CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

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THE

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
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Publishers.

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,
Clearfield, Pa. je30 1y

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.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.

T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

J. B. McENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 1:25:71-1ypd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

J. P. IRVIN... D. L. KREBS

IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
a30'70 CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:13 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7ypd

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, and conveyances prepared. Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.

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

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. A. I. 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 Anamoville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 tf-pd.

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country. apr20 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.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, 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,'65-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. my12-1y

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. Feb. 22, tf.

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. may4,70tf

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

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70-tf.

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest styles. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Esquire Shegart. oct19'70

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

DANIEL M. DOHERTY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy27 CLEARFIELD, PA. tf

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Luthersburg, Pa.
THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All calls for surveying promptly attended to, and the making of drafts, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o12,70

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.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
Claim and Collection Office,
OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70-6m

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,'6[illegible]

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 filed. [jy16,'[illegible]

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.

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

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CHROMOS 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

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

J. HOLLOWBUSH... E. DAVIS CAREY.

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,'70-1ypd

NEW TIN SHOP!
FRED. SACKETT,
Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
Roofing, Spouting and job work done on REASONABLE TERMS.
Shop on Market St., nearly opposite the Jail,
4679 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. apr13-tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1871.

THE NEW EXCELSIOR.

A cloud portentous of defeat
Hangs over the party of deceit,
And, trembling for their bread and butter,
The frighten'd leaders faintly mutter,
Ku Klux!

The lightnings of the people's wrath
Flash vividly upon their path,
But still in crooked ways they wander
And lisp, while searching for more plunder,
Ku Klux!

Still stagger on these crazed'd banks,
Sustain'd by trick'ry, tariffs, tax,
By swindles a la Chorpenning,
Still stealing as they're murmuring,
Ku Klux!

And now the cloud more darkly low'rs
And murky shadows o'er them pours;
Enveloped in the thick'ning gloom
They shout i' anext their hast'ning doom,
Ku Klux!

The discontented fall to shout,
And check disaster with deceit,
Dark portents with dark logic meeting,
They flaunt their bloody shirt, repeating
Ku Klux!

Arraigned for all their wicked acts,
Their vile offenses prov'd as facts,
Their record black with many a crime,
They only shout, to plead for time,
Ku Klux!

Now, reason, rhetoric, figures, facts,
The sacredness of federal pacts,
Philosophy and Holy Writ,
Fall down before this stroke of wit,
Ku Klux!

A warning from the liberal branch:
"Beware the popular avalanche!"
A voice all tremulous with affright
Shrieks out the Radical's last good night,
Ku Klux!

—*From the Harrisburg Daily Patriot.*

The Punishment of Crime.

To understand the proposition made by the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, to the Governor for the pardon of certain prisoners, it is stated that the application was based on two propositions. First, there were a large number of prisoners there, whose terms were shortly to expire by limitation. It was thought that no injury to the public, or the justice, would result, if their discharge was anticipated by pardon. A large number recently sentenced for long terms, necessarily gave few opportunities for depleting the population. As there were more prisoners than rooms for them to occupy, the prison authorities felt justified under the circumstances of making an effort to relieve the institution of this surplus population. The other ground rests on a principle which is not generally appreciated or understood by the public, that time is no element in punishment. The prison authorities, after forty years of experience, have found that in the history of most convicts, after imprisonment, there is a period when the result of punishment, so far as that result is generally understood, becomes effective—in other words, when such result is reached, to restore the convict to liberty, fully impressed with the determination to lead an honest life, is a gain to the prisoner and to society. The number of years inflicted by a sentence, or a punishment, has no greater effect in reforming or improving the individual, than the number of stripes given by a parent to a child, in correcting the evil for which the punishment was inflicted. It is not the amount of punishment, but the effective application of it—this latter can only be applied properly by experience in those who inflict it. So it is with the incarceration of a large number of people in a prison. There are many it is true, over whom punishment has no influence, but at the same time there is a large number, who subjected to punishment are benefited and improved, and it may be, reformed, within the period for which the sentence was inflicted.

These views justified the prison authorities in making an application for the release of individuals embraced within these classes. His Excellency, the Governor, in construing the application, expressed himself unwilling to interfere with the action of the Courts in these cases, contending that his action would be misunderstood, and that he did not feel justified in setting an example, even though it was applied for on the ground submitted to him. To the superficial observer the Governor was right, and the officers of the Penitentiary have no complaint to make to his determination, resting, as it did, upon reasons thus suggested as controlling. Until the law shall be so modified, as to make punishment more a question of moral science, than a formal judicial duty, it would not be possible that the experience obtained in this penitentiary can exercise the important and necessary reforms. Long sentences under the commutation law fail in their purposes. Long sentences for young offenders, for their first offense, are injurious. It is deemed far more prejudicial to society and to individuals convicted of offenses, that a "crime class" should be established, than that moderate punishment should certainly follow the commission of crime. These are the views as far as they can be ascertained which were given to the Governor by the officers of the penitentiary, and a full investigation of the particulars will lead all reflecting men to believe that penal science as now administered in this country is in its infancy. There is more in punishment than incarceration in a prison, and to investigate and develop what this is, becomes a question of science, and has nothing to do with the emotions or prejudices of a law making power.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Some minds seem to be governed by a sort of evil fate which makes them energetic in whatever concerns wordly business, but backward in religious work. How common are the complaints, "I haven't time;" and, "I am not adapted to this," made, too, by men who never lack either time or talent for trade, for political meetings, for study, for any kind of secular work which their hearts are set on.

Will He Succeed?

In nine cases out of ten no man's life will be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother have kept him from hard work; if another always helped him out of the end of his row; if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he mowed away all the time—in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk till shirking has become a habit—unless a miracle is wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half so much his as that of weak, foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility, or to dodge work, whether or not it made his heart ache, or soiled his hands—until bearing heavy burdens become a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his from choice—parents as they bid him good-bye, may dismiss their fears. His life will not be a business failure. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

Take another point. Money is the object of the world's pursuit. It is a legitimate object. It gives bread and clothing and homes and comfort.—The world has not judged wholly unwisely when it has made the position a man occupies to hinge comparatively more or less on his ability to earn money, and somewhat on the amount of his possessions. If he is miserably poor it argues either some defect in his expenditures, or a lack of fitness to cope with men in the battle for gold.

When a country bred boy leaves home it is generally to enter upon some business, the end of which is to acquire property; and he will succeed just in proportion as he has been made to earn and save in his childhood.

If all the money he has had come of planting a little patch in the spring, and selling its produce after weary months of watching and toil in the fall, or from killing woodchucks at six cents a head, or from trapping muskrats and selling their skins for a shilling; setting snares in the fall for game, and walking miles to see them in the morning before the old folks were up; husking corn for a neighbor moonlight evenings at two cents a bushel; working out an occasional day that hard work at home has made possible—he is good to make his pile in the world.

On the contrary, if the boy never earned a dollar; if parents and friends had always kept him in spending money—pennies to buy candies and fish-books, and satisfy his imaginative wants—and he had grown to manhood in the expectancy that the world will generally treat him with similar consideration, he will always be a makeshift; and the fault is not so much his as that of those about him, who never made the boy depend on himself—did not make him wait six months to get money to replace a lost jack knife.

Every one has to rough it at one time or another. If the roughing comes in boyhood, it does good; if later, when habits are formed, it is equally tough, but not being educational, is generally useless. And the question whether a young man will succeed in making money or not depends not upon where he goes or what he does, but upon his willingness to do "his part," and upon his having earned money, and so gained a knowledge of its worth. Not a little of his valuable experience and knowledge the country boy gets on the old farm, under the tutelage of parents shrewd enough to see the end from the beginning, and to make the labor and grief of children contribute to the success of subsequent life.—*Hearth and Home.*

SLEEP.—How many persons are there that go to bed at a reasonable hour? Many will sit up reading or or conversing until twelve, one, or even two o'clock at night. This is kept up, and finally becomes a habit, and when they do retire, cannot sleep. They gradually lose flesh, become dyspeptic and debilitated; being unable to account for this emaciation, they consult a physician. Certain medicines are prescribed and still the difficulty exists. The medical adviser has probably neglected to interrogate his patient as to his habits, and he, too, is at loss to understand why his remedial agents have not the proper salutary effect. The patient now changes physicians, and so he continues until from exhaustation he is compelled to remain in bed, and nature regains her grand recuperative power of sleep, and the patient comparatively recovers for a few months, when, if the same habit is continued, he relapses into his former condition. Many persons will tell you they cannot sleep if they go to bed at nine or ten o'clock in the evening; and this is true, when the nervous system has been abused; but when persons will retire at a reasonable hour, they will soon fall asleep and one hours sleep, previous to twelve o'clock at night, will do the system more good than three hours after that time. Sitting up late at night impairs the eyes and destroys the complexion, which adds much misery to the life of young ladies. Young men should bear in mind, when they inflict their society on the fair sex till a late hour of night, that they can leave when they feel inclined, but their hostess is compelled to entertain them during their visit.—*Medical Reporter.*

FLOWERS AND MEN.—It is said that the rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit; dandies, the shiniest of men, have no sense; and ball-room belles, the loveliest creatures in the world, generally ditto—only more so.

If your lamp of prosperity is blown out by the winds, do not sit down and cry in the dark, but strike a match and re-light your taper.

Twins Born on a Railway Train.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* tells the following:

"The Pacific express train, on the Panhandle Railroad, left the Columbus depot one Friday evening lately, at eight o'clock, under the charge of Conductor Drury. Nothing transpired to disturb the monotony of the conductor's call on drowsy passengers for "tickets, gentlemen," until the train was between Dennison and Steubenville. Then he was notified that a lady passenger desired his presence. He found the lady evidently in some embarrassment. To his affirmative response to the query whether he was a married man, the lady stated that she was on her way from Cincinnati to meet her husband in New York, and that a crisis was impending, involving the appearance of an additional passenger. This startled the conductor, of course; but with a heart as big as an elephant, he set to work to make the lady comfortable. All the passengers were immediately shuffled into another car, and such female assistance as could be procured on the train was brought into requisition.—In a brief time the little stranger—a fine, bouncing girl is the phrase—put in an appearance, and the conductor congratulated himself on a happy escape from a dilemma. With a heart overflowing with sympathy, he arranged an impromptu wardrobe for the very young lady from his own underclothing. It was not exactly in the style of those 'infant outfits' advertised in the New York papers, yet it served a good purpose.

"But this was not all. The train left Steubenville on time, and was soon thundering through and around the hills of West Virginia, when the conductor received another shock.—This time, it was a 'fine, bouncing boy.' Twins, by Jove! One a Buckeye and the other a Panhandler. The remainder of Drury's linen went to start the little fellow on his journey through the world. Then, for fear of what might have happened, the train was hurried up; in due time it reached Pittsburgh, and the lady and two unticketed passengers were tenderly conveyed to comfortable quarters at the Union Depot Hotel, when a telegram was forwarded to the husband in New York, which will probably lift him out of his boots.

"At last advices, the mother and children were doing well."

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men without nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good head piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses or lands.

It is better than landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother.

Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men, as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

The man is rich who has a good disposition— who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful; and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing within this life, is a man's own self A cross, selfish fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

KINSMAN.—For this hearty English word, full of manhood and warm blood, elegant people have forced upon us two very vague, misty substitutes—relation and connection. By the use of the latter words in place of the former, nothing is gained and much is lost. Both of them are very general terms. Men have relations of various kinds, and connections are of still wider distribution. Even in regard to family and friends, it is impossible to give these words exactness of meaning; whereas a man's kinsmen are only those of his blood. His cousin is his kinsman, but his brother-in-law is not. Yet relation is made to express both connections, one of blood and the other of law. In losing the kinsman we lose also his frank, sweet-lipped sister, kinswoman, and are obliged to give her place to that poor, mealy-mouthed, ill made up Latin interloper, female relation.

GO IN, BOYS!—Prominent politicians, according to a Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, assert that the country must either make Gen. Grant's conduct towards Sumner a personal matter for which he alone should be held responsible, or let the full weight of the blow be born by the Republican party, with all its direful consequences. It is stated that if the impression can only be disseminated that Grant is not to be the next Presidential candidate, and such probability has now been rendered more remote than ever, there need be no fear of a party rupture; but if it is given to be understood that there is no other alternative than to take him as the next candidate, a third party movement will be rendered inevitable.

A little boy who went to church was cautioned to remember the text, which was: "Why stand ye here all the day idle? Go into my vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will pay thee." Jonny came home and was asked to repeat the text. He thought over it awhile, and then cried out: "What d' ye stand round here doing nothin for? go into my barnyard and work, I'll make it all right with you."

Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year.

Mirth is the medicine of life,
It cures its ills, it calms its strife;
It softly smooths the brow of care,
And writes a thousand graces there.

The Ku Klux Bill.

Section IV. of article IV. of the Constitution of the United States provides this:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

It is hardly necessary to point out that this provision is in strict harmony with the general spirit and intent of the Constitution, which carefully defines and limits the powers of the Federal Government, and in its care to prevent centralization, aimed to leave the State organizations all the powers and duties which they could best exercise. The States are now, as Speaker Blaine remarked in his address on dissolving the last Congress, all once more represented in Congress; reconstruction is completed; we are again in the old course. For a long time Congress has been legislating and the Executive acting with no such strict deference to constitutional powers, duties and limitations as was exacted by public opinion before the war. Whatever excuses there may have been for excesses exists no longer. The war closed nearly six years ago; the work of reconstruction has been completed strictly according to the will and requirements of Congress, by executive officers in harmony with it. All has been done that Congress ought to do, or that the people will tolerate.

But now come certain men in Congress, under the leadership of General Butler in the House, and Mr. Morton in the Senate, and demand still further interferences by the Federal Government in the local concerns of the States. It is reported that, to excuse their demand for such unconstitutional legislation they will present to Congress a report of "Southern outrages," and it is said that the President will send a message to Congress urging legislation to authorize him to interfere in some of the States with the military arm.

We hope Congress will do nothing of the kind, and for the single and sufficient reason that the Constitution gives it no authority to do so. Under the Constitution, the States are to keep order and put down violence within their limits, and the Federal authority may interpose only at the request of the Legislature or Governor of a State. But when a Legislature or Governor makes such request, the President needs no law of Congress to empower him to act.

The disorders in some Southern States are lamentable. Most of them would, we suspect, disappear at once if all disfranchising laws were repealed; but in any case, Congress has no authority under the Constitution to interfere in these cases; and if General Butler and Mr. Morton wish to pass a "force bill," they ought first to bring forward a Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to pass such an act.

As a matter of mere political expediency, the Republican leaders can do nothing so unwise as to continue their special legislative interference in the Southern States, for the people everywhere long to return to the old and safe constitutional forms and guards, and will resent futher extra constitutional legislation. As a matter of policy in the Southern States, experience has shown that interference by the Federal Government only perpetuates and increases disorders; and the quickest way to peace is to cause all parties in the States to understand that they must live together in harmony or themselves suffer from the disorders they create, that hereafter Congress will pay no attention to their complaints, except at the request of a State Legislature, in the Constitutional form.—*N. Y. Post, (Radical.)*

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—Never omit an opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said that even in a stage coach, he always found somebody who could tell him something he did not know. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for purposes of knowledge. It is, therefore, a mistake to be morose and silent among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out, and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment. Indeed some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist, owes not a little of his fame to observations made when a journeyman stone-mason, and working in a quarry. Socrates well said that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil, which is ignorance. Every grain of sand goes to make a heap. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets, and is not fool enough to throw them away, because he hopes to find a huge lump some time. So in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure, spend it over a good book or in instructive talking with the first one you meet.

The new German empire, with Alsace and Lorraine, will contain 40,-145,209 inhabitants, and France, without those provinces, will have 36,425,-542 inhabitants. United Germany will be the second nation in Europe in point of population, Russia alone leading it. The larger part of Russia, however, is inhabited by a half-civilized people, and it may be fairly stated that Germany, numerically speaking, is at the head of civilized nations.

The following complacent Scottish remark upon Bannockburn was made to a splenetic Englishman who had said to a Scottish countryman that no man of taste would think of remaining any time in such a country as Scotland. To which the canny Scot replied, "Tastes differ. I'll tak' ye to a place no far frae Stirling whaur thretty thousand o' yer countrymen ha' been for five hunder years, an' they're nae thocht o' leavin' yet."

Josh Billings Sayings.

Love is like the measles, you can never have it but once, and the later in life we have it, the harder it goes with us. A coquette in love is like a mouse in a box, don't know how it got in, or will get out.

The raccoon is a native American. He resides among heavy timber, and cultivates the neighboring cornfield. His family is a wife and three children.

He lives in a tree, and in winter ties himself in a knot and lays till the spring opens, and then he opens. He is second only to a crow in petit larceny, and will turn over an applesass barrel just to get his feet in it. I wouldn't advise any person to cultivate them. If he would turn his attention to politics, he couldn't be beat. He's at home on the stump. A kicking cow never kicks over the pail till it's full.

There is this difference 'twixt a mistake and a blunder. When a man sets down a poor umbrella and takes up a good one, its a mistake, but when he sets down a good one and takes up a bad one its a blunder. The fly is a domestic animal; they come with a rush and I don't know how they are created.

It is hard to define a kiss. Any man that can sit in his chair with his feet on the mantle, and can't tell how it taste. His mouth has no more taste than a knothole. He is a fellow who would attempt to describe paradise.

The only way to do it is to take one, and then sit down and sing. If you can't tell them, how can you describe it to another fellow. I believe Adam gave the first kiss. The idea of kissing the only woman is too good. Adam would never pass such a hand. Angle worms are of earth, earthy, if the earth won't support them, it won't support anything.

The smallest animal of the brute creation is the pesky, wicked flea. They are the size of an infant onion seed. They are worse than the musquito and bite oftener, for they bite as they run.

One will travel over a person in two minutes, and leave you as spotted as a stag hound. There's nothing can be done well with a flea on you but swear. There's nothing to do but to quit all manual labor and hunt a flea, and when you find him you find he's not there.

It takes a lively person to catch a flea. If you get one kill him before you do anything else.

Next to the monkey the crow lives the most deucedness to spare. They are born of black parents and can be easily taught; crows live on what they can find, and they can find anything that ain't tied down; they ain't considered fine eating by good judges, though I have read of biled crows, but no man ever hankered after him a second time.

I will read by particular request an article on Jersey Lightning. It is cider brandy, still born, and fit in two hours. It makes a noise going down the throat, and in a week will fix a throat to swallow a crab.

If a man can stand it for three years, he is good for 75 years more. The first horn a man takes will make him think he has swallowed a gaslight, and he will go behind the barn and try to die, but cannot. I can't tell if cider-brandy will kill an old man. They die as soon as the tavern changes hands, and is opened on temperance principles.

ALONE.—Alone! ah, bitter sundering of the golden bands and links that formed the chain of joyous home-circle, whose oft-tried tenure love and goodness render so elastic and so firm.—Alas! the bolts of death and the cankerous rust of earth's deep sorrows have riven and destroyed the mystic cordon and its mortal couplets!

Alone! nay, not alone; for still in memory I wander to the homes of those whose loving hearts beat in unison and fellowship with mine, and whose tears mingled with my sadness. Oh, happy cottage home of childhood's sunny days, when visions fraught with joy and pleasure wove their beauties 'round each soul, and thrust out cares and toils that sought to dim and sadden boyhood's merry morning!

Alone! not all alone; for each little turf home, made and fashioned by hands that knew them not, cometh the sweet spirit-voice of those whose wanderings have led them onward to their immortal and glorious possessions. A mother's prayer, a father's kindly chiding, and a sister's tenderness, are all remembered, and their sweet memories create a friendship that had its birth with angels. Thus I am not alone, for in the dark and chilling night of earthly pilgrimage, the star of eternal hope illumines my pathway, and the sacred teaching of that heavenly home-group rekindles the smouldering embers of affection upon my heart's altar.

A FEMALE SHOP-LIFTER'S LOAD.—They arrested a female shop lifter in Macy's store on Wednesday, and the contents of her pockets were almost as remarkable as those which are brought from the capacious pantaloons of the clown in the pantomime. They consisted of two bottles of wine, fifty yards of guipure lace, two baby's dresses, embroidered and tucked, one piece of mauve velvet trimming, two pairs of kid gloves, seventy-five pairs of children's fancy stockings, one fancy figured glass, seventy-five yards of blue and green velvet trimmings, one pair of jet ear rings, and one large Bible. Really, the way of the shop-lifters must be wearisome, in being forced to carry around such a load as this; but hardest of all to have in her pocket the sacred volume, from which the words "Thou shalt not steal," it might be imagined, would stare at her in warning.—*N. Y. Express.*

A school teacher spelled out the word g-r-a-c-e, and asked a scholar to pronounce it. He gave it up, when the teacher, to refresh his memory, asked him: "What did your father say this morning before eating breakfast?" The boy thought a minute and finally said: "Pa said, 'D——n these eggs, they're rotten!'"

The Indians and the Government.

It is no wonder the Red Men sometimes lose their temper, when the facts in relation to the manner in which they are cheated, by agents of the government, are taken into consideration. On all sides, they are beset by cheats, swindlers and impostors. Their appropriations are diverted from the proper channel; worthless goods forced upon them at high prices, and divers other tricks resorted to for the purpose of robbing these untutored persons of their just dues. Of all the money set apart by the government for the Indians, a large per cent. never reaches its legitimate destination. The case of the Quapaw Indians will present this matter in a proper light. By a resolution which passed the Federal House of Representatives on the 12th of December last, the Committee on Appropriations was directed to inquire whether any portion of the $90,000 given to the Quapaw Indians by the act of July 15, 1870, had gone into other hands, or in any way been diverted from its rightful owners. This money was appropriated to the Quapaws in pursuance of a treaty made with them, by which the United States received certain privileges cheaply purchased at the above mentioned price. The payments were to be made according to a certain specified rate, to each claimant or his legal representative, and the government sent a clerk from the department of the interior to see the business done. How it was done, was described by a witness examined before the Committee, named Earle. This gentleman is the representative of an Eastern society for bettering the condition of the Indians, and he was present when the money was paid, and thus describes the transaction. The claimants were designated on the books by figures, and No. 75 came in. The clerk ran his finger down the list and found that No. 75 was entitled to $338 21. He announced the amount, checked it off, and passed the cash over to the Indian. The untutored savage, in the presence of Williamson, the clerk, and Mitchell, the United States Agent, gave to the storekeeper what the latter said was due to him, and then handed to General James G. Blunt a third of the whole sum received. Blunt founded his claim to one-third of the amount due each Red Skin upon the allegation, that it was through his efforts that Congress voted the appropriation, and the President signed the bill. This transaction was continued until the whole tribe was paid, and the last greenback found its way into the wallet of Blunt. But Mr. Earle gave information of the scaly transaction to his principals; from them it reached the Committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and General Blunt was sent for. He put in an appearance, and by his statement it is shown that he had depleted the Quapaws of thirty three and a third per cent. of the money due them; the Choctaws of forty per cent., and the Chickasaws of fifty per cent. Reducing this percentage to net results, he had pocketed $62,500 belonging to the Chickasaws; $33,600 belonging to the Choctaws, and $30,-000 belonging to the Quapaws—total, $126,100 out of $290,000 appropriations. Having explained his little game, General James G. Blunt left the Committee to their reflections. These reflections are, to say the least, weak; for the report says: "Your Committee are not aware that anything can be done to punish those who have heretofore extorted money from the Indians, or aided others in so doing, except to cause strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of such of these persons as are still in the employ of the government, and dismiss from the service all who have knowingly violated the law." In this manner the whole transaction is passed over. Blunt has the money in his possession obtained by such outrageous means, and the Indians have no redress. If they murmur, or act in a hostile manner, white troops will be let loose upon them, or they will be removed to some unfavorable location, and treated in a heartless, cruel manner. The Indian "Ring" is supreme, and such men as General Blunt cannot be brought to justice. A mild admonition is administered, and there the matter ends. The case of General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was but little less reprehensible than that of General Blunt, and yet he is still in office under General Grant. It appears by evidence submitted to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that in June, 1870, General Parker bought large quantities of cattle and provisions without any appropriation, and without advertising for proposals. This was an unlawful proceeding. The prices he was to pay and did pay out of the public funds for these supplies were about one half greater than he would have paid if he had followed the law; and the difference thus lost to the country amounted to about $250,000. In the purchase of cattle, the Commissioner acted in a most indefensible manner. Instead of weighing the animals accepted, their weight was only guessed at, and fixed at 1,200 pounds each, although General Parker was notified by an army officer that many of them weighed less than 1,000 pounds. In other respects, the Committee find that the government was overcharged to an alarming extent. There was in force a contract to transport all goods to the Missouri river agencies at from $1.33 to $4.80 per hundred pounds. General Parker disregarded this contract, and made another at $4.80 per one hundred pounds. Flour and bacon were also delivered short in weight, and at excessive prices. In this case, as that of General Blunt, no remedy has been applied, and thus both the government and the Indians are left at the mercy of bad, unprincipled men. There are honest, public spirited, disinterested citizens, such as William Welsh, Eli K. Price, and others, are laboring in an indefatigable manner to effect a reform in the mangement of Indian affairs, and they should have the assistance and co-operation of all men who are opposed to cheating and peculation.—*Age.*

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The Chinese have some notions that might be advantageously adopted by Christians. The way they celebrate their holidays is one of them. The first thing they do is to pay off all old debts and to square accounts to a fraction. Money matters having been thus adjusted, they next make up old quarrels, and shake hands all round. Having thus got square pecuniarily and socially, they eat, drink, and are merry, finally wind up with a sparkling discharge of Chinese fire-crackers. The paying of debts and the making up of quarrels is certainly a good way to begin a celebration of holidays.