CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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The Clearfield Republican.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If paid in advance, or within three months, $2 00
If paid after three and before six months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of six months, 3 00

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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S. A. FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Curwensville, Pa. Office in McBride's building, on Main st. ☞ Prompt attention given to the securing and collection of Claims, and to all legal business. nov14,'66-6mpd

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Penn'a. Office on Second street. [Nov. 21, 1866.

WM. A. WALLACE, WM. D. BIGLER,
J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. [May 15, '66-1y.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by J. B. McEnally, Esq., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale of Lands, &c. Dec. 17, '62.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and REAL ESTATE Agent, Clearfield, Pa.—Office on Market street, opposite the jail. 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. '63 tf.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Penn'a. Office on Market Street, one door east of the "Clearfield County Bank." May 4, 1864-tf.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Sept. 13th 1865-1y. Belle'onte, Pa

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
LATE Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Penn'a Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, (lately occupied by Dr. Woods.) April 4, 1866. tf.

DENTISTRY.
J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. [Curwensville, May 11, 1866-1y-pd

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
SCRIVENER AND CONVEYANCER, and Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Jan. 1, 1866-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE - - - - - A. A. GRAHAM.
FORCEE & GRAHAM,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise and Lumber,
jan3] Grahamton, Penn'a.

JOSEPH H. BRETH, Justice of the Peace, and Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. 128 1.1y.v1.

JAMES C. BARRETT, Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. Collections and remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. Luthersburg, May 9th, 1866-tf.

J. R. M'MURRAY. SAMUEL MITCHELL.
McMurray & Mitchell.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Lumber, Grain, &c. New Washington, October 25, 1865.-1y.pd. Clearfield Co., Pa.

C. KRATZER & SON,
MERCHANTS, dealers in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware Groceries, Shingles, and Provisions. At the old stand on Front Street above the Academy. Clearfield, December 13th, 1865-tf.

J. P. KRATZER,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries Provisions, &c. Market street, opposite the Jail, Clearfield Pa. April 20th 1864.

LEON M. COUTRIET,
MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Liquors, Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Frenchville Clearfield county, Pa. [May 2, '66.]

GEORGE F. WARDLE. CHARLES N. REED
Wardle Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c.,
N. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts.,
Feb. 14, 1866-6m. PHILADELPHIA.

CYRENIUS HOWE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
For DECATUR Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa. Aug. 21st 1861

THOMAS M. CRISMAN,
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines. Philipsburg, Centre co., Penn'a. Oct. 11th, 1865.-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
H. W. SMITH & CO.'S,
A Fresh Lot of
PEAS AND CANNED FRUIT.
Also, a superior article of
GENT.'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
All sizes and extremely low. [je20

Every One
SHOULD do his own SOLDERING. So go to H. W. SMITH & CO'S, and buy an IRON and STOVE; thus saving many a trip to and from the tinner's; and articles that, by being repaired at once, are made new. oct3

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR for sale at H. W. SMITH & CO'S.

Pure Liberty White Lead.—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third St., Phila. March 21, '66-1y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE.—I have for sale a Photograph CAR, in good order, now at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon co. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. Hanlin, Warrior's Mark, or C. D. Weaver, Clearfield. [oct19-2m] JOS. MITZER.

CANNED FRUIT of all kinds, at MERRELL & SIGLER'S

FIRST QUALITY OF SHINGLES kept for sale by H. W. SMITH & CO.

[From the Age.]

The Constitution the Supreme Law.

The fearless assertion and vindication of the republican doctrine, that the "Constitution is the supreme law of the land, in peace and in war," contained in the able opinion of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case, cannot be too often or too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the people. This is the first decision touching the great fundamental principles of our government, rendered by the Supreme Court of the nation since the war, and it comes like a burst of sunlight to scatter the darkness which rested upon the country. It establishes the sacredness of the trial by jury, and declares that upon this ark of constitutional liberty, political frenzy and partisan prejudice must not lay their unanointed and sacreligious hands. All men, not in the military service of the nation, can claim to be tried before their peers in the way pointed out by the Constitution, and that claim or demand must be allowed. Men "clothed with a little brief authority," can no longer invade the dwellings of citizens at midnight, drag them from their families without process, warrant, or authority, and incarcerate them in a dungeon. Judges will be safe on the bench from the arms of military despotism. The private papers of business men will not be the property of spies or informers, nor will letters be opened by those entrusted with the postal service of the country. The decision of the Supreme Court establishes the rights of American citizens upon a basis which nothing but a revolution can shake, and surrounds them with the majesty of law, which must be obeyed so long as there is power to enforce it. If the Radical party oppose the execution of laws held to be constitutional by the tribunal of last resort, in an open and aggressive manner, they are as much traitors to the true principles of the government as if they took up arms and fired upon the old flag.

The infringement of the Constitution in the case of Milligan was twofold. First, he was brought for trial before a tribunal not ordained and established by Congress; and second, he was denied a trial by jury. These are points resting upon plain provisions of the Constitution, and the Court affirms that not only was the commission illegal, but that "no usage of war could sanction a military trial in Indiana for any offense whatever, of a citizen in civil life, in no wise connected with the military service." This is a strong position. But the Court goes further, and affirms that "Congress could grant no such power," and argues that there was no necessity for the commission that tried Milligan and others in Indiana, and tho' military courts are necessary for men in the military or naval service, yet to all others the Constitution guarantees a trial by jury. "This is a vital principle," says the Court; "it cannot be trampled upon on the mere plea of 'military necessity.'"

The annexed portions of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Justice Davis, are of such commanding importance, that we insert them, notwithstanding their length. The facts and arguments are unanswerable. Justice Davis says:

"The controlling question in this case is this—upon the facts stated in Milligan's petition and the exhibits filed, had the military commission mentioned in it jurisdiction legally to try and sentence them? Milligan, not a resident of one of the rebellious States or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, and on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission organized under the direction of the Military Commander of the Military District of Indiana. Had this tribunal the legal power and authority to try and punish this man? No graver question was ever considered by this Court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birthright of every American citizen when charged with crime to be tried and punished according to law.

"The power of punishment is alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be or how much his crime may have shocked the sense of justice of the country or endangered its safety.

"By the protection of the law, human rights are secured. Withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers or the clamors of an excited people.

"If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceeding. The decision of this question does not depend on argument, for judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are; these precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve the liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured, in a written Constitution, every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that Constitution, and laws authorized by it, this question must be determined. The provisions of that instrument on the administration of criminal justice are too plain and direct to leave room for misconstruction or doubt of their true meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original Constitution which says "that the trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury." And in the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the amendments, the fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure, and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof of probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." The fifth declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that, with upright judges, impartial juries, and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and the guilty punished. It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." These securities for personal liberty thus embodied were such as wisdom and experience had demonstrated to be necessary for the protection of those accused of crime. And so strong was the sense of the country of their importance, and so jealous were the people that these rights, highly prized, might be denied them by implication, that when the original Constitution was proposed for adoption, it encountered severe opposition; and but for the belief that it would be so amended as to embrace them, would never have been ratified. Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors, for even the provisions expressed in such plain English language that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are now, after the lapse of more than seventy five years, sought to be evaded. Those great and good men foresaw that troublesome times would arise, when ruler and people would become restive under restraint, and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper, and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great emergencies of the government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism; but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority. Have any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution been violated in the case of Milligan, and if so, what are they? Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power, and from what source did the military commission that tried him derive its authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the Constitution expressly vests it in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and it is not pretended that the commission was a court ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President, because he is controlled by law and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute and not make the laws; and there is no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction. But it is said that the jurisdiction is complete under the laws and usages of war. It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found, and on whom they operate. They can never be applied to citizens of States which have upheld the authority of the government, and where the courts are open and their processes unobstructed. This Court has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed, and its courts always open to hear criminal accusations and redress grievances, and no usage of war could sanction a military trial there for any offense whatever, of citizen in civil life in no wise connected with the military service. Congress could grant no such power, and, to the honor of our National Legislature be it said, it has never been provoked by the state of the country even to attempt its exercise. One of the plainest constitutional provisions was therefore infringed when Milligan was tried by a court not ordained and established by Congress and not composed of judges appointed during good behavior. Why was he not delivered to the Circuit Court of Indiana to be proceeded against according to law? No reason of necessity could be urged against it, because Congress had declared penalties against the offenses charged, provided for their punishment, and directed that court to hear and determine them; and soon after this military tribunal was ended the Circuit Court met peacefully, transacted its business and adjourned. It needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments. It was held in a State eminently distinguished for patriotism, by judges commissioned during the rebellion, who were provided with juries upright, intelligent, and selected by a marshal appointed by the President. The government had no right to conclude that Milligan, if not guilty, would not receive in that court merited punishment, for its records disclose that it was constantly engaged in the trial of similar offenses and was never interrupted in the administration of criminal justice. If it was dangerous in the distracted condition of affairs to leave Milligan unrestrained of his liberty because he conspired against the government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels, and incited the people to insurrection, the law said arrest him, confine him closely, render him powerless to do farther mischief, and then present his case to the grand jury of the district with proofs of his guilt, and, if indicted, try him according to the course of the common law. If this had been done, the Constitution would have been vindicated, the law of 1863 enforced, and the securities for personal liberty preserved and defended. Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury. The great minds of the country have differed upon the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution, and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning, but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by jury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack. It is *now* assailed, but if ideas can be expressed in *words*, and language has any meaning, *this right*—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army or navy, or militia in actual service. The sixth amendment affirms that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury—language broad enough to embrace all persons and cases. But the fifth, recognizing the necessity of an indictment, or presentment before any one can be held to answer for high crimes, "except cases arising in the military or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." And the framers of the Constitution doubtless meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who were subject to indictment or presentment in the fifth. The discipline necessary to the efficiency of the army and navy, required other and swifter modes of trial than are furnished by the common law courts; and in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, Congress has declared the kind of trial, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, for offenses committed while the party is in the military or naval service. Every one connected with these branches of the public service, is amenable to the jurisdiction which Congress has created for their government, and while thus serving, surrenders his right to be tried by the civil courts. All other persons, citizens of States where the courts are open, if charged with crime, are guaranteed the inestimable privilege of trial by jury. This privilege is a vital principle, underlying the whole administration of criminal justice. It is not held by sufferance and cannot be frittered away on any plea of political necessity. When peace prevails and the authority of the government is undisputed, there is no difficulty of preserving the safeguards of liberty, for the ordinary modes of trial are never neglected, and no one wishes it otherwise. But if society is disturbed by civil commotion—if the passions of men aroused and the restraints of law weakened, if not disregarded, these safeguards need and should receive the watchful care of those intrusted with the guardianship of the Constitution and laws. In no other way can we transmit to posterity unimpaired the blessings of liberty consecrated by the sacrifices of the Revolution. It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle, the the proceedings of this military commission. The proposition is this:—That in a time of war the commander of an armed force, if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge, has the power, within the lines of his military district to suspend all civil rights and their remedies were subject—citizens as well as soldiers—to the rule of *his will*, and the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this principle is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments, for more convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within the limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the Executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules. The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for if true republican government is a failure and there is an end of liberty regulated by law, martial law, established on such a basis, destroys every guarantee of the Constitution and effectually renders the military independent of and superior to the civil power—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers, such an offense that they assigned it to the world, as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish. This nation, as experience has proved, cannot always remain at peace, and has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane laws, sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution. Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hate of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the places occupied by Washington and Lincoln, and if this right is conceded, and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human life and liberty are frightful to contemplate. If our fathers had failed to provide for just such a contingency, they would have been false to the trust reposed in them. They knew, the history of the world told them, the nation they were foundling, be its existence short or long, would be involved in war, how often or how long continued human foresight could not tell, and that unlimited power, wherever lodged at such a time, was specially hazardous to freemen. For this and other weighty reasons the secured the inheritance they had fought to maintain, by incorporating in a written constitution the safeguards which time had proved were essential to its preservation. Not one of these safeguards can the President, or Congress, or the Judiciary disturb, except the one concerning the writ of *habeas corpus*."

A Terrible Firearm.

The Government is now having made, at Hartford, Conn., one hundred battery guns of a new invention. Fifty of them will have a one-inch bore, and the balance one-half-inch bore. This gun is quite a curiosity to look at. The main characteristics are, that it has a series of barrels, with a carrier and lock cylinder, rigidly fastened to the main shaft, and rotating simultaneously and continuously by means of a crank, the cartridges being fed into the carrier from feed boxes, thence driving endways into the rear ends of the barrels, then exploded and the empty cartridge withdrawn, without any pause in the operation. The incessant loading and firing are produced by the simplest kind of mechanism, there being less parts about the gun than in the Springfield musket. This gun can be discharged at the rate of two hundred shots per minute. One of its features is that there is no recoil which can effect the accuracy of the aim. When the gun is sighted at a given object, the same aim can be maintained at the will of the operator until thousands of discharges take place.

A lateral train motion of the gun may be kept up if desired while the gun is being discharged, so that a perfect sheet of balls can be made to sweep a section of any circle within its range. As there is no escape of gas at the breech, all the force of the powder is expended in giving velocity to the ball. A consideration which is claimed to be of the very first importance in this gun, is that every cartridge must be either discharged or withdrawn from the barrels, thus precluding such results as were shown on the battle-field of Gettysburg, where of the 28,574 muskets collected after the battle, 24,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 of them containing two loads each, and 6,000 being charged with from three to ten loads each, the cartridges often being loaded without breaking them, and many inserted with the ball down first. The gun is light and easily transported. One of the sizes now being made at the armory discharges 58-100 inch calibre balls, and weighs 225 pounds. The other size discharges balls of one inch calibre, (nine ounces in weight,) and weighs between 500 and 600 pounds. The first named has a range of about one mile, and the latter upward of two miles.

THE DEACON AND THE WASPS.—A worthy deacon in a town in Maine was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted Scripture on all occasions. The Divine Word was ever at his tongue's end, and the trivial as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotations the standard of action.

One hot day he was engaged in mowing with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swarth, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving his swarth just in time to escape a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps," was the laconic reply.

"Pooh!" said the deacon. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion," and taking the workman's swarth he moved but a step when a swarm of wasps settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture.

"Ah!" shouted the other, with a chuckle, "the prudent man forseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

The good deacon had found his equal in making applications of the sacred writings, and thereafter was never known to quote Scripture on trivial occasions.—*Exchange.*

"Vegetable pills!" exclaimed an old lady, "don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple Dumpling. For destroying a knawing of the stomach there's nothing like it."

Tiger Shooting in India.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a friend, by Col. Bagot, from Nugode, Central Provinces, India. "On the second day after arriving at my camp, I was walking by the bed of the Cane River, through some heavy bush willow covert, when I came upon a girl with her child, fishing. I went up to her and told her she was doing a very foolish thing, for tigers were about, and I advised her to go away; she laughed and told me no tiger would take her, as she had done it for a long time. I warned her again, and went on my way. I got to my tents about 5 p. m., and an hour after I saw a man running toward them. He came up to me and said, half an hour after I left the poor girl had been carried off by a tiger, but the child had escaped. It was the work of a moment to get my guns and men out, and I took ten men off to the place at once, not to shoot the beast, for it was too late and dark to wake up tigers then. I put the ten men up trees to remain there all night and see if the tiger left the place, and promised to be there at daylight. I knew, of course, that the unfortunate girl was eaten up long before I got there, so it was no use doing anything else. At daylight I went off, and cautiously going up tree after tree where I had placed the men, found he was "at home;" he had come out to drink and retired into some thick covert. I sent all my men away but two, with spare rifles, and approached the covert very quietly and carefully; when within ten paces of it I heard a grumbling sound, and had just time to cock my rifle, when out he came with a rush clean at me; but, by good and steady coolness, I gave him a ball, or rather shell, through the head, which burst and blew it to bits, laying him dead. My men came up to congratulate me, and I was talking to them, when, to my astonishment, I heard a roar to my right, near, and on turning round saw another huge tiger walking quietly towards me. All the beaters set up a shout and bolted, which haste unfortunately turned the tiger, and he was making off up a ravine, when I gave him a ball behind, but for that day lost him, though I tracked him by his blood for a long way. The next day I heard of another tiger having killed a cow about seven miles off. I went and found it all right; going up cautiously to the hill, I saw a monster sneaking away about forty yards from me. I gave him a ball, and round he came at me like a demon. I was in a narrow gorge, and did not half like it. I gave him another ball, which turned him to the grass, and I lost sight of him. A wounded tiger is always most formidable, and it is fearfully dangerous moving about in their vicinity—so I did not stir, in hopes he might come back to me and give me the advantage, so that I could hear him growling his death song out; but he did neither. A man in a tree said he made up the hill and down the other side; so off I went, ordering all the beaters out of the jungle to the top of the highest hill, with directions to stay there together till I sent for them. I went off, with my two shikarees and keepers with spare rifles, to look where he had gone. I was moving most gingerly, in a horrid funk, when a roar and a rush came at once from the grass, not ten yards from me. I gave him two balls right and left, slap in the chest, as he charged, but it did not stop him; then, I only just had time to snatch my single shell rifle from the keeper and give him (the tiger) a shell in the chest again, which burst inside and smashed his shoulder all to bits; he rolled over within three paces of me, biting and tearing the ground. I took another rifle and waited on him, for it was a grand sight to see his rage. I then saw that the reason he could not come on was, his hind leg was smashed on the same side by one of my first bullets, which passed through his chest, and he could not get up with two legs broken on one side. This was most fortunate, for had the shell not broken that shoulder nothing could have saved me. He must have come home before I could have given him another barrel. I finished him with a ball through his head, and a more magnificent brute I never saw. I was very glad to have escaped, and then thought what a fool I was for running such risks. However, my next lark with them was a most wonderful business, and God's mercy alone saved me. I heard of another hill by the bed of the river, all immense boulder stones and heavy bush willow jungle. Off I went, and having taken up a position at the end of a sort of island, told the beaters to go up the banks all round and try if he was there, by trowing in volleys of stones. I was standing quietly waiting, when too my horror, three huge tigers walked out, touching one another. There was no retreating; the beasts saw me in their road, and I knew I must fight it out; so I opened the ball, and as the leading one looked up to charge I sent a shell on the point of his shoulder and smashed it to bits. So close were the tigers to each other that he turned round and laid hold of his neighbor, and all three returned, to my delight, into the covert, growling, roaring and fighting; but it was but for a moment—two came out again at me. I gave them a ball each, most steadily and coolly placed, one—the first—turning up the bank to my right and the other to my left, and there I was left in a most charming position, with three wounded tigers all around me, and I could see none, and of course did not dare to move. I load my single shell rifle like lightning, and had only put on the cap when I heard a move above and behind me; and one tiger, or rather tigress, coming down upon me. I turned sharp and sent a shell smashing through her side, and she attempted to rush up the bank again, but fell backwards dead at my feet. No sooner was this over than the other came down to my right, and I gave him a right and left, and sent him staggering back. He crossed the bank and was going up the hill on the other side, and although I could not see him, I heard his huge body slip and crush through the underwood, and breathed again very much more freely. I reloaded my guns, stooped down and had a jolly drink of water, for to tell you the truth, my tongue was pretty dry, and I should not be far out if I said the want of moisture was caused by something very like a "blue funk." It nearly required all the nerve I had. Well, alas! I was doomed to a still greater trial. There was my first wounded bird, of whom I had seen nothing; so I thought with one I might venture out of my place, so got up on the bank as quickly as possible, and ordered the beaters again to throw in a volley of stones. This was answered with a roar; but old striped jacket would not come out. I repeated the dose many times, but it was no go. I then thought he was so badly hit he could not come out; but a man in a tree said he was moving about, bleeding very much. I could not get to the tree, for I should have had to creep through the jungle. At last I was told he had laid down in a very thick clump near a rising bit of sand. I was not inclined to lose him, and did not like going in at him in such awful ground. However, after many attempts to force him out, I sent all the beaters off, took three of my keepers, with spare guns, and walked toward the rising sand. I threw in stone after stone into the clump, but not a sound. I moved on, and, when withing three yards of the place, one of my men swore he could see him under the covert. I looked, and looked in vain; I could see nothing; so, catching up my single shell rifle, told my men in a whisper, "I will go on. If I put my hand behind me, one man is to stand fast, with my double rifle ready, the others to retreat slowly." I moved on about two paces, when I thought I saw my friend, and put my hand behind me, knowing that when once a tiger sees any one move away after he is discovered he charges at once. It did not take a second. I barely got my hand back on my rifle when the huge beast was on me. I had to throw my body back to get my rifle up without its touching him. The blood and breath from his mouth spattered all over my face, hands and neck. But, by God's goodness, I was steady, and pulled as he came on. The shell entered the brow just over the eye, burst in the brain, and literally blew his skull to pieces. He fell dead, with his formidable paws not four inches from my feet. I thanked God and sat down, when a yell from all the beaters (some 300) refreshed me.

Reaction against the Robin.

The robin has been for many years a favorite with sentimental people in this country, who have stood between him and gunshot wounds, and encouraged their increase in our orchards, until of late a re-action has begun against him. Cultivators of wine denounce him as a greedy robber; orchardists declare that he has altogether too fine a taste for pears, and a chorus of farmers declare him a monstrous humbug, who spoils half a bushel of cherries for every curculio he swallows. Finally, that eminent philosopher, Josh Billings, speaks of him in these injurious terms:

"The red brestid robbing is a burd muchly doted onto by seminary girls and poits.

"Gentlemen farmers also encurridge the robbing becos he swallereth insex when he cant get sno or anything else to eat.

"But practickle farmers and fruit growists begin to dont see it.

"I was once a gentleman farmist.

"I am not so gentil as I was.

"I go in for real farming, making my pile of manoor and raisin things to eat.

"I usted to listen for the robbing's lay and his evening carol, but I found out that he singed only to seduce femail robbings, and that where he et five insex he et quarts of cherries, strawberries, currants, rasberries, and cetrer, and then pitch into the mellowest bartlett pairs.

"I found that my fruit crop agreed too well with Mr. Robbing's crop.

"His wobbling to his femail friends at evening didn't pay for his gobbling choice fruit all day.

"And so, my friends, when the swete red brest gets fat on the eggspensive producks of northern gardings and flocks southward to fill unsentamental pot pies, I bid him adoo without regret."

This will go near to finish the robin, who really deserves no mercy, for he has been sailing these many years under false colors—he has been trading under a false name, but is a member of another family, an impudent imposter.

MEN WANTED.—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, and deep, and strong. Men too large for sectarian limits, and too strong for sectarian bands. Men who do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the streets, but who will not fail or be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their duty and do it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.—*Investigator.*