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

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$33 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.
BLANKS.
Single quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire,$1 75
2 quires, pr. quire, 2 00 | Over 6, per quire, 1 50
HANDBILLS.
¼ sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less,$3 00
¼ 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.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 44--WHOLE NO. 2225. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871. NEW SERIES--VOL. 12, NO. 26.

Cards.

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received, and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 4:12:71tf

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

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. may1,70tf

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

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 Shugart. 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,
[y23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1

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 draffs, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o1:70

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, 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. [jy16-1y

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.
j25-1y 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.
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

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER 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

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 H. 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. April 11-tf.

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,
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 Joseph Shawers' Grocery 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. 1:23:71:1ypd

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,
o30'70 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

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. [Feb 29,'68:tf.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 3ypd

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. 1:23:71

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 8 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. 22, '69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Having removed to Annsville, 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. 11-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,'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. [May, 19-1y.

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.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1871.

HOW TO MANAGE HIM.

"How shall you manage your husband?"
I will tell you my dear, if I can.
He is really a wonderful creature,
That troublesome animal—man.
Yes, really a wonderful creature,
Inconsistent and queer;
But you will soon know the secret by learning
The *modus operandi*, my dear.

If he stays out too late in the evening,
Partaking of supper and wine,
Don't prove him a base fabricator,
When he comes by asking the time,
For he surely will tell you the town clock
But a moment before rang out one—
When it struck he had counted it over
Just three times before it had done.

And then if his hat, in the morning,
Is smaller by far than his head,
Don't hint by merest illusion,
That his lordship went tipsy to bed,
But rather regard the occurence,
A phenomenon puzzling, queer,
With a strange look of mystification
In your eyes, if he's watching, my dear.

And don't fail to sew on his buttons,
And mend all his clothing with care;
Don't tease him for money for shopping;
Don't frown when he acts like a bear,
Don't tell him too often, my deary,
That your head is aching with pain,
Lest he whisper, way down in his bosom,
"Oh, I wish I was single again!"

Don't tell him that Mary, the housemaid,
And Mag, the obstreperous cook,
Refuse to receive your suggestions
With even as much as a look;
Don't tell how very annoying
You so often found it to be,
To be told to "get out of the kitchen,
And don't come a-botherin' of me!"

But always seem cheerful and happy,
And always look pleasant and gay;
Than a frown there is nothing more potent
In driving one's husband away.
And thus you must ever keep striving,
You will find it an excellent plan;
But whatever you do, dear, remember
That your husband is only a man.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Democratic State Committee.

Powerful Indictment of Radicalism—Rottenness of the Administration—The Incapacity of Grant.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The Executive Committee of the Democracy of this State, to whom the following address was referred by the recent State Convention, now present the same to you as embodying some of the reasons which actuate and control the organization they represent:

We here solemnly renew our often repeated declaration of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization. Our ultimate objects are those of our fathers when they adopted the federal constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare, to provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We sincerely believe that the government of the United States, administered as it was in former days, with a direct view to the advancement of these principles, would do for us and for our children all that any people can reasonably desire from the political system under which they live. We are equally sure that, if not carried out in the spirit of those by whom it was framed, it must become a curse, instead of a blessing Situated as we are, obedience to the fundamental law means not only the honest performance of sworn obligations, but freedom, peace, and prosperity to all classes of the people. On the other hand, the usurpation of interdicted or undelegated power is not only a crime in itself, but the fruitful parent of other crimes, and will lead, as it has already led, to indefinite misgovernment, corruption, and tyranny, subverting all liberty and rendering the rights of all men insecure.

When we speak of the federal constitution, we mean the whole instrument, with all its amendments, and acknowledge the equal obligation of every part. Several of those amendments were carried by brute force, and by frauds upon the public will so glaring as to take from their authors all claims upon our respect. But we cannot deny that they have actually became a part of the constitution; nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of the men who at that time controlled Congress and mastered the State Legislatures. Whosoever swears to support the constitution must perform all that is "nominated in the bond." Any change which experience and reason shall prove to be desirable must be made in the prescribed way, and not by revolutionary or disorderly means.

THE DECLARATION OF 1871.

No candid person will deny that the leading men in power at Washington have been unfaithful to their duties. They have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard of their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the constitution. They have deprived the States of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries; they have passed bills of pains and penalties operating on millions at once without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties; they have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property; treated the *habeas corpus* law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury; they have sent out swarms of their hireling agents with instructions to kidnap, imprison, and kill free citizens for political offences, without judicial accusation, without warrant, and without legal trial. They have not only trodden upon the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests. In defiance of the XIIIth, they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the pretence of any "crime whereof the party" was legally convicted;" in the face of the XIVth, they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens; without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections, and to set them aside after they were held.

These outrages upon justice, liberty and law have been perpetrated, not during the conflict of a civil war—not in moments of wild passion, or heated excitement—but in cold blood, upon deliberate reflection, in a time of profound peace, in full view of the consequences—and their authors have followed out this line of policy, step by step, with a persistency which shows their fixed determination for the future, as in the past, to be bound by no oath and held by no promise.

The two last and most important of their anti-constitutional measures show more distinctly than others their settled design to strangle the liberties of the nation, and take perpetual power into their own hands. The force bill authorizes the President, not only to invade the States at his pleasure, but by declaring martial law, to subvert all government, except what consists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of State elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places of the people in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next Presidential election? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning be not given by the people, or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despotism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which their fathers left them.

ROTTENNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power.—Power not delegated is always abused. In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption. Frauds without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the Treasury, a large portion is squandered by Congress on party favorites, on corrupt rings, and on base combinations of public plunderers. The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of the government during the six years which preceded and the six years which followed the civil war. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922 43, for the year ending June 1, 1866, the expenditures for the same purposes were but $55,918,188 72. Here is shown the difference between the ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest and the cost of the same thing when its officers are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitations upon their own authority. A free, unperverted representative government is simple in its machinery, easily maintained, and "dispenses its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce;" the secure tranquility of a regal establishment may sometimes be a compensation for the burdens it imposes; but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most oppressive, and the most unsteady of all political structures.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

To support the extravagant corruptions of an administration like the present, and at the same time pay the pensions and the interest on the debt, would require heavy taxation at best. But the party in power has contrived to make the taxes doubly burdensome by their mode of levying and collecting them. Great gangs of unnecessary officers are supported and fattened out of them. They are in many cases imposed, not with any view to the supply of the public treasury, but solely to operate as bounties for the benefit of individuals and private corporations. While the mouth of labor is thus robbed of the bread it earns, the fortunes of monopolists and ring masters are hideously swelled, and their rapacity inflamed for still further aggression upon the rights of the industrious masses. The necessity of revenue reform is admitted on all hands, and by none more freely than by candid supporters of the so-called Republican party in Congress, but the majority is so completely controlled by private interests that considerations of public duty have no influence upon them.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.

No people can be wholly enslaved so long as they have the protection of an independent and upright judiciary. The Radical party, feeling this, have tried by all means, fair and foul, to make the federal judiciary an instrument to aid them in their crusade against the law of the land. They have filled the inferior courts, especially in the South, with their most unscrupulous partisans. Again and again they have constructed and reconstructed the Supreme Court—sometimes by reducing, and sometimes by increasing the number of judges—always with the view to make a majority which could be relied on to indorse their anti constitutional legislation. When the judgments of that august tribunal sustained the ancient principles of liberty and justice, its authority was denounced, disobeyed, and contemned. They have interposed in a pending case with legislative decrees to take away the jurisdiction of the court, and prevent it from protecting a citizen whose plainest right they desired to invade. We solemnly trust that they have not yet succeeded, and will never succeed in bending the court of last resort to their foul purposes.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Their so called reconstruction laws are a series of experiments for the reduction of the Southern States to the lowest condition of political slavery, hoping thereby to make them instruments for the enslavement of every other section. To this end they have not only refused them a representation in Congress, but forced them to be misrepresented by persons who came there to get oppressive laws enacted against them. They have steadily struggled to make the State governments the tools of their partisan tyranny. Wherever they have fully succeeded they have debauched the administration of justice, disregarded the popular will, and produced the most frightful disorders. Scalawags, carpet-baggers, and the most ignorant of the negro population welter together in one mass of moral putrefaction, scourging the respectable and peaceful citizens with their dishonest exactions. These outrages are openly justified, and their encouragement declared to be necessary for the good of the Radical party. The foremost members of Congress have avowed their determination to legislate upon them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In other words, the worst wrongs and the most shameful violations of common justice are committed in order that a certain combination of politicians already in power may continue to rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their profit.

INCOMPETENCY OF GRANT.

Of General Grant we desire to speak with the respect that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation and a soldier of great reputation. But it is painfully manifest that he is not fit for his place. He has never made the slightest efforts to preserve, protect, or defend the constitution. On the contrary he has given to its enemies in Congress all the aid and comfort he could, and he has assumed, without scruple, powers which kings are careful not to exercise and which no republican ruler can hold without mortal offence to popular liberty. Instead of guarding the public treasury he has encouraged the corrupt extravagance of Congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their origin in the rings which immediately surround him. Before and about the time of his election his inconsistent expressions showed that he had no convictions (perhaps no knowledge) upon public affairs. He avowed openly in writing, over his own name, that he had no *policy*, that is to say no opinions or sentiments which would control his choice of measures. But leading and ambitious men of the Republican party proposed to him a policy which would serve their interests at the expense of equal rights and they accompanied their suggestions with offers of enormous presents in money, lands, houses and goods far exceeding in value the annual salary, which the people agreed to pay him for an impartial and just administration of their government. He accepted the presents, adopted the policy and appointed the donors to office.

THE ISSUES.

It will surely be admitted that all American citizens who believe these facts to be true are bound by the sacred obligations of patriotism, honor and conscience to oppose this state of things and by opposing end it if possible. The persons interested in preventing a change will ask how, to what extent, and by what means we propose to make reforms. The question is a fair one and we will answer it briefly. It will be the duty of the Democratic party and, to the extent of our authority, original or delegated, we hereby pledge ourselves and our associates, so far as in us lies—

1. To put the ship of State once again on her constitutional tack and hold her head firmly and steadily to that course.

2. To protect individual citizens of all parties, classes and creeds in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, reputation and the pursuit of their lawful business, by an impartial administration of justice in the ordained and established courts.

3. To preserve the powers of the general government in their whole constitutional vigor as our sole defence against foreign aggression, the safest bond of union between different sections of the country and the only sure promise of general prosperity.

4. To maintain, unimpaired, the reserved rights of the States, not only because they are guaranteed by the federal constitution, but because the States alone can safely be trusted with the management of their own local concerns.

5. To reduce the expenditures of the government by confining its appropriations to legitimate objects, by a rigid system of accountability and economy and by abolishing much of the unnecessary and pernicious machinery with which it is now encumbered.

6. To moderate the burdens of the people, not only by economical administration, but by a system of taxation upon foreign imports as well as domestic productions which shall be just and equal in its operation upon the property and business of the country, not enriching some while it impoverishes others, and not open to the frauds now habitually practiced.

DUTIES TO THE PEOPLE.

7. To preserve the public credit by the prompt payment of the public obligations.

8 To consecrate the public lands to the use of the landless people who need it by a system which will secure a sufficiency to all and stop at once the long series of swindles by which so many millions of acres have been given away to those who already have more than enough.

These are some of the duties which lie before the people if they desire to see their government administered with a decent respect for the constitution of their fathers or with tolerable honesty in financial matters.

We have no test of orthodoxy—no disabilities for nor discriminations against former political antagonists. We cannot and do not object to bygone differences, provided the citizen be truly and faithfully devoted now to the interests and institutions of the whole country and all the inhabitants thereof.

Our object is not revolution, but restoration, not injury to our opponents, but an assertion of our own rights and those of our fellow citizens.

By order of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

LAURA FAIR'S DEATH SENTENCE.

A Moving Scene in a Court Room.

The telegraph has already advised that the death-warrant of Laura Fair, murderess of A. P. Crittenden, Esq., in California, has been signed by the Governor, and is in the hands of the Sheriff of San Francisco. In all judicial executions that have taken place in California of late years, the Sheriff or his chief deputy has drawn the fatal bolt. The law provides for no special executioner, but directs that the sheriff or one of his deputies shall perform the office. The present Sheriff of San Francisco is a merchant in good standing, and his chief deputy is a gentleman who had been for many years a notary public The San Francisco papers of the 5th instant report the scene in the court room on the occasion of passing the death sentence. At the conclusion of the argument by Mrs. Fair's counsel on motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, the court remarked to the district attorney that reply was unnecessary, and proceeded to dispose of the points made in support of the motion, and in conclusion said:

The case has been carefully tried. The prisoner has had every advantage, in my opinion, that the law could give. The case, that should have been tried inside of ten days, occupied a month before a verdict was rendered. It is true. I am convinced that the jurors acted honestly and conscientiously. It now only remains for me to pass

THE SENTENCE,

the saddest duty of my life.

Mr. Campbell—I renew, if your honor please, my motion for judgment upon the verdict.

Mr. Cook—I wish to have permission on Monday to file my grounds of exception, *nunc pro tunc*.

The Court—Laura D. Fair: You were indicted by the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco of the crime of murder, for the unlawful killing of Alexander P. Crittenden. That indictment was sent to this court for trial. You were furnished with an impartial jury. You were ably defended by counsel. That jury pronounced you guilty. Have you any legal cause to show why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced?

A silence as of death reigned in the court room, broken only by the sobbing of the ladies who sat by Mrs Fair within the bar. Mrs Lane, her mother, wept bitterly. The prisoner, who had sat with her head buried in her mother's lap during the first portion of the court's remarks, had partially recovered her composure, and now sat upright, with her eyes closed, and her face pale and emotionless as a marble statue. She made no response, and did not even appear to be conscious of the question asked her.

After a painful pause of a few moments the judge, whose voice trembled with emotion, said:

"Your silence indicating that you have nothing to offer, the judgment of the court is that on Friday, the—

Mr. Cook (interrupting)—If your honor please, we hope that you will place the day of execution as far distant—

The Court (interrupting)—On Friday, the 28th day—

Mr. Cook (interrupting)—We hope your honor will delay the day of execution as long—

The Court (interrupting)—That is what I am going to do. The judgment of the court is that you be remanded into the custody of the sheriff, and that on Friday, the 28th day of July next, you by the Sheriff appointed, be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

The scene in the court room from the commencement of the remarks by the judge was one of intense interest. The room was not crowded, the general public opinion being that the case would not be decided until this evening. At the very opening of the lips of the court the spectators and the prisoner felt that the motion was to be denied. The prisoner watched the countenance of the judge with the most intense eagerness, and when he remarked that he could see no ground for a new trial, she buried her face in her mother's lap and sobbed bitterly. Her little daughter was not with her. As the judge proceeded she struggled against emotion, and succeeded somewhat in overcoming it. The sound of the judge's trembling voice was only broken by the sobs of the women in the court room

A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

At the conclusion of the sentence, the court having been adjourned and nearly all the spectators having risen to their feet, Mrs. Fair and her mother being still seated, a gray haired man, who had been seated within the lobby, advanced to the prisoner as if to gain a close look at her. His intentions were no sooner made manifest than he was roughly grappled by the officers in attendance and pitched rather than walked out of the court room. It appears that he desired not to gratify a morbid curiosity, but to shake her by the hand and offer his sympathy.

ANOTHER SCENE.

The excitement of this having partially subsided, several reporters advanced to Deputy Sheriff Knox, to ascertain who the man was and what he wanted. Mrs. Lane briskly confronted them and said, with anger flashing from her eyes: "You have got what you want now, haven't you? You have got her hung. It gives you great joy, I hope." The reporters endeavored to pacify the excited and agonized mother, who finally was persuaded to return to her daughter's side.

A number of friends of the prisoner remained near her and offered their heartfelt sympathies. She received their condolence with evident appreciation, and with great composure.

It was with difficulty that the court room was cleared. The difficulty having been overcome, the deputy sheriff signified his readiness to depart with the prisoner, when she refused to be taken to the county jail, and gave as her reason that the jailor Kelley had said he would have her handcuffed and chained to the floor. It was not until Sheriff White had been sent for, and had personally assured her that no such steps would be taken, that she consented to go without opposition.

TO THE JAIL.

The news had spread like wild fire on the streets. A carriage having been drawn up at the Washington street entrance, a crowd of hundreds surrounded it, eager to gain a glimpse of the wretched woman. The hallways were so densely blocked that force was required for the melancholy procession, which consisted of the prisoner, Deputy Sheriff Knox and other officers, Mrs. Lane and a number of friends of the prisoner to gain egress.

The curious crowd at the Washington street door were greatly chagrined, for instead of the prisoner being taken out that exit, she was conducted down to the Montgomery street door, to which point a carriage rapidly wheeling up received her, the officers, her mother and another lady friend, (Mrs. Higbee,) and as rapidly drove away.

She was placed in the cell which she has occupied since her conviction. Her mother and Mrs. Higbee were allowed to accompany her, each, as well as the prisoner, being carefully searched by the matron of the jail for assurance that they bore no means which she could use to end her life. No one will be admitted to see her except by order of the sheriff, and every one so admitted will be carefully searched.

Mrs. Fair still maintains strong hope. If the Supreme Court sustain the ruling of the lower court, she will still hope for the exercise of executive clemency.

AN APOLOGY EXTRAORDINARY.—The following "apology" is published in a Topeka, Kansas, paper:—

"*An Apology.*—Some time last winter Dr. S. E. Sheldon ordered me to make him a fine single breasted frock coat, to be worth $45. I made the coat, and it was a perfect fit; but he left it on my hands because he wanted a 'swallow tail' instead, whereby I suffered a loss of $20. This spring he ordered of me a business suit, and again endeavored to leave a coat on my hands. I told him to leave me the whole suit or pay me for it. He refused, and I kicked him out of my shop at eight o'clock on the morning of March 27, 1871. He has since, however, paid me, and requested an apology, which I now make, and state that had he paid me for my work as requested, I would not have kicked him out of my shop as above mentioned. J. V. HART.

A RADICAL WIT.—Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly astonished one day, as he was inspecting the prison in Washington, by a prisoner who said to him: "How are you, Mr. President? I am glad to see you. I believe that you and I have been in every jail in the Union." "This and the jail in Springfield are the only ones I was ever in in my life," said Mr. Lincoln. "Very likely," responded the rogue, "but I've been in all the rest."

THE NAKED TRUTH.—One of the reportorial fraternity is responsible for the following fling at the "fashionable" ladies of our day:

"When lovely woman veils her bosom
With muslin fashionably thin,
What man with eyes could 've refuse 'em
Cautiously from peeping in?
And when, his ardent gaze returning,
The muslin heaves to deep-drawn sighs,
Would not his finger ends be burning
To press—his hat down over his eyes?"

A little four year old remarked to her mamma on going to bed: "I am not afraid of the dark." "No, of course you are not," replied her mamma, "for it can't hurt you." "But mamma, I was a little afraid once, when I went into the pantry to get a cookie." "What were you afraid of?" asked her mamma. "I was afraid I couldn't find the cookies."

In a famous horse case in Binghamton, N. Y., the attorney asked a veterinary surgeon—"Have you ever made any examinations in the abdominal region?" To which the witness replied—"No, all of my examinations have been made in Broome county."

John Bayer, a half breed, at Cheyenne, just hung for murder, made this dying speech It is certainly a model of brevity: "Me no squaw me brave. You feel my leg; he no shake; my hand he no tremble needer; me God damn good man."

Life is like a theatre. During the play we take higher and lower seats, but when it is over we mingle in the common stream and go home.

In an argument command your temper It will give you a clear head and an advantage over your opponent.

AN EXHAUSTED HUSBAND.

Letter from a Young Wife to Her Aunt in Boston.

NEW YORK, April, 1871.

MY DEAR AUNT: Although you told me when I invited you to my wedding, that I was too young to marry, and not capable of choosing a mate for life properly, and with due consideration, I know that you now feel that I was wiser than you tho't. In selecting dear Orlando, I have gained a most affectionate and attentive husband, and one who has neither a fault or a vice. Heavens! what must a girl suffer who finds herself united to a dissipated person, neglectful of her, and disposed to seek the society of unworthy persons, who drink, smoke, and do all sorts of dreadful things!

Thank Heaven, Orlando is perfection!

To day is my eighteenth birthday, and we have been married a year.—We keep house now, and I can make pretty good pie, only the under crust will be damp. However, I think that must be the oven. Once I put peppermint in the pudding sauce instead of lemon flavoring; but then Orlando was trying to kiss me, right before the girl, who didn't much like either of us coming into the kitchen at all.

The flowers are coming up beautifully in the back garden We sowed a great many seed, but hardly expected so many plants. Among the most numerous is one variety with a very large leaf, that scratches one's fingers, and don't smell nice. I wonder what it is? Orlando frightens me by talking about weeds; but seeds always come up, don't they?

Dear Orlando! I come back to him again—so excellent, temperate, and true. Tell all the girls to marry as soon as they can, if they can find a husband like mine.

I have but one trial—business takes him so much away from me. A lawyer *must* attend to business, you know; and sometimes they carry on the cases until two at night. Often and often he has examined witnesses until half past twelve, and come home perfectly exhausted And the nasty things will smoke, so that his dear coat quite smells of it. And as it makes him as ill as it does me, I have to air it, and sprinkle the lining with Cologne water, before he dares to put it on again.

I had a terrible fright the other night—dreadful. Orlando had told me that business—I think he said it was a case of life and death—would detain him late. So I sat up, as usual, with a book, and did not worry until one o'clock. After that I was a little anxious, I confess, and caught a cold in my head, peeping through the upstairs' window blinds; for, dear aunt, it was not until three o'clock that I heard a cab driving up the street and saw it stop at our door; then I thought I should faint, for I was sure some dreadful accident had happened to Orlando.

I ran down to open the door, and Mr. Smith, a friend of Orlando's, who is not, I confess, very much to my taste—such a red faced, noisy man—was just supporting my dear boy up the steps.

"Oh, what has happened?" cried I.

"Don't be frightened, Mrs. White," said Mr. Smith. "Nothing at all; only White is a little exhausted. Application to business will exhaust a man, and I thought I'd bring him home."

"All right, Belle," said Orlando, "Smith tells the truth—I'm exhausted."

And, dearest Aunt, he was so much so that he spoke quite thick, and couldn't stand up without tottering. Mr. Smith was kind enough to help him up stairs; and he laid upon the bed so prostrated that I thought he was going to die. Then I remembered the French brandy you gave me in case of sickness. I ran to get it out.

"Have a little brandy and water, dear," I said

"The very thing. Smith is exhausted, too. Give some to Smith," said he.

And I so reproached myself for not having thought of it before Mr. Smith was gone. But I gave a glass to Orlando, and, under Providence, I think it saved his life; for, oh, how bad he was!

"Bella," said he, quite faltering in his speech, "the room is going round so fast that I can't catch your eye.—And besides there's two of you, and I don't know which is which."

I knew these were dreadful symptoms.

"Take a drink, dear," said I, "and I'll try to wake Mary, and send her for the doctor."

"No," said he, "I'll be all right in the morning I'm all right now—Here's your health. You're a brick, I—" And over he fell, fast asleep.

Oh, why do men think so much of money-making? Is not health better than anything else?

Of course, as he had laid down in his hat, I took that off first. And I managed to divest him of his coat.—But when it came to his boots—dearest aunt, did you ever take off a gentleman's boots? probably not, as you are a single lady—what a task! How do they ever get 'em on? I pulled, and shook and wriggled, and gave it up. But it would not do to leave them on all night; so I went at it again, and at last one came off so suddenly; and over I went on the floor, and into his hat, which I had put down there for a minute. I could have cried. And the other came off the same way, just as hard and just as sudden at last. Then I put a soft blanket over Orlando, and sat in my sewing chair all night. Oh, how heavily he breathed! And I had, as you may fancy, the most dreadful fears.—He might have killed himself by his overapplication to business for all that I know. The perfect ones go first, it is said.

However, imagine my delight when at noon next day, he was able to get up, eat a slice of toast and drink a cup of strong tea, and declared himself much better, though his head ached.

How happy I was! I found myself laughing over a little incident that occurred that afternoon, as though I had never had any trouble. A lady's glove fell out of Orlando's pocket and the fragments of a bouquet. The bouquet he had, of course, bought for me, thinking to be home early, and the glove he found in the street. And I pretended to be jealous, and pulled his whiskers for him.

Oh, how differently should I have felt had anything happened to my beloved Orlando! He has not had so exhausting a day since, and I think sees the folly of over work; though if courts will keep open so late, what can poor lawyers do? I think it is very inconsiderate of the Judge. I wonder whether he has a wife—mean old thing.