

ADVERTISEMENTS

... on Tuesday, ...
... of Albany ...
... of the State ...
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... of the State ...

When Gen. Grant became President, a \$100 United States bond was worth \$82.72 in gold; it is now worth \$101 in gold. This advance has added to the value of the bonds, largely held by those who loaned their money to their country in the darkest days of the war, \$338,017,411.

The committee appointed by Congress for the purpose have been to New Orleans and returned. Their report is to be made soon. It is said that their account of the state of affairs in that rebellious city is rather startling. Corruption abounds there on all sides, the old citizens as well as carpet-baggers, democrats as well as republicans are implicated. In fact the entire city and State needs civilizing.

The N. Y. World, in discussing the presidential outlook, comes to the conclusion that Grant will be surely nominated by the Philadelphia convention and that without opposition. Over this fact it tries to persuade its readers to believe that Grant is the easiest man to defeat in the Republican ranks, and that he is the man of all others they should desire for an opponent. Let the democratic party decide themselves if this is their hope, they will find when the time comes a far different state of things than what they represent.

The winter thus far has been one of unprecedented coldness in the west. On the line of the Pacific Railroad the trains have been blocked for weeks. In Colorado many lives have been lost and even as far east as Illinois, people have perished with the cold. Snow has fallen in great quantities in that region, especially among the mountains, and altogether this has been a winter long to be remembered by the unfortunate people who have been exposed to its inclemency.

A Washington dispatch says that Jerome B. Chafee, the present delegate from Colorado, is vigorously pushing a scheme for consolidating the territories into states or with states now existing. He proposes to consolidate Colorado with Wyoming, Dacotah with Nebraska, Utah with Nevada, Oregon with Washington, and Arizona with California, leaving New Mexico as a territory and Alaska as a province.

The scheme finds favor, and is preferred to the proposed creation of any new territories into states which have not really population enough to entitle them to Senatorial representation. It may, perhaps, be an improvement, but the consolidating such large territories into states will, to say the least, create an enormous state, in point of miles, to be controlled by a few people.

We get these strong "points" against President Grant from the *Palmyra Journal*, which the editor sums up as the result of careful study of current discussions and strong proofs. They are as follows:
Grant smokes.
Grant likes horses.
Grant goes to church.
Grant is good to relatives.
Grant doesn't talk much to fools.
Grant doesn't look like a hero.
Grant plays with his children.
Grant played the 3-1 with Lee.
Grant says just enough and dries up.
Grant is an unexceptionable president.

And for these and similar benighted views the Democracy don't like President Grant. Sad!

Educational Fund.
The bill which has passed the House and will be taken up in the Senate in a few days, known as an act to establish an educational fund, provides that one-half the net proceeds of the public lands shall be divided directly among the several States and Territories according to their educational population as shown by the last census previous to the yearly apportionment. The fund is to be invested by the States, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to be expended, to be used for the educational fund. The States are to have the disposition of the proceeds and of the interest thereon, and they shall on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, make a report to the next meeting of the House of Representatives, showing the amount of the fund, the interest thereon, and the amount expended for the educational fund.

shall work a forfeit of its right to receive future allotments. The State officers are required to render annual accounts of the schools in their respective States, and the Commissioner of Education is required to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the States which are or are not entitled to share in the division. The State officers are also required to designate the proper officers in school districts to receive the money. Executive jurisdiction over all offenses committed under the proposed act is to be vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Our Common School.
Common schools are an antidote to bigotry and sectarianism. They bring the children of all denominations together during the formative period of their lives. Acquaintance are there formed, between children of different sects, which often ripen into lasting friendship, and mutual appreciations are stronger than they would have been had they been rigidly divided into sectarian schools. Denominational schools are essentially narrowing in their tendencies and influence upon the mind of youth. They encourage the very natural disposition in human society to divide into classes, while the common schools are peculiarly democratic. The latter foster toleration, and those who favor them are the friends of toleration; the former encourage bigotry and classiness and those who would increase their number are the enemies of toleration. People who confine their children within the associations of their own church retard them in culture and contract their mental and moral powers. In later years they have to unlearn what has been residually instilled into their minds by sincere but narrow minded instructors if they ever become broadly sympathetic and charitably tolerant towards the many who will always think different from them. An enemy of the common school system of our State can always be credited with sinister designs. He may be smooth and plausible, he may appear patriotic and pious, he may effect the highest interest in the success of America and American institutions, but, admitting him to be a man of ordinary intelligence, he knows well enough that to sectarianize our common schools would be to practically destroy them.—*Rechercher Ex.*

The Death Rate.
An examination of the life statistics of the census of this country and of Europe reveals many interesting particulars. The number of deaths in Europe every year is 1 out of every 43 inhabitants, or 233-100 per cent, nearly double the average death rate in the United States, which is only 1 for every 81 inhabitants or 123-100 per cent. The leading countries of Europe present the following annual bills of mortality:

Country	Inhabitants
England	1 death in 43
Denmark	1 death in 43
Belgium	1 death in 43
Norway and Sweden	1 death in 41
Austria	1 death in 40
Prussia	1 death in 39
France	1 death in 32

The life tables of the United States show a much wider range: from the highest, Arkansas, where the annual deaths are 1 to every 43 inhabitants—a little over two per cent of the population—to the lowest, Oregon, whose death rate is less than one half of one per cent, or 1 to every 269 inhabitants. The following classification, or grouping of the States and Territories will be found interesting, and valuable, also as a directory. It exhibits the average yearly proportion of deaths to population:

Region	1 in
New England States	68
Middle States	88
Southern States	70
Western States	81
Northwestern States	129
Pacific States	114
Atlantic States	80
Gulf States	62
Mississippi Valley States	50

The tables, which will be new to most persons, are another evidence how highly we in this new country of ours are favored. It is a general idea that the longevity of the Old World exceeds that of the New, but it is only in special classes—those raised by wealth and rank and social privilege above the many.

The Arms Question.
The Nation claims to be a candid paper, and it says:
The weakest point in the affair of the arms is the disregard of the law displayed in the sale of rifles, and above all in the manufacture of cartridges. * * * For the manufacture of cartridges, there was not a shadow of authority of any kind. * * * The Boston Advertiser, is so less candid and it states:
There is a point that has been dragged into the discussion of the sales of arms resolution to obscure the real issue. Mr. Sumner's resolution relates specifically to the sales during the war between France and Germany. It may be a very important question, and a very hard one to decide, whether the law authorized the sale of terrible weapons, but the question whether the law was made to improve persons or

whether there was fraud. It is purely a matter of statute construction, and in this respect the course of the war department has been perfectly consistent throughout. In October, 1865, we sold 225,000 cartridges to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, at a higher price than many were sold in 1870. The department was constantly selling guns and ammunition that might be used, almost every month for the last six years. It may have been all wrong; but it is another illustration of the extraordinary efforts made to bleed the issue, that active upon the accepted construction of a statute made for several years should be now used to prove wrong-doing and wrong intention on the part of the government.

This disposes of the question of authority. The only other point is as follows.
There appears no doubt that the discrepancy between the amount acknowledged by the war department and that acknowledged by the treasury can be explained by some difference in the mode of keeping their accounts, but the rate of \$1,000,000 which the French and the treasury never received, remains to be discussed, and on this no light has as yet been thrown.
The admission that the gravest charge brought by Senator Sumner is unfounded, demonstrates that charge to have been a malicious slander; and ought to teach newspapers aiming at fairness to be chary or all things from the same mint. This four millions is susceptible of easy explanation. The French government inquired into it, expressed its satisfaction with the Remington and America generally, and sent its consul to prison because of the exorbitant notice of his commission. If the thief could have converted any one else he would—but he could not. Let the investigation proceed, and the traitors of their government shows to be the villains they are.

The Japanese.
It is not a little flattering to us that the two oldest and most populous nations of the Old World should look to us, the youngest of the family of nations, for instruction and enlightenment. China, with her 400,000,000 of human souls, worship the very name of Buddhism, and the country of Buthigame they look up to as the country of all others to which the Chinese can look for honesty and fair dealing. To be sure, the country of Buthigame has not always been respected by us, and often we have abused him, when he has come to our shores and treated him worse than any humane person would treat a dog, nevertheless, his confidence in us has not been shaken.
But a people in whom we have an equal, if not a greater interest, at the present time, are the Japanese. Here again, the honor belongs to us of first opening their doors, and introducing them to the civilized world. Minister De Long is doing the same thing for the Japs that Buthigame did for the Chinese, and at the present time, he is at Sit Lake waiting for the Pacific road to be opened, to come east with his embassy of distinguished noblemen and women from that country. We need no better assurance of their confidence in us than this spectacle affords. The sons and daughters of their princes are to be educated in our schools, and the English language introduced into Japan. The people, knowing the inferiority of their language, desire a letter one, and it will not be many years before that entire nation, containing between forty and fifty millions of people, will be anglicized.—They look to us as the authors of this great improvement. The confidence and trust they put in the American nation is opening a great field for the interchange of our people. All that we have to do is to step in and possess ourselves of that field. A field is open to our inventors and artisans, the result of whose labors are imperatively needed by this eastern nation, and the visit of the Japanese embassy affords a favorable opportunity to forward their interests and all other projects looking to happy commercial relations between the two countries. We may be sure that if we fail to cultivate the field, other nations will not be equally wanting in shrewdness. Every advantage has apparently with us, and we may enter upon the arena of commercial rivalry with other nations with peculiarly inviting prospects. Let our government bear these facts in mind and act accordingly.

Old prejudices are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids weakened by disease can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhoea, nervous affections, and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for these complaints in every section of the Union. 6169d

Good Deacons for 12 1/2 cts per yard at Harman's.
A large stock of Waterproof cloth at \$1 to \$1 1/2 per yard at Harman and Son's.
Get a nice gold watch and Chain for your wife a Christmas present. Tip has them.

Hardware

Porter & Barney, J. J. Harman & Son

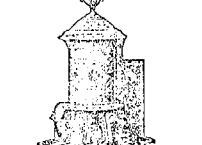
EVERYTHING in the line of DRY GOODS

Groceries, BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, etc. etc.

Bottom Prices, HARMAN & SON'S



The Hot Blast ORIENTAL.



Farm Implements, MOWING MACHINES, SULKY RAKES, KELLOGG'S REVOLVING HORSE RAKE, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, FORKS, RAKES, PITCHFORKS.

Iron Clad Milk Cans, Vats, MECHANIC'S TOOLS OF EVERY VARIETY, OIL CLOTHS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

Carpeting, Carpets, Bargains in Carpeting.

\$1,000 worth of BUFFALO ROBES, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, N. B.—We mean Business.

Repairing Done on Short Notice! All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods CASH PAID FOR WOOL

Remember the place, J. J. HARMAN & SON, Andover, N. Y.

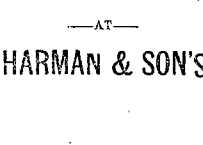
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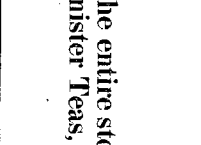
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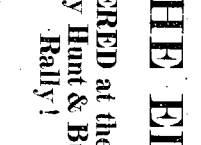
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ATTENTION!

As we have established the custom of considering all accounts of each year due with the close of the year, we do sire our customers to call immediately and settle their indebtedness to us, by note or otherwise that we may balance our books.
BENTON & CRANDALL, Andover, Jan. 1, 1872. 1604f

Harrison Mourhess WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and Musical Instruments, ANDOVER, N. Y.

I have just returned from New York City with a splendid assortment of W. LTHAM, ELGIN, UNITED STATES, and SWISS WATCHES

In both Gold and Silver Cases, Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Styles. Also a fine selection of Solid Gold & Silver Chains, SOLID GOLD & PLATED JEWELRY, BRACELETS, FINGER RINGS, SHELL & BLACK JEWELRY, &c., &c. In fact, almost anything kept in a first-class Jewelry Store.

I have the best assortment of PECTACLE, error kept in Andover, consisting of PEBBLE and COMMON LENS IN SOLID GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and RUBBER Frames, from 25 cts to \$10 per pair.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry Repaired with neatness and Dispatch, and Warranted. 156

Down they go!!! Hunt & Burrows, at the Elk-horn Store, offer to the trade for the next thirty days, the following articles: 1. d. r. F. B. Skirts, sold at \$8, for 2 1/2; Nubias 1 75; Fur, per sett 5 50; do 6 4 50; do 6 20 5 00; do 7 50 6 00

Gents, Beaver Caps, Mufflers, and Gloves, at the same discount. Now is the time to buy. Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, sold for \$1, now 75 cents. Also, dress g. ods, lap-robes and horse blankets etc., at reduced prices. Remember the Elk-horn Store.

Hunt and Burrows have a fine assortment of carpets and oil cloths. A few sets of ladies' furs at Ellie's at cost; also gents' fur caps \$1.75 each.

Goods sold for the next 30 days at reduced prices at Hunt and Burrows. Call at the Harner Store and examine those beautiful custom beaver overcoats. Woolen shawls at Ellie's from \$1 to \$8. Great bargains. Beavers for ladies' sacks reduced from \$6 to \$4.50 at Ellie's.

Heavy Hamilton Canton Flannels at Harman and Son's for 20 cts per yard. Black-eyed Peas at Crandall & Brainard's

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

At Cost. Having purchased the stock and business of Russell & Wolcott, corner of Main & Greenwood Sts., will sell at cost for the next 30 days, a large stock of LAP ROBES, and HORSE BLANKETS, FOR CASH. Call and examine my stock through and satisfy yourself. H. E. MINER, Andover Jan. 1872. 1604f

At Cost

I shall sell at COST for the next THIRTY DAYS a large assortment of

WOOLEN SHAWLS, FURS, FLANNELS, HOODS, SCARFS, KNIT SHIRTS & DRAWERS, BEAVERS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATS, WINTER CLOTHING, and many other articles.

ALSO Winter Plaids, Reduced from 40 to 30 cents per yard.

Empress Cloth, from 60 to 50 cents per yard.

DELIN ES, at twenty cents per yard, and many other Goods at Bottom Prices. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

M. J. Ellis.

Is the place to buy goods cheap. THE ENTIRE STOCK IS OFFERED AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES. A closing out sale of the entire Winter stock at greatly reduced rates. CALL and examine the new Canister Teas, sold only by Hunt & Burrows, at the Elk Horn Store. The best Livingston county Flour. SOLD only at the Elk Horn. Rally! Rally! Rally! for the ELKHORN!

THE ELK HORN STORE

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods! A full assortment of Winter Goods just opened at the store of J. J. HARMAN & SON'S.