hops, and with the present skill in chemical preparations, hardly a gallon of pure liquor is necessary to produce thousands of gallons. The city is flooded with these poisons, called by all sorts of names. The best brands of champagne are wholly produced in this country in such perfect imitations, that the genuine cannot be detected if perchance a bottle should be mixed with it. The California wines offered for sale are very large, but the made up manufacture of certain establishments in this city. So with other wines and liquors. Nor are these exaggerated statements; they can be verified any day by the assessors of internal revenue, and the examination of the liquor. But can nothing be done to stop this wholesale poisoning of the community? Must every man who takes a glass of wine become a possible murderer, an insane homicide? The evil is one which cannot be overlooked.—N. Y. Commonwealth.

"NO ROOM FOR LOAFERS."—An exchange says: "These words recently met our eyes as we passed a workshop. 'No room for loafers.' Sure enough, there is no room for loafers anywhere in this working world. They are not wanted in the busy workshop, nor in the editor's sanctum; they are a nuisance in the store 'spitting' and spawing about the stove, and at the post office and street corners are in every body's way. They are forever out of place—except when in the almshouse or jail. A dead weight upon society, they are a hindrance and a bore. They form no part of nature's plan; it abhors them, as it does a vacuum. While all the world around them is going forward, they are standing still, or rather gliding imperceptibly backward into seedy vagabondism. A loafer soon grows rusty. It is only use which keeps our faculties bright, and idle men get dull, stupid, stolid, and muddy."

A WELL SPENT LIFE.—Ah! how sweet it is when manhood's summer is merging into the glorious evening of old age, to look from the shadow of the dark valley, which will soon be dispersed by the sun of morning in a glorious world, and contemplate a spent life where no intentional mistep can be recalled and when we can remember no time when we have stood between the sun and those we love! Then will the rough and uneven places in our pathway look less uninviting in the twilight of life, and the bright, sunny spots sparkle as so many diamonds in the crown awaiting us. Happy indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, and so touching in the evening.

TRADE AT HOME.—Every man's interest is consulted by encouraging his home trade. Supposing he can as well supply his own wants in his own city, county, or State, as elsewhere, he wrongs himself when he goes elsewhere to spend his money. When it is known that this is his rule of action every fair dealer will aim to trade with him so as to enable him to realize the worth of his money. It is an injury to the place in which you live, to use your spare money for the benefit of a place elsewhere, and thus create a rival. Build up your own home interests, thereby you increase the value of your own property. You will share in the profits if you want to sell and remove at any time. A lively, thriving town, invites new settlers, enterprise and capital, which are but additions to the aggregate wealth of our home. If one is to enjoy life, and is fit for it, he must desire to see those around him prosper. His law is "live and let live."

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- STOVES FOR PARLORS, STOVES FOR KITCHENS, STOVES FOR HALLS, STOVES FOR BED ROOMS, STOVES FOR STORES, STOVES FOR MILLS, STOVES FOR HOTELS, STOVES FOR OFFICES, STOVES FOR CHURCHES.

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A NEW REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues; a d he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of his medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with any disease of the lungs he proffers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$5 a half dozen, sent by express. Sent for a circular or call on Dr. E. BOYDSTON JACKSON, No. 259, North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [May 20, 68-ly

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—JUST published in a sealed envelope.—A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers. CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. P. O. Box 4,586. Jan 19, 1867

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