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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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Business notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
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1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$22 00
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Job Work.

BLANKS.

King's quire	$2 50	6 quires, pr. quire	$1 75
8 quires, pr. quire	2 00	Over 6, per quire	1 50

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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.

Cards.

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naegle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. jel4'71

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. 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 Showers' 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 in 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 [illegible]

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

J. F. IRVIN.....D. L. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
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. 21,'68:tf.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y:p4

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
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 8 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

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 Annwville, 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 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. [apr1,'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.

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collecting of claims made specialties. y171

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 & conveyances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,'67tf

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. mar25yp

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. my22:1ypd

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
Jy22] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1y

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. of2'70

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,
CLEARFIELD, 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. [jy13-1y

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.
jo22-1y 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.'6

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 . . . . . H. 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

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building.
nov15'71 Curwensville, Pa.

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.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1871.

THE UNPROFITABLE SERVANT.

In a napkin smooth and white,
Hidden from all mortal sight,
My one talent lies to-night.

Mine to hoard, or mine to use,
Mine to keep, or mine to lose,
May I not do what I choose?

Ah! the gift was only *lent*,
With the Giver's known intent
That it should be wisely spent.

And I know He will demand
Every farthing at my hand,
When I in his presence stand.

What will be my grief and shame
When I hear my humble name,
And cannot repay his claim!

One poor talent,—nothing more!
All the years that have gone o'er
Have not added to the store.

Some will double what they held,
Others add to it ten-fold
And pay back the shining gold.

Would that I had toiled like them!
All my sloth I now condemn;
Guilty fears my soul o'erwhelm.

Lord, O teach me what to do,
Make me faithful, make me true,
And the sacred trust renew!

Help me, ere too late it be,
Something yet to do for Thee,
Thou who hast done all for me!

PERSONAL POWER.

[The following address, on "Personal Power," was delivered by Rev. J. H. McCord before the Teachers' Institute, and is worthy a perusal.]

The World's idea of power has changed, and changed many times. Earth has had its barbaric age and its barbaric idea, and renews both, in some degree, in the youth of each individual life. History, fiction and poetry, literature and art, in their various forms, have expressed these ideas, and themselves remain as chronicles and monuments of these changes. And each individual life again has its season of being bewitched, with the barbaric idea of heroism and manhood and the literature that sets it forth. And then the literature and the life, both pass the succeeding stages of the world's progress—the record and the passion—though with by no means equal footstep and perfect sympathy. Some minds never get beyond barbaric tastes, still dream and dream and linger like idle school boys, in *time's* first lessons, always.

1. The earliest type of personal power is the Physical. The first heroes were Nimrods, mighty hunters in the chase and mighty warriors in the battle. They were swift of foot, they were stalwart of frame. They were long and strong of arm and tireless in hazardous deeds. They were deep chested, thin flanked, bold breasted and made up of all the approved points of personal knighthood. They were cool and dauntless of eye, and advanced upon danger with a confidence in the prowess of their own good right arm against whatsoever odds. Their foes were wild beasts in the forests or the amphitheatre, or redoubtable champions on the plains and in the passes of heady fight, or fierce castled robbers, brutal and strong, whose fortresses they scaled, whose brigand heads they hung out over the castle walls. So they pass before us along the scenery of their times, men not of words but of deeds, grim spectres, blood-stained, the peerage of human muscles; the best was he who rode the boldest steed, who leveled the stoutest lance, who whirled the heaviest mace, who struck with deepest dint. They loom up in the mists of old romance, man and horse, blended centaur-like, sheathed in iron, carrying in their single puissance the fortunes of kingdoms and dynasties. To them the lyre was struck, of them the minstrel sung, for them the feast smoked, on them beauty smiled. The elder Hercules was one who could rend oaks and strangle serpents. The modern has other labors only symbolized by those of his prototype. We shall never be quite able to suppress our admiration for physical prowess, and yet this sort of hero has had his day. Many things have combined to push him off the stage. The world in its various progress has out-outgrown him and left him behind with its own boyhood. Changing sentiments have depreciated this gladiatorial and Roman virtue, and the invention of a small, black, nitrous dust, called gunpowder, has swept the knights and their train out of human story. Personal greatness is no longer a question of thews and sinews. To be strong now is not to excel in bone and brawn.

2. The next type of personal power is that derived from *birth* and *blood* and *place—patrician greatness*. This sort of hero drives across the stage chariot-ed, coronoted and titled. He bears a name made illustrious by dead men who lie in state. He dwells amid his armed retainers and receives feudal homage. His lordly castle overlooks his subject lands and the homes of his peasantry. He rides with so many spears at his back, and when he goes to court, men give him precedence and consideration, not according as he is gentle in spirit, true in heart, noble in purpose and pure in life, but according to the length of his buried line and the number of the stars blazoned on his breast. When he stands among his peers he is first or least in his caste by descent and rank rather than by worth. We still cherish some little portion of this feudal deference and make way with decent homage for the well born. But this greatness is in our day only a shadowy effigy of its once ducal preeminence. The time has past, at least with us, on these republican shores, when men wield large influence, solely because they stand high on a heap of ancestral bones, or enter the social scale on the loftiest level. Not the crown, but what it circles, is the question *now*; not the emblazoned star, but what beats beneath it; not the fountain, but the redness of the blood that flows in the viens.

3. Next arose in history the type of personal power derived from *Wealth*. It would be interesting to trace the rise and progress and coronation of the *almighty dollar*, had we time. Suffice it to say, that the peers of this new order of nobility are men of redoubtable force. Throned on their money bags they hold a sceptre unto whose lifting and poising a multitude of dependencies bend the knee. Of course, in their personal and individual sphere, they carry about with them something of the atmosphere of this wide and potent influence. They move with the tread of solid men. Their going out and coming in carries a presence with it. Their forms and faces, and even their words, are over laid with gold-leaf. Their quarter is the court end, their circle is good society. Their way of doing things is fashion. And yet let one of these gilded peers be a narrow-souled miser, how like a great blot lie his mansion and surroundings on the smiling landscape; how men shiver as they hurry past him out of the cold shadow into the sunshine. Let him be a mean man, how everybody despises him, even those who fawn. Let him be a sharp, hard man, and what lowering looks follow him behind his back. Let him win and spend selfishly how few bless him, or are wrought upon by him, with any depth of impression. Let him be without personal characteristics, mere impersonal incarnate wealth, how fleeting the reign of his influence, how low the interests he has touched and shaped. In the best of his power, this man deals so primarily and largely with material and perishable investments, that as a mere man of wealth, the secret of farthest, most lasting influence is not his.

4. A yet loftier type of personal power than any we have named, is the *Intellectual*. As the soul is the true man, intellectual stature is real stature. When man comes in contact with man, and strength is measured against strength, intellectual preeminence, more than all other advantages yet signalized, is *real preeminence*. The force of this power is far felt and permanent. Its monuments are stately and enduring. A word, a thought, pass out over the nations and wing their flight down the ages. They become seeds of thought, and conditions and stimulants of mental activity to millions of minds and many generations. They have the keys of all souls in their keeping, and open and enter in and sit down with the air and welcome of a master. They live as watchwords and rallying cries on men's lips in personal sorrows and great struggles. In them lives the life of their author. His works are not his mausoleum, but his incarnation, in which he still walks and talks among his fellows and his disciples and death never sees death. Song he sings in immortal verse, still his theses teach in the schools of philosophy, still he stands before nature's secret altars—her high priest to all worshippers. Still he sways with burning periods the popular assembly, decres judicial decisions, guides statesmanship and diplomacy, charms our evening hours with sweet fancies, or guides along the mighty gallaries of history, and watches through midnight vigils with the lone student, beguiled by such companionship till the gray dawn smites his eyelids and pales his faithful lamp. This *is a crown* to fire the eye of ambition. It is a height to tempt adventurous feet. But this power, in its distinctive inheritance, as a lordship among men, is for the few. It cannot be universal; its conditions are too exacting; it demands a life of devotion to itself; it asks for the young, fresh years and the full strength. Minerva is a jealous divinity. She will not divide the homage of her votaries with a rival. Intellectual pursuits, in such measures as to confer intellectual command, cannot be joined to the common every day toils of life by which men win their daily bread. The teachers, the intellectual quickeners of their age, in every department of mind, must be mainly single and professional in their calling. Therefore, if preeminence here be a lofty style of personal power, it is confined to its elaneships, it is not popular, it is not a boon for the masses. It is a crown like the light of setting sun for the tall peaks, leaving the lower slopes and vales in the shade. And then as mere intellectual force, until it is veined with another life, it expends itself upon the intellect, or at farthest, upon the sensibility. It works beneath a cold sky. If it comes into the warm region of the sensibilities, it does not go down to the vitalities of character, and breathe through all the channels of the heart the spirit of the daily life. It is not even a power to soothe and bless its possessor. Its fruit turns to ashes upon the lips, and many a disappointed aspirant for intellectual greatness confesses at the last, in bitterness of spirit. *"The tree of knowledge is not that of life."* Let us look again, for yet another type of personal power, subject to none of these conditions, while yet it shall gather to itself the best life and meaning of all that have preceded it.

5. We must call this truer and better kind, *Moral Power*. Its seat is the moral nature, the conscience and the heart. Its life is the central law prescribed by the supreme moral Governor. The law of his own being—the force that *sways omnipotence*—the law, the force of love. It is ever obedient to the right, because it is love. For right is some beings' due, and love cannot withhold anything that is due to God or man. For the same reason it is just; it is unselfish; it goes forth in beneficence, whenever and wherever it may, as a full fountain flows down in its open channel. The model of this loftiest, holiest power, is seen in the life of the despise Nazarene, its grandest consummation and its divinest inspiration at the Cross of the immaculate Son of God. This is the power that more and more asserts supremacy in our day. He who takes strongest hold of his age must work by this. His connection with human interests and destinies must be, for his most controlling influence, not a superiority in height of stature, in height of place, in weight of purse, in breadth of intellect, but a moral connection—a taking hold of the elements of this new and latest royalty. This inheritance, too, is universal. It is not restricted to a favored few. The humblest mind, the lowliest place, may wield this preeminent force. Any heart that can hold and use the truth—that can make right sacred and regnant to itself—that can feel the glow and shed the light and warmth of love, *shares* this wide royalty, becomes a partner in this controlling supremacy. Now, all that was good and vital in other and outlawed types of personal force, is restored and immortalized in this. Here comes back, to light the eye and fire the heart, and kindle heroic ardors of enthusiasm, all that was generous, chivalrous and self devoted in the day and story of knighthood. Here, too, the solid, golden ingots, the silver bars molten in this crucible of love, pour out their shining streams in niblest and farthest currency, and dust that perishes is transmuted into polished gems, that burn as the stars foreverand ever. The intellect may be wedded to it. Great thoughts are like crested waves on this mightier tide. Herein is the clearest mental illumination. Love is light. God is the father of light—God is love. Here, then gathers, too, upon the heart, the *inspiration* of that peerless nobility, that ancestry, celestial and devine, whose crest is the brooding dove, whose motto is "born of God." This style of living, that gathers about it these elements of power, cannot long be obscure even to human eyes. A halo begins soon to surround this man's head. His presence reproves rice and hypocrisy and aimlessness. His breath quickens all languid souls. His strength helps all that are weary and overborne. Men begin to look up to him, to depend upon him, to count upon his definite influence. He is a depository of celestial help for every good work and every harrassed spirit. He is a pillar of hope in all the high places of the field. God and man build upon him as an approved corner stone; the church builds upon him; the world builds upon him; christianity and its author build upon him. His age confesses in this his life long labor of love, one of the great and permanent forces of that generation—a mighty factor working in human society. And when God's record spreads out its scroll for studious eyes in yonder world, his renown will be high with heaven's plumed peerage.

Men, brethren, patriots, christians, by whatever endearing or inspiring name I may call you, let us work, work for our kind, work for our age, work for souls, work for God, work unselfishly. Let go the earthly prize [illegible] the spiritual good of men; count all things but loss for this grander prize; give life itself for it; and the memorials of your age will crown you with eternal fame, and Christ will crown you kings and priest unto God forever.

THE TWO GREAT TUNNELS.—The following statement of the dimentions, cost, etc., of the two great tunnels of the world is interesting:

Mont Cenis Tunnel—Length, 12,236 meters, or nearly 8 miles; width, 26 feet 8 inches; height, 20 feet; cost $13,006,000; time occupied in construction, 9 years; number of men employed, about 2,000.

Hoosac Tunnel—Length, 26,061 feet, or about 4¾ miles; 24 feet wide; 21 feet high; cost about $9,000,000; time of construction, when completed, nearly 20 years; number of workmen employed, about 700 at present, but much less during most of the time the work has been prosecuted.

The chief engineering difficulties attending the construction of the Hoosac tunnel have been overcome, and the amount of progress in a given time can now be so accurately predicted that the engineers and the contractors have no doubt that the work will be completed before the 15th of March, 1874, the date named in the contract.

AN ADROIT HIT.—A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church, while preaching, was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man sitting just before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me, "Brother ——, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot." Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order.

NEXT TO GODLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

A Californian has invented a bottle for fowls to drink out of. The question arises whether fowls brought up by the bottle will sell better than any other. Greely says they should remain with the mother till they cut their teeth.

A pretty girl says: "If it was wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how guilty are the old bachelors with the world full of pretty girls."

"THE ONE MAN POWER"

In the days of President Jackson, the "Whigs," as they were then called, affected great indignation at the power exercised by "Old Hickory" in vetoing the re charter of the United States Bank. They termed the vote the "One Man Power," and declared its exercise dangerous to the liberties of the people. But, how pales the most extreme use of the veto power ever witnessed in this country in comparison with the conduct of Kaiser Ulysses in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in one of the soverign States of this so called Union, in a time of peace, and in the very teeth of the Governor of that State, who declares that the civil power of the State is ample to suppress all insubordination and enforce the laws? Yet, why complain of this? The people are dormant, insensible to rights and privileges constitutionally guaranteed, and apparently regardless as to whether they and their children are freemen or slaves. Now, we are aware that this is a bold position to assume, but if the transpirations of the last ten years will not fully support it, then political events have no significance. Yes, we verily believe that the American people, as a mass, are so infatuated, and our leading public men are so selfish and corrupt, that were President Grant to declare himself King or Emperor, he would be sustained in so doing. Generally, the *N. Y. Herald* has warmly supported the present National Administration; but the declaration of martial law in South Carolina appears to have aroused the fears of even the *Herald*: Here is what that paper says on the subject, and coming from that source we commend the article to the serious attention of everybody:

THE KU KLUX AND SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the federal government in any of the States in time of peace would have been regarded formerly as a very serious matter. Both Americans and English—all people of the Anglo Saxon race—have ever carefully guarded their civil rights as protected by the writ of *habeas corpus*, and have taken alarm at the first step to deprive them of these rights. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been regarded as the bulwark of liberty, and it is this which more than anything else led to the freedom which we enjoy. But times have changed. Our late civil war and the demoralization which resulted from it have destroyed in a measure the watchfulness of the American people over their liberties and jealousy of the encroachment of arbitrary power. Now the President of the United States suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* in a section of our common country and little notice of it is taken, as if it were a matter of ordinary occurrence or of no importance—as if, in fact, no great principle were involved. The proclamation of the President, dated Washington, October 17, 1871, which was published in our issue last Wednesday, places the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newbury, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, South Carolina, under martial law, on the ground that combinations and conspiracies exist to obstruct and hinder the execution of the civil law, and that the federal government is called upon to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to govern by military authority, in accordance with the act of Congress passed last April. If the public mind were not so demoralized and so indifferent to this exercise of military authority in time of general peace there would be a more searching inquiry as to the causes for a necessity of this extraordinary action of the government.

Fortunately, the independent press of this country is free to discuss the conduct of the government and to call attention to this important matter. The independent press, as Junius said, is the palladium of our civil and religious liberties. Let us see, then, what foundation there was for proclaiming martial law and creating such a dangerous precedent for exercising arbitrary power in this free republic. The President tells us in his proclamation that combinations and conspiracies exist in the counties placed under martial law which cannot be reached by the civil law, and these he calls rebellious and insurrectionary. By this he means what is generally known as the Ku Klux. The changes are rung on such expressions as conspiracies, organized and armed combinations, violence, defiance of the constituted authorities, and so on, but there is no evidence of rebellion or insurrection either in the sense generally understood or of the constitution of the United States. The law of Congress on which he bases his action may have given a new interpretation to rebellion or insurrection which was never meant in the consititution, and he may be acting strictly in conformity with that. But the lawlessness of a few individuals, which at most only extends to a sort of lynch law in punishing obnoxious persons or those who are guilty of crimes, cannot be construed into rebellion against the government. In fact, there has been no such rebellion or insurrection. Nor have the proper constituted local authorities called upon the federal government to suspend the civil law, as is required by the constitution.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, when asked three weeks ago if he were opposed to martial law, replied, "Most unequivocally I am, and those men who are so clamorous of martial law are pursuing a mistaken policy." He said, moreover, that he had no idea General Grant would declare martial law, that he (the Governor) was not in favor of it, and that he thought the civil law was more efficient. What better authority does the administration want than the Governor of the State, who is one of its own partisans? Then the State is under Radical government, and most of the authorities in it are opposed to martial law. The clamor for such an arbitrary measure comes from only a few reckless and corrupt disorganizers and aspirants for office; for men who have little interest at stake in the State beyond what they can make out of the offices or the disruption of civil government. No doubt there have been deplorable outrages upon individuals by local bands, and probably the Civil Rights bill of Congress may have been violated in some cases. No good citizen would attempt to justify these. But such crimes are not peculiar to South Carolina. Crimes as bad or more heinous are committed in all States, and it would be easy enough to attribute them to Klu Klux if it should suit the federal government to do so for political ends. Indeed, there might be no limit to federal interference in the local affairs of the several States, or even in this city of New York, if the proclamation of martial law is to follow the commission of similar crimes as those perpetrated in South Carolina. Should the clamor of a few partisan politicians be heeded more than the principles of local self government, upon which the fabric of our institutions rests, there will be an end to civil liberty.

It is a curious fact, showing the recklessness of the administration in the high handed course it is pursuing, that one of the most quiet counties in the State of South Carolina, that of Marion, is included in those placed under martial law, while the work of Ku Klux county—Union—is omitted. This Governor Scott, it is said, admits, though he says, in pallitation of the conduct of the administration, it must be a clerical error. If it be necessary to put a portion of South Carolina under martial law, for crimes against individuals, what should be done in North Carolina, where a few bandits successfully defied all the constituted authorities? Nothing has occurred in South Carolina since the war comparable to the frightful depredations and defiant conduct of these bandits in the adjoining State entrenched in the swamps for months and committing the most diabolical murders and other fearful crimes. So we might refer to the hanging of negroes in Tennessee recently by the populace without law in defiance of the authorities for outrages committed on white women, or to many other lawless acts both in the South and North. Where in fact, would there not be found a pretext for the exercise of federal military authority if the government should wish to strain the law for that purpose, or had a political object to accomplish?

The President believes perhaps, that he is doing his duty. We are not willing to think otherwise. But, unfortunately he is not a civilian, and has little opportunity to study State affairs, in the light of civil and constitutional law. His training has been military and his mind is imbued with military ideas. No doubt he is a patriot and wishes well to the country, and believes, probably, that he has intuitively the same capacity to govern in peace as he had to command in the war; but if he would have his name go down to posterity as a statesman he must leave the camp and drop the sword—he must in time of peace respect above all things the civil law and civil liberty. And will he not have some regard for the anomalous and trying situation of those poor Southerners, who, though they erred are a brave and high spirited people of our own race and blood? Can he not see the humiliating position they are placed in, particularly in South Carolina, in being political slaves to their former domestic slaves—an intelligent and cultivated population put under the rule of ignorant and semi savage negroes and corrupt strangers, who have little or no interest in the State, except to rob it? Has he no bowels of compassion for these unfortunate people of his own blood under such trying circumstances? We think, as we said, before, that he means well; but he has been led doubtless, to extreme measures, which are cruel to the people of South Carolina and dangerous to civil liberty, by partizan and narrow minded politicians who care only for their own immediate interests. The President should know that he can make more political capital and win the good will of the generous American people, both North and South, more by a kind and liberal policy to the Southerners than by military coercion. "Let us have peace," seems to be his favorite motto, and he can have peace in the South, as well as good will everywhere, by abandoning his military idea of government and making the civil law supreme in every section of our common country.

A number of our Democratic cotemporaries are quoting the Constitution to show that Grant has no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. They are precisely right in their conclusions, but it is a waste of time to make the quotations. It would do as much good to quote the sermon on the Mount to Satan, as the Constitution to Grant.

THE TEST.—The Chicago *Republican* says: The recent mishap of Ben. Butler, who tumbled overboard from his yatch, and was hauled in, a wetter but not a wiser man, is accepted as a striking confirmation of the ancient proverb which affirms that they are never drowned who are born to be hanged.

On the occasion of the President's recent visit down East, the people were more enthusiastic than discreet. And so at Bangor they received him gladly, treated him hospitably, and put "Welcome" in large letters over the door of their jail.

GO AHEAD.—General Grant has pardoned C. H. Ward, in prison at Boston, for embezzling government funds. Under present circumstances, when such crimes are epidemic, the action of the President amounts to an invitation to steal.

BY BILLINGS.—Never do any work before breakfast. If it is necessary to work before breakfast, have your breakfast, first.

GREAT FIRES OF THE PAST.

Among the great conflagrations of the past that of London in September, 1666, will always stand pre-eminent for its terrible destructiveness. It followed upon the great plague which carried off one-third of the population in the previous year, and swept over nearly five-sixths of the space included within the city walls at that date. It lasted four days, and the ruins covered 436 acres. It destroyed 89 churches [including St. Paul's,] the Royal Exchange, the Custom house, Guildhall, Zion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 private houses. Four hundred streets were laid waste, and about 200,000 of the inhabitants of the city were obliged to encamp for some time in the open fields of Islington and Highgate. The most disastrous fire that has occurred in London since that date occurred on the 25th of March, 1748, when two hundred houses in the Cornhill Ward were destroyed. Many destructive fires have occurred in the British metropolis at later dates, the most recent worthy of special note being the burning of the cotton wharves of Tooley street in June and July, 1861. The fire continued raging with greater or less fury for nearly a month. Several persons were killed, and property was destroyed to the value of £2,000,000. On the 5th of May, 1842, a fire broke out in the city of Hamburg, Germany, which raged with great fury for four days destroying about one-third of the city. Sixty-one streets, containing 1,747 houses, were utterly laid waste, and thousands of people were rendered homeless. There were few public buildings of value destroyed, and that portion of the city was quickly rebuilt in a much more substantial manner than before.

In this country great fires, especially before the days of improved fire-engines, have been comparatively frequent, and New York has had her full share. In September, 1776, soon after the city came into the hands of the British, 500 houses were destroyed, forming at that time a large portion of the town. The buildings were rather huddled together at the lower end of the island, and were mostly of wood, and the district west of Broadway and below Courtland street, was swept bare. New York was visited by another great conflagration, the greatest in its history, on the 16th of December, 1825. Six hundred warehouses, and property to the extent of over $20,000,000 were consumed. Our oldest inhabitants still remember the horrors of that terrible disaster. On the 6th of September, 1839, the city had another severe visitation, when forty-six buildings and property valued at $10,000,000 were destroyed. The next conflagration of large extent in this city took place on the 19th of July, 1845, when 352 stores and dwellings in the lower part of the city were destroyed. These, however, were of comparatively inferior value, the whole loss amounting to $6,000,000. Four lives were lost on this occasion. Since that time, owing to the increased efficiency of the means employed to prevent and extinguish fires, they have generally been confined to a single building or a small group.

In the same year of the last great fire in New York, 1845, Quebec suffered terribly from the same destroying element. On the 28th of March the flames broke out in the Faubourg St. Roch which destroyed 1,500 buildings before it could be quelled. Several lives were also lost. Exactly one month later 1,200 buildings were burned, and by these two conflagrations nearly two thirds of the city was laid in ruins. The pecuniary loss has been stated at $8,000,000. In the same year, on the 12th of June, nearly the whole town of St. Johns, Newfoundland, was destroyed, and 6,000 people were rendered homeless.

Albany suffered from a great conflagration on the 19th of September, 1848. Six hundred buildings, besides steamboats, piers, and other property, valued altogether at $3,000,000, were burned. Twenty four acres of land within the city limits were covered with ruins.

St. Louis had a great fire in May, 1849, when fifteen blocks of houses and twenty-three steamboats were consumed, causing a loss of over $3,000,000.

Philadelphia has been fortunate in having few great fires, but one occurred in the city on the 9th of July, 1850, which destroyed 350 buildings. These were of inferior value, and the whole loss was but $1,500,000, though 15 persons were killed, 9 drowned and 120 injured.

A large portion of San Francisco was destroyed in 1851. On the 3d of May a fire broke out which consumed nearly 2,500 buildings, causing a loss of $3,500,000 and several lives. A little over a month later, on the 22d of June, 500 more buildings were burned, valued at $3,000,000 or more.

Twelve acres of land in Syracuse were burned over on the 8th of November, 1856. About 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss of property amounted to $1,000,000.

The scene most naturally recalled by the fearful disaster in Chicago is the terrible celebration of the 4th of July in Portland, Me., in 1866. The leading facts of that great event are still fresh in the public mind. The fire, beginning in a boot shop on High street, swept north, and destroyed nearly one half of the city. The pecuniary loss was about $15,000,000, and one fourth of the population rendered homeless.

It seems probable from the reports thus far received that the terrible fire in Chicago has no parallel in modern history, unless in the conflagration kindled by the war. Even the great fire in London, though relatively more destructive