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
¾ squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
3 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
½ 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 Naugle'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. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n1:1:72 Clearfield, Pa.

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 on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [n1:71

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

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

J. P. IRVIN.....D. L. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
P&n1,'72 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. 28,'68:tf,

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

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

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 collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

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. aug18'70

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 53d 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,'68-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. 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. feb21,70-1ypd

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. 4:12:71:tf

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. 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

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The freescoing 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 style. 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

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23 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 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 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. [ap5'72

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

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

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap14,67

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. ap23-tf

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building.
nov1'71 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.

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms: next door to First National Bank.
Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

McGAUCHEY'S
RESTAURANT,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.
BILLIARD ROOM on second floor.
ap17'71 D. McGAUCHEY.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

F. G. MILLER. A. E. POWELL.
MILLER & POWELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
MERCHANTS,
Graham's Row, Market St.,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
We would most respectfully inform our friends, customers, and the public generally, that we are now back in our old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and we are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor us by calling.

NEW GOODS!
We have just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Clearfield county, which we intend to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase from us. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give us a call, as we feel confident our prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. Our stock of

GROCERIES
consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRY GOODS
is large and varied, and we will just say we can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
We have a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., &c.
Being extensively engaged in the Lumber business, we are able to offer superior inducements to jobbers.
MILLER & POWELL.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 3, 1872.

S. E. ARNOLD.....W. ROSS HARTSHORN.
"Cheaper than the Cheapest!"
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES
JUST RECEIVED BY
Arnold & Hartshorn,
(One door west of First National Bank,)
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
HAVING just returned from the east with a complete assortment of Goods suitable for Spring and Summer trade, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of Goods
"Cheaper than the Cheapest!"
And after thanking our customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, we would most respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.
Our Stock consists of a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Willowware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Tobaccos, &c. Also, Flour, Bacon, Salt, Fish, Grain, etc.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool and all kinds of Lumber and Country Produce.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed as to price and quality.
ARNOLD & HARTSHORN,
Corner of Main and Thompson Streets,
apr20 CURWENSVILLE, PA.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR MARCH Term, 1872, commencing 3d Monday, 18th:

GRAND JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. W. Dotts...Beccaria | Alex. Murray.....Girard |
| H. H. McGhee.....Bell | L. F. McCully.....Guleich |
| Edwd. Albert.....Boggs | H. Woodward.....Huston |
| Eli Harman.....Brady | I. C. McCloskey...Karthaus |
| Wm. Brockbank.....“ | A. L. Hickok.....Knox |
| Othello Smeed..Burnside | Abm. Ogden....Lawrence |
| A. McGarvey.....Chest | W. P. Fulton.....“ |
| Jno. Mulson..Covington | Jno. Potter.....Morris |
| Geo. Young....Clearfield | R. S. Bailey.....Osceola |
| G. W. Rheam.....“ | C. M. Goff.....Penn |
| L. Laporte...Curw'sville | Robt. Neeper.....Pike |
| D. Copelin.....Decatur | |

TRAVERSE JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. E Dillon...Beccaria | J. Fontenoy...Covington |
| H. W. Mott.....Bell | F. Coutriet.....“ |
| Wm. Henry.....Bloom | W. H. Dill.....CD'd |
| F. R. Cross.....Boggs | Wm. Tucker.....“ |
| W. Forcey.....Bradford | Jas. S. Showers.....“ |
| Dan'l Kephart.....“ | D. G. Snyling.....“ |
| Amos Bonsall.....Brady | Jas. A. Moore.....“ |
| A. Pentz, Sr.....“ | P. McClure...Curwensville |
| Geo. Pentz.....“ | Wm. A. Reams..Decatur |
| S. C. Dunlap.....“ | V. Plubell.....Girard |
| H. P. Porter.....“ | R. Kyler.....Goshen |
| Jas. Haley.....Burnside | M. Nichols.....Lawrence |
| W. Brothers.....“ | Jas. Fulton.....“ |
| S. Newsomer.....“ | Geo. R. Dillon....Morris |
| E. McMasters.....“ | B. Thompson...N. Wash |
| F. Shepherd.....“ | J. M. Rose.....“ |
| H. B. Hurd.....Chest | Wm. T. Irwin.....Pike |
| Sam'l Byers.....“ | J. D. Alexander..Wood'rd |

Luthersburg Marble Yard!
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the community and the public generally that he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Stand, Table and Bureau Tops, etc. No higher tribute can be paid to a deceased relative or friend than the erection of an enduring slab as a witness to unborn generations where they have laid him or her.
I have engaged Mr. John W. Gahagan as my agent to sell, and to whose workmanship and skill many can bear witness. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Work delivered wherever desired.
R. H. MOORE.
Luthersburg, November 30, 1870.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting my wife MARGARET on my account. She having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I am therefore determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
F. D. BRONIEL.
Frenchville, Jan. 26, 1872.-4*

WANTED—An unmarried young man, with some experience in selling goods, who is acquainted in the counties of Clearfield, Blair and Huntingdon, to sell goods for a wholesale Hardware House, by traveling and otherwise.
Address SMITH & SELTZER,
1t7 St 409 & 411 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

# CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2256. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 6.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1872.

### HOW SOFTLY ON THE BRUISED HEART.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moist'ning tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they knew who walked the earth
Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
T'were paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
The simple pleasures give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live;
Oh, what is life if love be lost—
If man's unkind to man—
Or what the heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In minute glory shine;
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine.
Oh, then be kind, whoe'er thou art,
That breathest the mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

### The Administration of Grant not the Government.

In order to get a better understanding of the difference between administration and government, and to unmask the supreme villainy of the majority in Congress, (we cannot let them off on the more liberal plea of idiots), we will attempt to define the three principle kinds of government established among the people.

1. Take our own government, known as the government of the people, called Democracy—*demos krateo*—the government of the people. Here the reader will observe a wide distinction between administration and the government. The administration is simply the servant of the people, or the agent of their powers, which they have in their sovereign capacity of States delegated to them. The people are the government—the sovereign.

2. We have aristocracy—*aristoi krateo*—the government of a privileged few. In this form there is also a distinction between the government and the administration, the Lords, Nobles, &c., exercising all the powers of the State. The government resides in them, but is practically administered by the king and his ministers.

3. The pure monarchy—*monos krateo*—or government of one man. In this form the government and administration are precisely one and the same. The monarch has absolute power, and wields it himself.

It must not be understood, however, that in a democracy the government is all in the hands of the people—*i. e.*, not in all the human beings who reside within the jurisdiction of the government. Women and aliens and negroes are not included in the government of this country. They rightfully form no part of the constituent element of the sovereignty. If they did, the government would be a *pan krateo*. The revolutionists of the Republican party are endeavoring to fix and extend the area of sovereignty so as to make it embrace negroes. They do not propose to include women and aliens, but only niggers. They neglect no opportunity to teach the masses that all this country needs to make it the most glorious on earth, is the addition of the Congo element to the constituent element of our own sovereignty. Upon women and white foreigners they do not wish to bestow this new distinction. All they seem to want is that negroes and white male citizens shall constitute this government, and when they get this proud aim accomplished, it is not hard to see that our government will neither be a democracy nor a panocracy, but a government of hybrids, needing a new name, for which muleocracy will answer. What a delightful dream the idea of these madmen embraces! A nation of human mules! Shade of Democritus, preserve us! A mulatto or a full-blooded nigger eligible to the office of President! The idea should disgust even Grant. A majority of both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court may be negroes. By their theory, there is nothing to prevent the administration of the government from being wholly in the hands of negroes. This is the theory of New England politicians. They claim that this never can be a free country until the negroes receive all the rights of citizenship. It is the doctrine of radical politicians everywhere, and all their efforts are made to embody it in our form of government. And if the Democratic party continues in the passive or cowardly policy that has cursed it for the last four years, this country must fall into the pool of miscegenation, at no very remote day, and the government will be emphatically a muleocracy, and the administration, by the dominance of New England, one of negroes and cream colors.

Disgusting as this idea may be, it cannot be more so to a majority of the people of the States than Abolition was thirty years ago. The older men know that thirty years ago it was not very safe for Abolitionism to stick its head very far outside of the New England States, and, in fact, was not tolerated in some of them. But today a negro administration may be advocated with considerable of applause in churches, lecture rooms, school houses, anywhere. We read, not long since, the utterances of a prominent Abolitionist, that the time must come when a negro would sit in the seat of the Chief Justice of the United States. This prediction is already half fulfilled, for that honored chair is even now filled by a white man with negro principles. The administration of the government is now in the hands of white men with negro principles, and everything connected with it leans to the negro side. The government may still be claimed to be white, but the administration is black. It would not be blacker if it were in the hands of negroes. The idea of Grant and Sumner and their partisans, that the government and the administration are one and the same, is certainly worthy of the mule intelligence of negroes. Alexander Hamilton says, in No. 72 of the "Federalist":

The administration of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive, or judiciary; but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise signification, it is limited to executive details, and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department. The actual conduct of foreign negotiations, the preparatory plans of finance, the application and disbursement of the public moneys in conformity to the general appropriations of the legislature, the arrangement of the army and navy, the direction of the operation of war; these, and other matters of a like nature, constitute what seems to be most properly understood by the administration of government.

Our Republican readers will not refuse to accept the authority of Mr. Hamilton. We quote him because, of all the men who lived and figured in the foundation of our government, he perhaps more fully represented the men of the centralizationists. His definition, as above, is correct. In no sense whatever does it mean government, except in an absolute monarchy. In our system, the whole federal organization is simply an administration, but in no sense a government. Grant and his co-conspirators are laboring to change Administration into Government. The government is in *"the people of the several States."* The administration is trying to take the government from the people and vest it in itself. This is not only revolution, but it is done by armed force, as Grant has done in the Western State of Illinois and in several of the Southern States, and will doubtless soon attempt in Louisiana, it is treason. Should he declare martial law, for which he is aching for a pretext, in Louisiana, he should, to vindicate the law of that State and of every other State, be arrested and tried for treason, and hanged for overthrowing the Constitution and laws of the States by military power. His whole system of military districts and military commissions, sustained by the presence of armed forces in these otherwise peaceful States, is an overthrow of the government of these States. It is war upon the sovereignty of these States; just as much so as if the same crime of sending armed forces into the States was committed by France, Russia or Spain. Gen. Grant, although President of the United States, has no more right to assume the duties and functions of the State governments than the Emperor of Prussia has, and much less right to overthrow the organic and statute laws of any State.

For what Grant has already done, it is the duty of Congress to impeach him, and puts it within the power of the State governments to hang him. And not only him, but every one of his generals and subordinates who have executed his illegal orders. The admirers of these creatures of our gifted President will find little consolation for the crimes of those who vainly shield themselves behind the orders of their superiors. When reason resumes her place in the country and justice holds her balances even, those who committed crimes by order of brutal and ignorant Presidents may find that they have no justification under a pure and written law. Sheppard, on page 183 of his "Constitutional Law Book," says, and this truth is affirmed by every honest judge and statesman in the land:

"It belongs to the Executive department to execute every law which Congress has the *Constitutional authority to enact*. But if the President should mistake the meaning of an Act of Congress," (that Congress has a right to pass), "and in consequence of such mistake, should give instructions not warranted by the act, any injured party might recover damages against the officers acting under such instructions, which, although given by the President, would furnish no justification or excuse."

The fate of old John Brown in Virginia may some day overtake these wretches who have suspended the civil law by military power. These States that have been thus outraged may some day take it into their heads to assert their rights, and if they do, we will have many more loyal "souls marching along."

The effort now being made by the party in power to make Administration Government will, if successful, end the republic and establish an empire or an absolute monarchy. This the people of all the States can do, if they please. That is if they by a fair vote elect to change the administration into government, the change would of course be binding upon all, they having all agreed to it. But the administration has in itself no power to make such a change, and their attempt to do so has rendered them just as liable to punishment as any other great criminal or violater of the law, no matter what his offence may be. The difference between Administration and Government is as great as that between grantor and grantee, or between a principal and an agent in law.

A few days ago the vindictive and devilish spirit of the party in power was expressed in the United States Senate by Sumner, in his speech on the Amnesty Bill and the Civil Rights measure, which shows to what extent these men would prostitute the government and liberty in order to make all subservient to their administration. After reading a mass of letters and memorials and petitions and volumes of trash, sent and signed wholly by niggers, of course the opinions and prayers of white men are not respected by this deformed specimen, who, it appears, "lacks the attributes of men." He concluded with an appeal to pass the supplementary civil rights bill, "so that the rebels might always remember that amnesty came to them coupled with justice to the *colored* race."

Rare language to be spoken by a Senator of the United States, against a people whom they have stricken down, made bankrupt in cash but not in honor, and who, to complete the triumph of the fanatic, must be humiliated by the niggers the administration has stolen from them. To effectually do this, the whole power of the government is to be invoked by this supplementary and illegal monstrosity. There is no right, and Congress can pass no law that will make a right, by which military rulers or niggers can be imposed upon the Southern people. But there is a right which God has given every man, to kill every wretch who shall consent to be the tool of the tyranny of the administration. Sumner is sowing the seeds for a terrific harvest of wrath, for the future if not for ourselves. If we treat the Southern white people as he proposes, they ought to hate us, and all that remains of us, to our remotest posterity. They would be dogs to ever forgive such insults. Nor will the scales of eternal justice ever be even until they are avenged of this stupendous wrong.

Congress has no more right to escape the penalty of wrong doing than individuals have. They cannot escape it, cover up their despotism as they may by all sorts of foolish congressional enactments and semblances of law. They will still roll out of their graves like hot, seething, invisible devils, to scourge and worry you, Mr. Charles Sumner, through all time. Have you not already piled up wrath enough "against the day of wrath?" Is it necessary to appease your devilishness to keep on throwing hot and corrosive acids into the already boiling cauldron of blood? Congress seems to be mad, but, alas! the madness of nations seems sometimes to be a sin that the Almighty will not forgive. In forty centuries of history, it has been the forerunner of destruction. No government can long survive which is based upon cruelty and spite. It ought not to survive. It is the right and duty of all men to destroy any government that seeks only to enslave its people. There is such a word as allegiance, but no brave man owes allegiance to a government not of his own choice or free adoption, and much less to one which oppresses him. It is the divine and invaluable right of any people to destroy an administration, or even a government, which oppresses them, in the shortest manner and by any means they may see fit to use. This was the doctrine of our forefathers. It is the doctrine of great and good men in all the ages of the world. The opposite theory is the invention of tyrants. Its advocates were always fools or knaves. *Oppression* is not *government*.

RULING HER.—Says the Gold Hill *News*: Our friend Traddles, in Virginia, has got his wife in proper subjection, and means to keep her so.—"Oh!" says he, in telling us about it, "there ain't many that know how to rule a wife properly. Now my old woman's one of the best natured women in the world, but she's got a devil of a temper. Whenever I see she's got her mad up, if it's a dozen times a day, I just quietly say nothin' but kinder humor her, and she comes round all right after a while. Even when she throws things at me or gives a wild slash for me with the broom, or rollin' pin, I just dodge a little and she never hits me the third time before I get my eye on her and let her know I disapprove of such action on her part. Perhaps I have to leave the house to show her this, but, you bet, she sees the point. Then, by being careful not to irritate her, and letting her have her own way, I manage to make her do just as I please. And you bet I make her understand and appreciate my discipline. Oh! I keep her under perfect control. A man has to, you know. Got to be boss in your own house, or first thing you know your wife will ride you down like you wasn't nobody. My wife's a perfect angel in her natural disposition, but any other man but me would spoil her."

### A Credit Mark for James Buchanan.

A correspondent relates a conversation with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, who told him the following incident:

"Times have sadly changed," said the old man, looking into his glass of hock wine as if striving to read the reason for the change, like an old astrologer with his drop of water. "I remember once while I was in the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, the Harriet Lane was finished and furnished, and the captain, very proud of his beautiful little boat, called on Cobb and proposed that on her trial trip a party should be made up of distinguished people, including Miss Lane, and he, the captain, would see to the entertainment. Cobb thought this was a superb notion, and the party was invited. It included members of the cabinet, their wives, Miss Lane and others. It was thought beneath the dignity of the President to go on such a spree. I was invited, but declined. The day before the vessel sailed, Mr. Buchanan said to me, in his querulous, complaining tone:

"Well, Black, are you going to leave me, too?"

"No, I can't go; but I'll make a merit of necessity, and stick to you."

"I doubt it. I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll make you come here and sleep with me, then I'll have you."

"I did as requested. The next day the papers contained an account of the affair: at least of the departure of the party with all the preparations, and the President reading it, asked me who was to pay for that party. I told him that in my private opinion the Secretary would have the trial trip of the Harriet Lane paid for by the government. "He shan't do it. I'll stop that," he exclaimed. "I'll issue an order at once." I remonstrated, telling him that such an order was entirely out of the line of his duty, would create a scandal, and he had better let Cobb alone. I had some difficulty in quieting him down. But he came round at last, and declared that he would pay the bill himself. I told him that the strictest construction of the Constitution did not prohibit that.

"Some days after—indeed at the next Cabinet meeting—the President asked Cobb if he could give him a bill of the extra expenses attending the trial trip of the Harriet Lane. Cobb said promptly that he could. After separating, Cobb followed me out, and touching my elbow said: "What the devil does the squire mean by that bill of expenses?" I told him of what had passed. He indulged in a prolonged whistle and departed. At our next meeting of the cabinet the bill was produced. 'What's this—what's this?' asked the President. 'Why it's receipted.' 'Certainly,' responded Cobb; 'I paid it, of course—who should pay it but me?' The President smiled—I may say, the administration smiled—all save the treasury; for we all knew that Cobb had not anticipated treating himself to such a disagreeable surprise. It ended excursions on the Harriet Lane, and in every other way."

Salt stimulates digestion.

Pineapple irritates the bowels.

Ripe currants will cure disease of the bladder.

Sunstroke is caused by a check of perspiration.

Dry rennet and rhubarb wine will cure dyspepsia.

Lemons will cure chill fever and correct a bad liver.

Onions are the best vegetable known to correct bad blood.

Ice cream produces acute dyspepsia in consumptive patients.

Cantaloups, eaten freely, will cure dysentery and cholera morbus.

Gooseberries contain astrigent qualities and are good in diarrhœa.

Cracked wheat, boiled or cooked as rice, is a good diet for dyspeptics.

Idleness is the bane, the moth, the gangrene, the curse of Life.

Falsehood could do little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

Mush and milk is the best diet for those desiring an increase of avoirdupois.

Hydrohobia has been cured by Thompson's Third preparation of Lobelia.

Ice held in the mouth will quench thirst in cholera, cholera morbus and fever.

Always be as witty as you can when your parting bow—your last speech is the one remembered.

The poorest education that teaches self control, is bettter than the best that neglects its.

Wit resembles a coquette; those who the most eagerly run after it are the least favored.

The man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato—the only good belonging to it is under the ground.

A Western journal offers this inducement: "All subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first class obituary notice in case of death."

They who are most weary of life, and yet most unwilling to die, are such who have lived to no purpose; who have rather breathed than lived.

A St. Louis lawyer attempted to try a case the other day while he was half drunk, but the judge stopped him, saying: "No lawer can serve two bars at the same time."

A widower being asked his opinion of second marriages, said that as a good wife was a gift from the Lord, it was wise and right to replenish as often as the supply gave out.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality or season.

Ye women of the Church, who are wasting your time and sympathies on novels, and shedding your ready tears over imaginary heroes, look about you for the real heroes and martyrs, writhing under the foot of humanity, near your own doors!

### Where did our Indians Come From.

The latest intelligence from our Pacific coast reports that a Japanese junk had come ashore on one of the islands of Alaska, with three living Japanese on board. The vessel had been disabled in a storm off Japan, and had drifted two thousand five hundred miles in nine months, twenty-three of the crew perishing from hunger and exposure. The striking occurrence is by no means unparalleled. Just forty years ago, a Japanese vessel with living men on board, came ashore near the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon. It had a cargo of rice, and the crew consequently had enough to eat, though their only drink was water from occasional rains. Such occurrences assist greatly in explaining how America was peopled—a question very perplexing to our ancestors, though late geographical and ethnological researches show clearly that there is very little mystery about it. The Japanese are evidently of the same race with our Indians, their language being to some extent similar to those of our tribes; and it is not at all unlikely that, during the thousand of years to which Japanese history goes back, many vessels may have floated from their shores to ours, bearing living persons of both sexes. But, even if it were impossible for them to cross the ocean, it is certain that Asiatics could easily make their way to America across Behring's Straits, or by the Aleutian Islands, the distances between which would be an easy voyage for a canoe. Ten to twenty years ago the Appletons published an account of a voyage down the Amoor, by Perry McDonough Collins, the first American who ever descended that river.—In his journal, he constantly spoke of the wild tribes on its banks as "Indians." We remember asking him at the time why he called them such and he replied, "Because they are Indians." He was familiar, by long personal observation, with the tribes in Oregon and California, and declared he could see no material difference between them and the tribes on the Amoor.—He is a man of plain common sense, with a mind not obfuscated by ethnological or antiquarian studies; and the idea had apparently never entered his head that the Amoor tribes were not Indians. Their appearance, their garments, their mode of life, and the lodges in which they dwelt, he said, were all similar to those of the natives of Oregon. Their language, also, seemed to him very much the same, though, of course, he had no critical knowledge of their dialects. Taking this resemblance for granted, therefore, and there being no great difficulty in crossing the ocean by way of the Aleutian Islands, even in canoes, there is no longer any mystery about the peopling of America. Dr. Le Plongeon, a learned gentleman, now in our city, in fact, maintains, after long study of Peruvian antiquities, that civilization and population originated on this continent, and that the arts, customs, manners and religions of the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Assyrians and Egyptions are only developed imitations of Peruvian originals! It is well known that, according to Agassiz and other eminent geologists, this continent was the first land that rose above the ocean that formerly covered the surface of the earth.

### Drugs and Medicines.

A bill is now in the Legislature of this State for the purpose of regulating the sales of medicines and poisons, and preventing the adulteration of drugs and medicinal preparations.—We are not acquainted with the specific manner in which these points are proposed to be reached by the bill in question. But that they should be reached no one will doubt who has had experience in the manner in which medicines are sold, and drugs and medicinal preparations adulterated in this city. In many of the drug stores young men and boys are intrusted with the compounding of prescriptions and sale of poisons, who have little or no knowledge of the various articles called for, and hence mistakes are of frequent occurrence. Those which result in the death of the persons for whom the drugs are intended, come to the public eye and are commented upon. But there are hundreds of cases where the giving of a wrong medicine undermines the health of patients.—These are not reported. Poisons too are handled by uninstructed youths, and that more deaths do not occur from that cause is a wonder, when all the facts are considered. The law should prevent the proprietors of drug stores from allowing men to compound prescriptions and dispense drugs until they were prepared for such a highly responsible post by some satisfactory examination. Physicians must study long and hard, and undergo a rigid examination before they are allowed to practice. Why should not those who put up the prescriptions of these men be compelled to understand what they are doing? This whole matter has been fully considered in New York and a law passed, establishing a "Board for the examination of and licensing druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York."—This Board was organized in June last, the four gentlemen composing it bearing high professional reputation, and in July last commenced examinations. Their duties have been arduous and delicate, and they have just submitted their report of operations for the six months ending December 21, 1871. The Board has examined and passed three hundred and six druggists and three hundred and sixty clerks, to each of whom a properly certified diploma has been awarded. Of the clerks two hundred and twenty-three passed on the first examination; ninety-two were successful on their second essayal; sixty who were rejected on first examinations, failed to appear for a second trial, and forty-five who have never appeared for examination, we suppose, may be presumed to have "quit the business," as it would be illegal for them longer to continue in it. The Board *estimates* that there are "about 1,000 persons engaged in putting up prescriptions" in New York, of whom about two hundred in all, including proprietors, had failed to appear for examination. This is the manner in which the people of New York have sought to protect health and life from the mistakes and blunders of incompetent handlers and venders of drugs and medicines, and the path thus marked out may be considered with profit and advantage by our Legislators at this session, when they have under consideration the same subject.—*Philadelphia Age.*

A clergyman once posted the following notice on the gate of the church: "Found.—Two hats on my strawberry-bed