THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

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2 squares.....8 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
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Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
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HANDBILLS.

1 sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
1 sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
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. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ja30 Clearfield, Pa. 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.

PROF. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. H. 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. F. IRVIN.....D. S. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
s3070 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,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

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 3 p. m.

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

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. 3 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Penfield, 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 53d 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

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

Fishing Tackle!
Just received, a complete assortment, consisting of Trout Rods, Fish Baskets, Lines and Hooks, of all descriptions, at
HARRY F. BIGLER & CO'S.
Clearfield, April 19, 1871-tf

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,'70tf.

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 Shaggart. 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,
jy23 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 draft, 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 and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70-6m

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Estres' 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.

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. [jy14-1y

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.
je23-1y 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. ap24,67

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. apr26-tf

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn's.
At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . R. 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

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place of its size in the State. One of the great causes of this is, the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and preserve your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mossop and James B. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.
ABRAHAM HUMPHREY.
Clearfield, November 30, 1870-tf.

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. apr11-tf

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1871.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, madam,—if I'm not too old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold;
And look about me for a wife!

Words of Soberness and Truth.

GENERAL BRINKERHOOF ON FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

A notice of some of the principal facts and arguments set forth by Gen. Brinkerhoff, in his lecture at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, was promised. Gen. Brinkerhoff commenced by asserting the importance of this subject to the American people. In it the material prosperity of the country was involved to a greater extent than in any other political question now agitating the public mind.—By free-trade was not meant the removal of all duties on imports; but the levying of duties on a strictly revenue basis. The motto of the free-trader was: "Millions for revenue, not a cent for protection." In regulating the tariff, the first thing to be done was to trace the duties levied, and see where they go to. If they go into the coffers of the government, then the principle upon which the tariff is based is a sound and just one. The only thing further to be observed, is, that no more revenue is raised than is absolutely necessary, and that the wealth of the country be made to pay its full proportion. If the tax, or any considerable portion of it, instead of going into the public treasury, goes into the pockets of a few favored individuals or classes, the principle is unsound and unjust, and should be abandoned at once.

Gen. Brinkerhoff asserted it as incontrovertibly true that, as a general rule, the duty levied upon an imported product enhanced the price of both the imported commodity and the home product with which it came in competition, to the extent of the duty levied. In proof of this, he quoted the price of iron in this country for a series of years past, under both high and low tariffs, showing that the price had invariably gone up as the duty had been increased, and gone down as the duty had been diminished. So, too, of other commodities, such as salt, &c., to which he referred by way of illustration. To this rule there were exceptions, but they were easily explained.

To show how grossly the present tariff violated the fundamental principle upon which all tariffs ought to be adjusted, viz: the simple purpose of raising revenue for the government, the speaker referred to a few of the taxed commodities by way of example. And first, lumber, which was an article of prime necessity, and of which the people of Iowa were compelled to purchase nearly their entire supply. The duty on lumber is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, and allowing for a fair rate of increase, the annual consumption of lumber in the United States might be safely estimated at $200,000,000. But to avoid all cavil he would place it at $150,000,000. A tax of 20 per cent. on this, is $30,000,000 yearly. Official returns show that the revenue which the government collects on imported lumber is only about $600,000 a year. Of the tax levied on lumber, by the existing tariff, the people pay one half million of dollars yearly to the government, and twenty-nine and a half millions of dollars to the owners of lands from which come our lumber supplies.

On pig iron—another article of prime necessity—there is a duty of $9 per ton. The annual consumption of pig iron in the United States, is 2,000,000 tons—tax, $18,000,000. Of this tax only a little over one million goes into the treasury—$17,000,000 into the pockets of the iron masters. With bar and railroad iron it is the same. On three classes of iron named, the country pays a tax of $45,000,000 annually, only $5,000,000 of which goes into the treasury. Of the other $40,000,000 Pennsylvania gets fully two-thirds.

Of leather, the annual consumption is $124,000,000; tax $10,000,000, of which the government gets two and a half millions. Seven and a half millions goes to the account of "protection."

Coal is taxed $1.25 per ton. Government gets no revenue, because the duty on coal is so high that it prohibits importation. But the people of New England and other sea-board regions pay from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year, in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the government upon the importation of Nova Scotia coal.

On salt the duty is 18 cents per bushel, bulk; 24 cents per bushel in bags. This gives the Onondaga Salt Company a monopoly of the market, because the importation of all the grades of salt manufactured by them is prohibited. Not a barrel of salt can be purchased at their salt works for less than $2.35 per barrel; yet this same company send their salt to Toronto and other Canadian ports, and there sell it, after paying freight and all other charges, for $1.60 per barrel, thus showing that they not only need no protection against competition from that quarter or any other, but that they can undersell Canadian salt manufacturers in their own market. The Onondaga Company, on a capital of only $160,000, have been enabled, under the present tariff, to reap dividends amounting to many millions. A more outrageous instance of plundering the masses of the people for the benefit of a few individuals, is not to be found in the legislative history of any country.

Gen. Brinkerhoff then proceeded to show how the existing tariff discriminated against the poorer classes.—Woolen cloths, carpets, blankets, shawls, &c., &c., were cited as examples, in all of which the coarser articles used by the poor are taxed much higher than those of a finer and more costly material.

One striking feature of our present tariff, he said, was the great number of articles upon which duties were levied. The list numbered over 4,000, presenting a striking contrast to the tariff of Great Britain, which raises an annual revenue of $120,000,000 in gold from fourteen articles alone. In reference to our own tariff he stated that one half of our revenue was derived from ten articles; that three quarters or $140,000,000, came from thirteen articles; that this latter amount with such internal taxes as should be retained, would be amply sufficient to meet all the legitimate wants of the government and leave a surplus of $25,000,000 a year to be applied to the principal of the national debt; that the duties should be retained on these articles, alone, viz: tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, fruits, wines, spirits, tobacco, glass, silk, linen, tin, furs, gloves of skin, nuts, sardines, chocolate, opium and liquorice, and abolished on all else. He argued that the tax should be retained on tea, coffee and sugar, because every dollar of it goes into the treasury. From these three articles alone the revenue is $52,000,000 a year, and yet the expense to each individual consumer does not exceed $1.50 yearly. A man pays that much tax on every pair of boots that he buys; and on a suit of clothes he pays as much tax as a family of half a dozen persons would pay on their tea, coffee, sugar and molasses for a whole year.

Referring to the rapid decline in our commercial marine, Gen. Brinkerhoff said that since the present tariff went into operation, our shipping has decreased at the rate of half a million of tons yearly. Of the 125 great steamships that traversed the Atlantic, *not one carried the American flag!!!*—In 1860 there were employed in the New York ship yards 20,000 skilled mechanics and 1,000 apprentices.—Now the number does not exceed 500.

To expose the fallacy of the "home market" argument of the protectionists, he showed that the great protected industries of the country—iron, cotton and woolen manufactures—gives employment to only 360,000 persons, including women and children. He said if each of these persons were a man and consumed an average of $150 agricultural products a year, the aggregate consumed by them all would not equal 4 per cent. of the aggregate agricultural productions of the country. And were they all swept out of existence the effect on the price of wheat would not be visible. Nearly the entire work of the great manufacturing establishments connected with these industries is performed by machinery, and to talk of drawing to them, through the agency of the tariff laws, a sufficient number of operatives to consume our surplus agricultural products is the climax of absurdity! The present protective tariff has been in operation ten years, and we are no nearer a "home market" now than at the commencement. While, therefore, the tariff does not, and cannot, in the very nature of things, benefit the agriculturalist by increasing the price of his products, it works him great injury by increasing the cost of production and the cost of transporting his commodities to market. The cost of railroad construction is increased to the extent of $2,500 per mile by the duties upon railroad iron alone. This increased cost of construction is made up to railroad companies in increased rates for passenger fare and freights. Hence, the effect of the tariff is to compel the farmer to pay more for everything that he buys, and receive less for everything he sells. To him "protection" is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. He is first taxed to "protect" the manufacturing interests against the "pauper labor of Europe," and he is then left to compete with that same "pauper" labor on the "pauper's" own ground. Yet in the face of all these facts, so apparent to the common sense of every man, there are thousands of farmers who sing hosannas to "protection," and swear by Horace Greely as its prophet!

There are other points in the excellent lecture of Gen. Brinkerhoff which are well worthy of notice, but want of space compels us to forego further comment.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

A good story is told of a man who went for the first time to a bowling alley, and kept firing away at the pins to the imminent peril of the boy, who, so far from having anything to do in "setting up" the pins, was actively at work in an endeavour to avoid the ball of the player, which rattled on all sides of the pins without touching them. At length the fellow, seeing the predicament the boy was in, yelled out as he let drive another ball, "Stand in amongst the pins, boy, if you don't want to get hurt!"

A practical route for a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been discovered by the expedition sent out to explore that portion of the continent. The distance is short, and the obstacles of an unimportant character.

Before a man enters the state of matrimony he should ring the bells.

State Rights in the Supreme Court.

The following is an extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of James Buffington, late Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph M. Day, one of the Judges of Probate in Massachusetts. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, all the other Judges assenting except Mr. Justice Bradley:

It is a familiar rule of construction of the Constitution of the Union that the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective Constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the government of the United States. That the intention of the framers of the Constitution in this respect might not be misunderstood this rule of interpretation is expressly declared in the tenth article of the amendments, namely: "The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." The government of the United States, therefore, can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressively given, or given by necessary implication. The general government and the States, although both exist within the same territorial limits, are separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other, within their respective spheres. The former, in its appropriate sphere, is supreme; but the States within the limits of their powers not granted, or in the language of the tenth amendment, "reserved," are as independent of the general government as that government within its sphere is independent of the States. The relations existing between the two governments are well stated by the present Chief Justice in the case of Lane County vs. Oregon (7 Wall, '76): "Both the States and the United States," he observed, "existed before the Constitution. The people, through that instrument, established a more perfect union by substituting a national government, acting with ample powers directly upon the citizens, instead of the confederate government, which acted, with powers greatly restricted, only upon the States. But in many of the articles of the Constitution the necessary existence of the States, and, within their proper sphere, the independent authority of the States, are distinctly recognized. To them nearly the whole charge of interior regulation is committed or left; to them and to the people all powers not expressly delegated to the national government are reserved.

Upon looking into the Constitution it will be found that but a few of the articles in that instrument could be carried into practical effect without the existence of the States. Two of the great departments of the government, the executive and legislative, depend upon the exercise of the powers or upon the people of the States. The Constitution guarantees to the States a republican form of government, and to protect each against invasion or domestic violence. Such being the separate and independent condition of the States in our complex system, as recognized by the Constitution, and the existence of which is so indispensable that without them the general government itself would disappear from the family of nations, it would seem to follow as a reasonable, if not a necessary, consequence, that the means and instruments employed for carrying on the operations of their governments, for preserving their existence and fulfilling the high and responsible duties assigned to them in the Constitution, should be left free and unimpared; should not be liable to be crippled, much less defeated, by the taxing power of another government, which power acknowledges no limits but the will of the legislative body imposing the tax, and, more especially, those means and instrumentalities which are the creation of their sovereign and reserved rights, one of which is the establishment of the Judicial Department, and the appointment of officers to administer their laws. Without this power and the exercise of it we risk nothing in saying that no one of the States under the form of government guaranteed by the Constitution could long preserve its existence. A despotic government might.

The two governments are upon an equality, and the question is whether the power "to lay and collect taxes" enables the general government to tax the salary of a judicial officer of the State, which officer is a means of instrumentality employed to carry into execution one of its most important functions, the administration of the laws, and which concerns the exercise of a right reserved to the States. We do not say the mere circumstances of the establishment of the judicial department and the appointment of officers to administer the laws, being among the reserved powers of the State, disables the general government from levying the tax as that depends upon the express power "to lay and collect taxes," but it shows that it is an original inherent power never parted with and in respect to which the supremacy of that government does not exist, and is of no importance in determining the question; and further, that being an original and reserved power, and the judicial officers appointed under it being a means of instrumentality employed to carry it into effect, the right and necessity of its unimpared exercise and the exemption of the officer from taxation by the general government, stands upon as solid ground and are maintained by principles and reasons as cogent as those which led to the exemption of the Federal officer, in Dobbins vs. the Commissioners of Erie, from taxation by the State; for, in this respect—that is, in respect to the reserved powers—the State is as sovereign and independent as the general government, and if the means and instrumentalities employed by that government to carry into operation the powers granted to it are necessarily and for the sake of self-preservation exempt from taxation by the States, why are not those of the States, depending upon their reserved powers for like reasons, equally exempt from Federal taxation? Their unimpaired existence in the one case is essential in the other.

It is admitted that there is no express provision in the Constitution that prohibits the general government from taxing the means and instrumentalities of that government. Of what avail are these means if another power may tax them at discretion? But we are referred to the Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall, page 533, in support of this power of taxation. That case furnishes a strong illustration of the position taken by the Chief Justice in McCulloch vs. Maryland, namely, that the power to tax involves the power to destroy. The power involved was one which had been exercised by the States, since the foundation of the government, and had been, after the lapse of three-quarters of a century, annihilated from excessive taxation by the general government, just as the judicial office in the present case might be if subject at all to taxation by that government. But notwithstanding the sanction of this taxation by a majority of the court, it is conceded in the opinion that the reserved rights of the States, such as the right to pass laws to give effect through executive action, to administer justice through the courts, and to employ all necessary agencies for legitimate purposes of State government are not proper subjects of the taxing power of Congress. The concession covers the case before us, and adds the authority of the court in support of the doctrine which we have endeavored to maintain.

Social Equality at the State Capital.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Sunday Mercury* gives the following account of a scene at a negro ball in one of the hotels of that city:

"On Wednesday night the dusky beauties and sable braves of our city and neighboring towns assembled in the spacious dining room of the State Capital Hotel to "trip the light fantastic." Delicious music, lovely ladies and gallant men made the dancing a sight to look upon and enjoy. Our times are strange, and therefore the galaxy of inky nymphs attracted others besides the beaus of their own color. Like silver stars peeping through black clouds the beaming faces of our Radical politicians shone among the moving masses of ebony. Along the wall sat the herd of Republican legislators, while on the floor in prominence stood Senator Billingfelt and Representative Reinœhl, the first trasting to Ethiopian support in the race for Auditor General by declaring that if ever he danced, here would he seek for congeniality, and the other whispering in dulcet and amatory tones. Stupendous Fatty Smith, his whole countenance glistening with delight and his huge sides shaking with merriment, capered about like a fairy, showing his list of engagements to evince how successful he was in conquering the hearts of sooty damsels. Everywhere stood groups of Rads and colored ladies mutually charmed. And in the dance the colors mingled—no oil and water elements in these pure spirits. Here stood Hon. Wm. J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, with an ace of spades partner; next was Mr. Gillespie, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a cream and coffee hued virgin, and opposite a grave legislator held a genuine Dinah in loving embrace. Here Thompson of Philadelphia, his face wreathed with smiles, was seen dancing attendance to the lemon colored lasses. He declined an introduction to any of the darkey beauties. [We believe he is a reverent convert to Radicalism.] Tittermary, of Philadelphia notoriety, with a dark skinned beauty leaning lovingly on his arm, and the gallant Ovens breathing tales of love into the ears of one of Africa's fairest daughters, led the quadrille to the soul inspiring notes of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." The post of honor was given to the Philadelphia delegation, who were seated in easy chairs and were furnished ice cream and cakes at the expense of the committee. With arms encircling the waists of their jetty partners, while on their manly bosoms reposed the crisp, velvety curls of the yielding beauties, gracefully did they tread the mazes of the dance. After the dance, arm in arm with their Lucindas, these consistent Radicals promenaded the room soliciting introductions to the many ladies. All indulged in refreshments, over which faces black, white and taffy colored bent together, and tongues cooed sweetly the accents of admiration. We do not know how the Hon. Wm. J. Ovens and friends managed in escorting the African maidens home. Is this the dawn of social equality and a fraternity of all colors?

Dumbell, Cloud, Lamon, Johnson, Albright and Griffiths also joined in the festive gathering. The aspiring Johnson was exceedingly anxious to display his social feeling for his brother Africans by promenading the room arm-in-arm with the master of ceremonies.

A most extraordinary law suit is about to be instituted by a life insurance company of New York City, against Mr. Henry Ward, of Towanda, Pa., a wealthy real estate owner, who killed Mr. Schrader, the agent of the Great Western Mutual Life Insurance Company. The company that institutes the suit had a policy on Mr. Schrader's life, and now claims damages from Mr. Ward for destroying its property.

A young gentleman, having paid his addresses to a young lady for some time, popped the question. The lady in a frightened manner said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained silent for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again."

The Fruits of Radical Teachings.

That men and women in the coal regions have actually begun to fight among themselves is a culmination that must warn all engaged in the contest that it is time to stop it. Negotiation and discussion are the legitimate modes of settling financial and economical questions, and when the missiles of a mob, or the bayonets of soldiers are needed to enforce arguments, they must be very weak ones. It is the evil of the day in which we live, that the spirit of violence is fostered, and an appeal to it advocated on every slight occasion. The whole policy of one of the political parties of the country lies now in fomenting strife and greedily catching at pretexts for a resort to arms. "Cut-throats" is the precept now of Radicalism; it may be called its only political principle. If through the recent legislation, the South can be plunged back into a state of war, it will renew the harvest of great hordes of peculators and plunderers, and afford a chance for controlling the ballot box. It is from Radical philanthropists, so called, that bloody teachings issue, which will not be limited in their operation to the fields prescribed to them. The whole country takes in these sanguinary counsels, and every excited crowd and angry man is ready to act on them. Yesterday, a Radical paper furnished this programme, from one of its party leaders. Mr. Wendell Phillips is reported as saying, in a speech on the 9th inst:

There is still a state of war with the South.—General Butler, assaved by gamblers and rebel "Ring" in New Orleans, executed. Mafford. Let President Grant lay a hand on the leaders in the South, men who count their acres by thousands, and are instigators of assassinations—let the President follow Butler's plan, and you will never hear of Ku-Klux again.

This is the example held up to the Radical President, just armed with a new instrument of despotism, the so-called Ku-Klux law. It was devised by Butler; rejected by the House; and then passed on a recommendation in a special message from President Grant, who thus got it through by making it a party measure. The particular act which Phillips cites for an example, was the one exploit of Butler. It was a murder committed for "Bancombe"—a human life taken to make political, or, rather, personal capital, for a politician. But it was like all his scurvy tricks for popularity, a failure; though Butler employed an able editor to write a book about it. From Mr. Parton's "General Butler at New Orleans," we find that when the gallant Farragut forced all the obstructions on the Mississippi river, and appeared before New Orleans, he demanded the surrender of the city. The civil authorities of the place, abandoned by the Confederate troops, neither surrendered nor resisted. Commodore Farragut sent a party ashore and hoisted a flag of the United States.—Having no troops he left no guard around it. Mr. Parton's book says: "Without leaving a guard to protect it, he returned to his ship, and the howitzers on the maintop of the Pensacola, loaded with grape, were aimed at the flagstaff, and the guard ordered to fire the moment anybody should attempt to haul down the flag." On the same day a party of men hauled the flag down under the fire of the howitzers. It was an ordinary incident of war, in which the flag is a symbol of possession. Those who guard it were told their duty in the apt phrase of General Dix—"shoot down the man who attemps to pull down the flag." Farragut recognized this maxim. When Butler arrived, some days afterwards, with troops, he conceived the idea of creating a sensation by trying and executing a man named Mulford, for an alleged participation in this pulling down of the flag. This was the basis of Butler's boast that he is the only man who ever tried any man for this offense. It is true. Thousands of gallant men have fought gloriously for the flag, and at last reared it again in every place where it had been pulled down. No General but Butler ever murdered any citizen in cool blood, to make political capital. But Grant is now urged to imitate this "murder for Buncombe."—Everywhere the organs of the Radical party are trying to inflame the public temper to ferocity. The stimulus to ferocious passions is pervading American society, and produces public riots and private assassinations. Those who carry deadly weapons and take human life with them are absolved by Radical Judges, without a trial. The doctrine of "shoot, shoot," whispered in the ear of an armed man, has received judicial approval in this city. The whole framework of civil society is endangered by the savage and brutalizing doctrines that show their evil fruits among us in a crop of crimes which are now far outnumbering all that the most active invention charges on the South. The return to the principles of free civil government, and the long slighted supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, is the only safety North or South. Military despotism is the remedy of the conspirators against liberty. But it is a quack remedy. It can kill, but it cannot cure. The Radicals will not persuade the American people to swallow it.—*Age.*

The following is the latest arrangement of wedding anniversaries, and will be interesting to those having large circles of liberal minded friends, and intending to celebrate hereafter: First anniversary, wooden; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, crystal; twentieth anniversary, china; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotton; thirty fifth anniversary, linen; fortieth anniversary, woolen; forty fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary, golden; seventy fifth anniversary, diamond.

Two undertakers meeting the other day, one of them remarked on the vast increase of mortality. "Well," replied the other, "you're luckier than I, for I have not buried a living soul these three weeks."

Cure for the ear-ache—Get a pretty girl to whisper in it night and morning.

The Story of Laura Fair.

Never were forty minutes better spent than by the twelve men who, in San Francisco, Wednesday afternoon, decided the guilt of the woman who calls herself Laura Fair. For carvers less loathsome, Borgia and Brunvilliers are synonyms of womanish atrocity. We are no believers in the practice of hanging, but so long as that method is adopted as the highest expression of the justice of the age, we see no reason why a rational woman who does deliberate murder should not suffer the penalty equally with her fellow man. But we note the universal (and creditable) shrinking from the hanging of a woman as one of the strong arguments against prescribing for this crime a punishment that cannot be enforced. Are we to hold that deliberate murderers of the male sex should be hung, while equally guilty ones, who, being women, have fallen lower to reach that depth, should not? Is it wise to bring law into contempt by disregarding it? Or is it wise to have a law the execution of which, in a case like this, will shock the sense of the civilized world, and make even good men hate it? Guilty as is Laura Fair, she is a woman. She may possible be brought to the gallows—though we greatly doubt it; but her presence there will make more clear to all the barbarism of hanging—the need of some punishment for murder that does not make the chances in favor of escape for such as her so enormous.

The lesson from the career of this woman cannot be emphasized by minute details of her crimes, hence the full record of the trial has found no place in our columns. Her life, however, is too strongly suggestive to be passed without a glance. She was born in Alabama, and, through poverty and neglect, reached womanhood without knowing the wholesome atmosphere of home. The family removed to New Orleans when Laura was sixteen, and here the girl resolved to enter the world under new circumstances. Bright in mind and exceedingly comely in person, she soon found full investment for her capital. She caught a rich husband. She was eighteen and he was eighty. His senile jealousy drove her to the remedy of divorce; but while the action was pending the dotard died in delirium tremens, and the adventuress found herself the mistress of an ample fortune. She married within a month, and in less than three was the widow of a suicide. With the semblances of decent sorrow fresh upon her, she took another husband, Col. Fair, and the fortune of the first running low, she emigrated with this one to Virginia City, Nevada, where she set up a hostelry, styled the "Fair House." The amiable Colonel made way for some one else by blowing his brains out, and the incorrigible widow, sated with her matrimonial ventures, essayed fame and fortune on the San Francisco stage. Her's were the arts, however, which do not show to full advantage on the mimic scene, and her first appearance as Lady Teazle was also her last. One conquest she made was the final cause of the present scandal. She captivated the susceptible heart of A. P. Crittenden, an ex-Judge and an eminent lawyer. Practicing all the arts of a matchless cunning, she lured him from wife and home, robbing him meantime of all she could get. With his money, she pensioned her mother comfortably and re-established herself in the Fair House in Virginia City. While still intriguing with Crittenden she met some one else possessed of money and made herself his wife. Without identity or apparent purpose, this fourth "husband" flits aimlessly across the hideous scene. It suited the aim of Jezebel to remove this Naboth that she might make her way into a neighboring vineyard, so she shot him. This, at any rate, was candid; but even Nevada justice frowned at it, and the enchantress was brought to trial. She was defended by Crittenden so eloquently and ably, that the Judge seems to have forgotten the law and the Jury the facts, for she was triumphantly acquitted.

The favorite of fortune and favored of justice supported her melancholy widowhood a few months, and in 1868 made a new marriage feast, taking to her arms a man of doubtful morals but undoubted wealth, who figures on the scene as "Snyder." She looked upon Snyder's money, and it was good; she looked upon Snyder and thought Crittenden was better. Tired of the sanguinary method, she gave Snyder the choice of a divorce, and he, amiable man, furnished a situation, which, when brought into court, achieved a legal separation within a month.

Crittenden during these matrimonial transfigurations still maintained his fatuous devotion to the adventuress. He gave her something like $70,000 altogether. At the time of of Snyder episode he, however, seems to have realized the part he was playing. He sent for his wife and family, and meantime informed Mrs. Fair that he could have nothing more to do with her. She flooded him with letters and denunciations. She threatened an exposure of his relations with her. Receiving no answer to these ravings, she thrust herself upon him in his office and avowed herself his wife. She dared him to cast her off. The next day she shot him dead, as he sat beside his wife and children.

Of the infamies of the trial we have no purpose to speak. The worn out plea of insanity was put forth, but the jury were not impressed with it. The woman faced her judge and jury with matchless assurance, in the very face of Mrs Crittenden, declaring herself her victim's lawful wife before God." She held what is termed "advanced views of womanhood," and some of them she had put in practice. Perhaps a sober contemplation of this fearful case may convince ladies of her way of thinking