CLEARFIEL

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2173.

THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.

WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

☞Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12:70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

☞Office in the Court House. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
je30 Clearfield, Pa. 1y

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.

WALLACE & WALTERS,
Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

☞Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, conveyances prepared, taxes paid, and insurance taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,70

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

☞Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.

☞Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business.
March 28, 1867-1y.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

☞All legal business promptly attended to.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.

☞Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb28,'63-tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'64

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

E. I. KIRK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Luthersburg, Pa.

☞Will attend promptly to all professional calls. aug18:1y-pd

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co. Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29,'69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Having removed to Ansonville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 2-6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.

☞All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. my19-1y

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg'ment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.

☞Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

☞Having permanently located, he now offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, and the public generally. All calls promptly attended to. oct29-y

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country. apr20:6m:pd

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.

DR. A. M. HILLS,
Desires to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry,

S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.,
Who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attestations of professional skill. All work done in the office I will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.

An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patients with confidence.

Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. [June 4, 1869-1y.

Cards.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

☞Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.

All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

HERD & Co.,
LAND AGENTS,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

☞Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold. Also, dealers in all kinds of Lumber. m23,70

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

THOS. S. WASHBURN,
SCALER OF LOGS,
Glen Hope, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

THE subscriber has devoted much time and attention to the SCALING OF LOGS, and takes this method of offering his services to those who may need them. Any further information can be had by addressing as above. je29-tf

SURVEYOR.

DAVID REAMS, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., offers his services as Surveyor in the west end of the county. All calls will be attended to promptly, and the charges moderate. 1:19:70

SURVEYOR.

THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

THOS. W. MOORE,
Land Surveyor and Conveyancer,

HAVING recently located in the borough of Lumber City, and resumed the practice of Land Surveying, respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties.

Deeds of conveyance neatly executed.

Office and residence one door east of Kirk & Spencer's store. apr14:pd4m.

N. M. HOOVER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Two doors east of the Post Office,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞A large assortment of Pipes, Cigar Cases, &c. always on hand. my19-1y

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
☞CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.☜

NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

☞Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.

☞Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy19-1y

GEO. ALBERT......HENRY ALBERT..........W. ALBERT

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.

☞Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.

Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

☞At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
je8'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,
Opposite the Court House,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

☞All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2:70

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

☞Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,'68

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Tubs, Brooms, Wash Rubbers, Churns, Butter Bowls, Coffee Mills, Bath Brick, Holland Paper and Muslin Blinds, Clothes Baskets, Tea Trays, &c., at
(Opposite the Jail.) C. KRATZER'S.

SHOES.—Ladies' and Children's custom-made, Lasting Gaiters, Kid and Carpet Slippers, Morocco and Glove Kid Balmorals, Children's Colored Shoes, very cheap, at C. KRATZER'S.
(Opposite the Jail.) m25-1m

Trusses and abdominal supporters of every kind of the latest improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1870.

FLOATING DOWN THE STREAM.

How dear the merry days
That you and I have known,
Our happy, happy hearted plays,
Our rambles all alone.
The skies are fair and blue,
Where pleasant waters gleam;
And oh! the joys we knew,
When floating down the stream,
And oh! the joys we knew,
When floating down the stream.

Fond eyes, the blue, the brown,
Would shine upon us then,
Oh! never, would they frown
Why come they not again?
And loving lips would meet,
While fondly we would dream;
And life was honey sweet,
When floating down the stream,
Oh! life was honey sweet,
When floating down the stream.

Oh! days that are no more,
Your echoes faintly fall,
How pure the hopes you bore,
Now gone beyond recall;
And yet your mem'ries bright,
Within the heart shall beam,
Till we, in dreamless night,
Go floating down the stream,
Till we, in dreamless night,
Go floating down the stream.

CONCLUSION OF THE SPEECH

of

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York,

On the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, in the House, May 27, 1870.

MR. SPEAKER: In the time allotted me I have not the opportunity to go through this bill and dissect it, section by section, as I could wish. I can only marvel at the indifference with which gentlemen regard this attempt to tramp down with elephantine foot all private rights and legal codes.—You cannot thus interfere by penalties with the ballot without destroying the virtue of the latter, by attempting rudely to uproot its abuses. You would grasp at political power by those undue statutory means; but you will grasp a shadow. You follow, like Macbeth, the dangerous vision and unhallowed hopes of a bewitched ambition! You will fail. You would enforce a centralization with bayonet and *posse*, with *quo warranto* and affidavit, but you will fail. Centralized power, like that seized and wielded by the present Napoleon, was won by bolder means, and is being to-day gradually resigned, with a wisdom infinite compared with yours.

What is your conglomerate incongruity which you call a law? Let me enumerate some of its beauties:

1. It is so full of penal clauses as to be ridiculous and ineffectual.

2. It is so full of spite as to be promotive of litigations and persecutions.

3. It is so general in its terms that no information or indictment could be drawn upon its provisions, and therefore it is a fraud upon the public and the accused.

4. It destroys jury trial.

5. It is so partisan that it discriminates in favor of the black against the white.

6. It is so unmindful of the Constitution, that it compels State officers to enforce Federal laws.

7. It is so vengeful that it would fill jails and cumulate fines beyond the capacity of masonry to immure the prisoners or the people to pay the sums.

8. It creates a class of paid government counsel, furnishes fees for them from the pockets of our constituents, and thus increases taxes, while it fills the nation with a horde of detestable spies and informers.

9. It begets a conflict between State and Federal authorities, and by throwing the sword into the Federal balance, seeks by military power to overawe and control the elections of the States, and while aggrandizing power in the Federal government destroys the form, structure and genius of the Federal government.

It will be impossible to elaborate all these points. I will endeavor to elucidate a few of them.

1. The penal clauses. There are twelve sections of fines and penalties out of the twenty-three in this bill! Need I rehearse them? Imprisonments and fines, fines and imprisonments, relieved only by civil suits and counsel fees! This law is so cumulative with punitive clauses as to be a monstrosity. Most of these sections punish with imprisonment and fine for offenses already amply provided for in State laws as to election frauds, although those State laws do not attach to them such heavy penalties. I could go over the sections of the *seriatim*, to show the uncalled for weight of these penalties; and then I might in this presence be permitted to read Jeremy Bentham on the old harsh English penal codes, to show that all excessive penal clauses overleap themselves. They fail of their aim. Will the scholarly gentleman [Mr. Bingham] who reported this bill turn to the fourth chapter of Bouring's edition of Jeremy Bentham (vol. nine, page 22,) on penal law? The philosopher considers what dividends may be made from the "stock" of human felicity by the penal codes. We know he was no advocate of such Draconian codes. In the spirit of our "Anglo-American representative democracy," or in the spirit of its Constitution against "coercive" punishments, he traces out all such codes to lawyer-craft and hypocrisy. He finds such codes confederate with fraud, and subservient to tyranny. He finds their synonym in the word "visitation—penal visitation." To this same source of civil disorder and turbulence do I trace this iniquitous bill.

In what cases shall such severe punishments be applied? In what shape; what proportion? Rather, Bentham asks, in what shape or proportion shall it not be applied? He answers, as I answer for all the twelve sections of these twenty-two sections of this punitive enactment, these penalties are groundless, needless, inefficacious and unprofitable. In such cases punishment, in the language of the quaint philosopher, is inapt and the causes unmeet.

LD RE

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 18

Take the cases of this bill, from the futile attempts to raise civil issues to the attempt to punish the landlord for collecting rent of the voting tenant under a fine not less than $500; from the indefinite conspiracy of the highway in disguise, with the limit of $5,000 fine and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, to the still more uncertain misdemeanor of holding office illegally against the fourteenth amendment, under the penalty of $1000 fine and a years' imprisonment, or both, and you will see what Bentham means when, by an *a priori* scorn, he derides such unphilisophic and contemptible schemes as this bill is replete withal.

Bentham evidently foresaw cases where the evils appurtenant to punishment were greater than the evils to be punished. The misdeed, in other words, is not so atrocious as the law.

"Of the sort of operation by which for the exclusion of greater evil is purposely produced the operation called punition is but one mode. For, taken by itself, government is, in itself, one vast evil."

What a foresight had this philosopher! He looked into the heart of this latter day. Wherever, by the evils of government, greater evil is excluded, the balance takes the nature and name of good. In other cases which he examines, the punishment is efficacious and unprofitable, because to the undiminished evil of the offense is added the evil of punishment. The evil exclued is not so great as that introduced. Thus reasoning, this Congress might perceive why a wise judgment would denounce such atrocious remedies as this bill provides for wrongs not so great as its execution would induce.

I pass from this abstract phraseology and speak plainly when I denounce the interminable, general, excessive and incomprehensible penalties against the alleged registration and voting frauds, North or South, as an intolerable statutory nuisance. There is no compensation for its existence by any possible good. It will become a dead, putrescent letter on the statute.—Courts, jurors and witnesses will laugh the law down. Public opinion will despise it. The penalties may now and then go to the spy and informer; but the bread they buy will choke those who eat it.

2. I pass lightly over the point as to litigations and persecutions. This bill begins where it is the interest of all there should be an end, to wit, with litigation. The bill is a provision for fees, counsel, spies, informers, suits, etc., to the end of this generation. Hence I am opposed to it because it is a bill of spite. It has no spirit of amnesty. It is irrepressible because it does nothing to heal wounds. It pours into them no balm. It is a fruitful source of litigation.—At the end of civil war there ought to be tranquility. You are five years after its end beginning a system of proscription which will have retaliation, and again retaliation. There is no end of this incessant system of provocation but civil war again.

3. If any lawyer will examine the clauses of the bill he will perceive how very general it is in its terms. It is so general that I might apply to it the old Latin maxim, *Dolus latet in generalibus*—fraud lies in generalities. Read the bill through and you will find that there are penalties for omision and commission. The legal certainty on which to frame an indictment is not apparent. Some of the sections punish a man if he does not comply "with the bill." The accused has no exact definition of his defense. If an officer *refuse* or "knowingly omit to give effect to this section"—such are the words, forsooth, on which to draw an indictment! How can the astute lawyer from Ohio, who was one of this conference committee, or the gentleman [Mr. Davis] who distinguished himself so much in criminal practice the other day in New York, and who is now looking me in the face, [laughter] how could they or either of them with all their skill draw an indictment under such general clauses?

4. This bill destroys the right of trial by jury. This is another point to show the lawyer craft, or unlawyerlike craft of this bill. In the third section, where a person offers and fails to perform an act, he is allowed to vote; and the officer who fails to give effect to his vote, on presentation of an *ex parte* affidavit of the facts, is liable to $500 to the aggrieved party! This sum, no less, is to be recovered in the old common law action on the case. Costs and counsel fees also, and fine and imprisonment! Now, as to the civil action, one familiar with the Constitution might infer that in "suits at common law," like actions in case, "where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury" should be preserved according to the seventh article of the Constitution! But the pretentious wiseacres who framed this bill wish to preserve the Constitution by breaking it! They upset jury trial to punish voters—not of their party! By the third section they consider, first, an offer to do as the act done; second, give effect to the deed; and third, provide a civil remedy, based on an *ex parte* affidavit of the plaintiff, and command judge and jury to find at least $500 damages. The jury can find no less. Was there ever such blindness and idiocy? Is this preserving public liberty, or its great safeguard?

5. This bill discriminates in favor of the black against the white.

The fifteenth amendment is understood by the House. The power to "enforce" it is also understood. What is "appropriate legislation" for its enforcement is not so well understood.

If you turn to section five of this bill you will see that it allows hindrance, control and intimidation of a white voter, but it makes it a crime to hinder, control, or intimidate a black citizen. Aside from the general and loose words of this penal statute, it is not strange that again in the twenty-third section there is a similar provision! In spite of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution against discrimination this bill does discriminate, and in favor of the black and against the white. This alone is enough to condemn the bill. But as this has been elaborated by my friend [Mr. Beck,] I pass to the

Sixth point on the bill. I refer to the clause which compels State officers to enforce Federal laws.

6. In the second section these State officers are compelled to act as Federal agents, and a penalty fixed for their non-performance. This is a section coming from the old fugitive slave law, and in defiance of the decisions of the courts.

7. I pass to the other points, as I cannot go over all of the enormities of the bill in the short time allotted to me. I would call attention to the fact referred to by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr Kerr] that this bill provides all through for lawyers—shysters, he designated them—pettifoggers, who get counsel fees at pleasure out of the Treasury for hunting up these cases. It taxes our people for this despicable business, at the pleasure of the ruling gowers. But this is not its worst feature. The crowning odium of the bill is that it provides for spies and informers; and this is the odium of history. Informers are the meanest class of men ever put under the microscope for rational dissection.

I have said that the informer is the odium of history. So he has been in all ages. This bill is to be vitalized with his leprous presence. The learned gentleman [Mr. Bingham] is familiar with the character; its portrait has been drawn by master hands.—The informer appeared in many a piece before he was presented in this bill. He has assailed with his lucrative perjury many an innocent man in other lands; he is as old as the "melancholy scenes and murderous plots of the meal-tub and the Rye House;" as old as Titus Oates, the "common voucher of base accusation." His detestable character was depicted by the great Irish orator. "I have heard," said Curran in Finney's case, "of assassination by sword, by pistol, and by dagger; but here is a wretch who would dip the evangelists in blood if he thinks he has not sworn his victim to death, without mercy and without end;" and then bursting into an indignant flame of invective he makes this picture of the hateful *dramatis personæ* of this bill; it is familiar to the school-boy in his declamations, but it is fit to be here reproduced:

"But the learned gentleman is further pleased to say that the traverser has charged the government with the encouragement of informers. This, gentlemen, is another small fact that you are to deny at the hazard of your souls, and upon the solemnity of your oaths. You are upon your oaths to say to the sister country, that the Government of Ireland uses no such abominable instruments of destruction as informers. Let me ask you honestly, what do you feel, when in my hearing, when in the face of this audience, you are called upon to give a verdict that every man of you know by the testimony of your own eyes to be utterly and absolutely false? I speak not now of the public proclamation of informers with a promise of secrecy and of extravagant reward; I speak not of the fate of those horrid wretches who have been so often transferred from the table to the dock, and from the dock to the pillory; I speak of what your own eyes have seen day after day, during the course of this commission from the box where you are now sitting; the number of horrid miscreants who avowed upon their oaths that they had come from the very seat of government—from the castle, where they had been worked upon by fear of death and the hopes of compensation to give evidence against their fellows that the mild and wholesome councils of this government are holden over these catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried a man lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve, and is then dug up for witness.

"Is this fancy, or is it fact? Have you not seen him, after his resurrection from that tomb, after having been dug out of the region of death and corruption, make his appearance upon the table the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both. Have you not marked when he entered how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not marked how the human heart bowed to the supremacy of his power in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his glance like the lightning of heaven, seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death; a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent; there was an antidote—a juror's oath—but even that adamantine chain that bound the integrity of a man to the throne of eternal justice is solved and melted in the breath that issues from the informer's mouth; conscience swings from her moorings, and the appalled and affrighted juror consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim:

"Et quæ sibi quisque timebat—
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere."

And yet, Mr. Speaker, in the face of this picture and history, this bill is full of this most atrocious, infernal system of informing. The bill, in very fact, is the product of lawyer craft—

Mr. Davis. If my colleague will allow me, I would ask him in what section of this bill there is any provision for informers?

Mr. Cox. If the gentleman will give me time I will tell him. True, there is no such word as "informers." Certainly it is not used; but—

Mr. Davis. And I assert that there is no provisons for informers in this bill.

Mr. Cox. I will show the gentleman where it is. The second, third and fourth sections make such provisions. Those sections do not cal

EPUBLICAN.

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70. NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 48.

them "informers," but they are in effect informers, because money is given to all who prosecute. In the second section there is a forfeit of $500 to the aggrieved; is there not? There is an action on the case; is there not? Full costs and counsels fees; are there not? If this is not payment to the prosecutor and as inducement to prosecute, what is?

What does the learned gentleman from New York [Mr. Davis] mean by an informer? Does he mean what I mean? The man who gives information and prosecutes for money, for filthy lucre—that man, I say, is an informer. That is what is meant by an informer under our revenue laws; is it not? That is the definition given by the courts; is it not? But the informers under the internal revenue law are saints in heaven compared with the horde of hungry office-seekers and interested parties who, inflrmed by zealotry, avarice and rancor, will be enabled by this bill to go South and North, and play the part of Federal police-spies and informers, to stifle the free voice of the people in their elections.

Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. Davis] if still unbelieving, read the third section? There, too, is a penalty of $500 to the aggrieved and an action and costs and counsel fees. So in the fourth section.

I could also show that by lawyer craft or some other craft no provision is made in this bill to punish the informer for bearing false witness, which this bill instigates and pays for, against his neighbor. Is this an oversight? If so, it is too late to correct it. We must take the whole bill or none.

I might show also here the odious provision of the twentieth section as to presumptive evidence; the presumption of guilt and then the heaping, in a cowardly way, of the *onus probandi* on the defendant to show that he is innocent.

I pass that and other enormities and deformities to speak of the last point.

By this bill, as I have shown, you propose to call in the army and the militia as a *posse comitatus* to assist in carrying out your plans of conquering the free ballot. I perceive in these plans a conflict of jurisdiction that will inevitably come between the Federal government and the States if this bill becomes a law. Sir, I mean by this no threat. But when gentlemen talk glibly about going to New York and using the power of Federal government to regulate elections there in their interest, and against the popular will, as they have in the South, I do not know and I cannot say how such assaults upon the freedom of that great city will be repelled. I only know that in some bold, manly way befitting a great people they will be repelled. Make sure of that, gentlemen. You cannot safely intrench upon the freedom of the ballot. You have debased its mode of exercise here and in the South, but you cannot control it by Federal force for Radical purposes in New York. Do you not know—if not, I will tell you—that the voting in New York city is carried on in perfect peace? All testify to this who have been in New York on election day. It is so quiet you would not know it to be election day. Gentlemen talk here about elections in New York as if they were held under the influence of whisky, bribes, vice, &c. Now, the simple fact is that in or about the room where the polls are held you see no crowds and no rows, as you do in Illinois, in Ohio, or in New England. There is no drunkenness; you see one or two policemen there to prevent a possible trouble.—The ballots are placed in the various glass boxes. Any one can see his ballot fall like the poetical "snow flake." If there have been frauds heretofore in the city of New York, the Republican police, which has had the supervisory function over the registration, had as much to do with it as any one of any party. And such frauds to some extent are incidental to all great cities of diverse interests, where men are absorbed in the hurried pursuits of wealth and luxury.

In conclusion, I repeat that laws like this will be inoperative and ineffectual. It may provoke, as it is intended, trouble, collision, riot and bloodshed, but its penalties will be scorned. This will be the case in New York city, upon which we were informed this bill was intended to operate, the registration clause especially.

Nor will it aid Radicals to carry elections. The clamps of the Republican party at Albany have been fixed on that city by State legislation and city commissions for years. Every year brought fresh dissatisfaction with this system of government until the revolution of last year. Although the Republican party had the police of New York city; although they had all the power to control, arrest and punish repetitions and fraudulent voting, yet a large majority has been rolled up there against the Republican party with every year. No intelligent man, whatever he may think of some of the sores of the body politic, and of some of the incidents inseparable from a great city, but will believe that New York is becoming more and more Democratic every day, and that this bill will still farther add to its Democratic strength.—Therefore, it ought to be entitled "a bill to secure the supremacy of the Democratic party and the increase of its votes in New York city."

Mr. Allison. Why did you not vote, then, for this bill?

Mr. Cox. I do not vote here to increase or aggrandize party. I hope that my friend from Iowa votes on a higher plane than that. He is so serene, kind, and handsome. [Laughter.]

I know full well whence emanate all the slanders against the Democracy of New York. They are from the same source as that which clamors for the naturalization bill of my colleague [Mr. Davis.] I do not wonder that my colleague—and I desire to speak of him with all respect—thinks rather poorly of New York city after his recent experience there. But that experience is, I fear, associated with the source of these slanders and clamors. I think I have put this plainly enough, but I will repeat the statement for my colleague. I say that all these slanders on the New York Democracy come from the New York *Tribune*, most of the editors of which live outside of that city and have no sympathy with its masses and no votes in the city. If I were disposed to enter more fully on the defense of New York to-day—and if I could shield her from this legislation I would do so—I could show that she has a cheaper and a better government, in which there is less fraud than in your Chicagos or Cincinnatis or Philadelphias or Rochesters, and less taxation, ay, and less crime, and crime of a different and less hateful grade and kind than Boston.

Mr. Stevenson. The gentleman will do well if he can do that.

Mr. Cox. There is one thing more on which I desire to remark. It will not do for gentlemen of the Republican party, at least in New York State, who the other day gave all their votes in the New York legislature for the new character, to impeach the character of that honored and glorious State with its ninety-one thousand Democratic majority. That Democracy have overcome many trials and dangers. Their mottoo, like that of their State "Excelsior." When new bills of pains and penalties are pressed on them by Radical bigotry and malice, when this system of spies and informers is added to the restrictions already heaped upon their commerce and their industry, when to Federal taxation, internal and external, with its inquisitions, seizures, annoyances, burdens and frauds, is superadded the espionage, litigations, prosecutions, indictments, and penalties, fostered by a horde of Federal detectives and police, to overawe their free suffrage and control their local government, they will prepare and nerve themselves for the conflict.—They have by State supremacy at Albany broken your yoke of wood; and, with God's help, they will break the yokes of iron now forging for them in this Federal capital!

Missouri Caucasion on the Situation.

The Editor of the Lexington (Missouri) *Caucasian* almost gives up in despair. He comments in a strain of indignant sorrow that would be laughable if it were not so true. Unhappily, however, he does not exaggerate—Thus:

"Down! Down! Down!!! During the whole nine years of radical rule! The proudest, freest, most enlightened, prosperous, and happy nation on the globe in 1860. The lowest, basest, poorest, most utterly brutalized and enslaved, in 1870! Cotton-field niggers legislating for the descendants of the Washingtons, Randolphs, Hamptons, and Lees! A Pennsylvania nigger befouling the seat of Pickens and Pickney on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina. A nigger barber sprawling his X-marks to the legislative enactment of Louisiana, as Lieutenant Governor and President of the State Senate! A nigger cabin boy singing the commissions of congressmen, sheriffs, and circuit judges, as Secretary of the State of Mississippi! And a thievish nigger preacher, grinning and combing his lousy wool, in the place once filled by the hero, patriot and statesman, Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, so called. Whilst a leprous, ulcerated Senator and ex Governor congratulates his associate black-guards and the country on the change!

God of the ruined and desolate!—Was a people so fallen before? Men of the North! Men of the South! Americans! Countrymen! Fellow slaves! Awake! Arise! shake off your lethargy, and face the truth!—Give the hellions whoever wrought the horrid change a little longer lease of power, and no Gabriel in all the wide universe, though he should split his mighty tooter, can ever sound a blast powerful enough to resurrect us from the tenfold political death and damnation to which we are doomed! Cease your dastardly truckling and yielding to the death deserving conspirators who have usurped the government! Cease your infamous temporizing, your cringing and fawning! Set your face, like stubborn, steel, against them and all their accursed schemes.

Remember that they are your enemies—the enemies of the Republic—enemies of the Constitution—sworn foes of Liberty—foes of God and common humanity! Encouraging them, "conciliating" them is tampering with your own destruction!—They must be overthrown, annihilated, or you, we, and our country are eternally undone!"

* * *

ONE OF THE WAYS.—A gentleman who has passed some time among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, tells of some strange customs still prevalent there, one of which may perhaps interest our fair readers. When a young woman in the Ukraine feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes at once to the house of his parents, and says to him, "Pemaigal bog," which means, "be you blessed of God." The young woman then sits down and talks to the object of her choice, as follows: "The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She then addresses the father and mother, and solicits their approval of, and consent to, the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, she refuses to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parents of the young man never put the young maidens away if they still persist in their stay, believing by doing so they would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads.

BREATHING THE HOLY SPIRIT,

Gracious Spirit! Heavenly Love!
  Thy comfort now impart;
Tell me, oh! tell, if God is love,
  Oh! whisper in my heart.

Weary of life, and self, and sin,
  Helpless, for help I cry;
If Jesus' blood can make me clean,
  Oh! cleanse me, or I die.

In vain I strive against my will,
  In vain my will would strive;
The consciousness of guilt I feel
  My powers of strength deprive.

Condemned I wait [illegible] judgment fall;
  Yet but for this I [illegible]!
Rests on my heart a darker pall,
  The conscious sin I bear.

Oh! lead me, if thou art the light!
  My trembling fears control;
Give to mine eyes refreshing sight,
  Give healing to my soul,

Reveal the wondrous sight to me,
  The Son of God make known
Till faith embracing, Christ I see,
  And feel my burden gone.

Come, Holy Ghost, the Comforter,
  Breathe life where death has been;
Spread through my soul refining fire,
  And make an end of sin.

The sermon on the mount demands that all religious duties to be acceptable to God, must be performed from right principles—genuine love to God, and with absolute sincerity of heart. For example, good works must have not a shadow of ostentation about them; prayers must be uniformal and sincere; voluntary duties, like fasting, must be performed from only the purest motives; there must be perfect faith in God and in his providence while laboring for his cause, and we must be sincerely conscious that the treasures which we love are in heaven, and our hearts must be set supremely on them, and not on earthly treasures; for then only will the mind be undivided, and the conscience become assimilated to the absolutely divine.

Besetting Sins.—Although mankind are naturally propense to evil, they differ in relation to the particular forms of evil to which they have a proclivity. One individual is more inclined to the commission of a certain sin than is another, and the sin which one is most strongly inclined to commit is his besetting sin. The besetting sins of Christians are those which previous to their conversion they were most disposed to commit. Sin therefore indicates a moral weakness. It is caused by such weakness and it causes weakness. Any person is more in danger of yielding to a temptation by which he has been previously overcome; and if he falls he is quite likely to fall by that very kind of temptation. Accordingly youthful transgressions are reproduced in riper age. "The child is father of the man." in more senses than one.

Thoughts for Those Who Think.

The destinies of a nation depends less on the greatness of the few than the virtues and vices of the many.

Eminent individuals cast farther the features of her glory or shame; but the realities of the weal or woe lie deep in the great mass.

The curling tops of lofty waves are the crest of the ocean, but from its depths flows the overflowing strength of its tides.

A lady of fashion will sooner excuse a freedom flowing from admiration, than a slight, resulting from indifference. The first offence has the pleasing apology of her attractions; the last is bold and without alleviation. But the mode in which she dispases the wrong, though sanctioned by the many, must forgo all expectations of popularity till there shall be lies to centre than applaud in human conduct. And when this is the case the millenium will have dawned.

A young girl scarcely awake to the mysteries of her nature, and fluttering over the first demonstrations of love, is like a child sporting on the rippling sand on the shore when a high tide is about coming in.

A giant mind may be held in suspense but that suspense must be brief, and the action which follows will be more decided and energetic in consequence of that determination; just as a stream of water rushes with greater force for a temporary destruction.

Say nothing about yourself—either good, bad or indifferent: Nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affection; nothing indifferent for that is silly.

A man of weak complying disposition, whom no one fears, no one will be at the trouble to oppose; while a man of a strong and fixed character will be liable to opposition, at least from those who expect to derive a certain kind of importance from the dignity of their adversary. But he will compel even this opposition into subserviency to himself; just the mariner obliges the wind that opposes him to help him forward.

The three or four most helpless things in the world are—a ship in a dead calm, a whale thoroughly stranded, a race horse with his wind broken, and a politician in bad odor. The devil himself would have nothing to do with either, unless it were the last; he seldom utterly forsakes a political game cock;

But keeps him at the battle or the drill,
To work his master's farther mischief still.

The influence of a good man ceases not a death, he is as the visible agent, is removed, but the light influence of his example still remain; and the moral elements of this world will long show the traces of their vigor and purity; just as the western sky, after the sun is set, still betrays the glowing traces of the departed orb.

Round hats have almost entirely superceded bonnets with both young and old. They are very high, as a gentleman expresses it, three stories high, with a cupalo and balcony, and a flag at half mast.

It matters not what a man loses, if he save his soul; but if he loses his soul, it matters not what he saves.

One of the commonest proofs we have that man is made of clay, is the brick so often found in his hat.

Gossip-mongers are persons who tear the bandages from social wounds and prevent their healing.

A Gentleman who has recently lost an eye begs to intimate that he has now a "vacancy for a pupil."

Be careful how you promise; but when you have promised, be just as careful how you fulfill.

A Confectioner advertises broken hearts for six cents a pound.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Sure to Harrow the Soul—Peg-ends inside your boots.