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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
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BLANKS.

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3 quires, pr. quire, 2 00	Over 6, per quire, 1 50

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¼ sheet, 25 or less, 3 00	1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2269. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 19.

Cards.

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

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. je14'71

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. jan1:72

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
*11:1:72 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 Shewers' Grocery store. Jan.3,1872.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

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

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

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
8d1,1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63:tf,

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

BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

Orris. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
in Clearfield and all of the Courts of Judicial district. Real estate business collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

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

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

H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that surrounding country. All calls promptly oct. 13 tf.

P. BURCHFIELD,
of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania having returned from the Army, professional services to the citizens county.
professional calls promptly attended to. Second street, formerly occupied by [apr4,'66-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that surrounding country.
promptly attended to. Office Curtin st., formerly occupied [May, 19,1y.

R. DAVIS CAREY.
BUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
St., Philadelphia.
Paper Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall feb24,70-1ypd

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. *t25mar72

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

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

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

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. *t25aug72

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. [*jy16'72

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. 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

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

ELI HARMAN,
PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrews & Kalbach Wheel. Can furnish Portable Grist Mills on short notice. jy12'71

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.

McGAUGHEY & CO.'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.
je21'71 D. McGAUGHEY & CO

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

H. F. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Also, Manufacturers of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

A LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES,
Harness, Collars, etc., for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PALMER'S PATENT UNLOADing Hay Forks, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

OIL, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS,
Nails, etc., for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HARNESS TRIMMINGS & SHOE
Findings, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORD CANES
For sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

STOVES, OF ALL SORTS AND
Sizes, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

IRON! IRON! IRON! IRON!
For sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

HORSE SHOES & HORSE SHOE
NAILS, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO

PULLEY BLOCKS, ALL SIZES
And best Manufacture, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE
BOXES, for sale by
H. F. BIGLER & CO.

FODDER CUTTERS—for sale by
MCH30-70 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

SACKETT & SCHRYVER,
DEALERS IN
BUILDING HARDWARE,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Carpenters and Builders will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STOVES! STOVES!

We are now selling the celebrated TIMES COOK and RELIANCE, the cheapest and best stoves in the market.

Every stove fully warranted.

ALSO,
PARLOR,
HEATING,
and
RAFTING STOVES!

which will be sold as cheap as any in the county.

Strict attention paid ordering articles for parties who desire it.

Roofing, Spouting and job work done on reasonable terms.

Clearfield, Pa., April 12, 1871.

TIN! TIN! TIN!
STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
WAPLE & HARTMAN
Desire to inform the citizens of Osceola and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid assortment of Stoves, Household Hardware and Stamped and Japanned Wares of all kinds. Also that we manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Tinmen's Wares, which we will dispose of at either wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers.
Roofing, Spouting, Repairing and all kinds of Job Work done to order and with dispatch.
Strict attention paid ordering articles for parties desiring it.
Consumers will find it to their advantage to purchase from us. Our stock and prices will satisfy you that we do sell good wares at prices that please the people.
You will find us on Curtin street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.
Osceola Mills, Pa., May 10, 1871-tf

THE CLEARFIELD
WOOD-CHOPPERS' AXE!
Manufactured especially for
THE CLEARFIELD TRADE,
FOR SALE BY
aug3'70 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

COOK STOVES:
SPEAR'S CALORIFIC,
SUSQUEHANNA, SUPERIOR,
GOV. PENN, REGULATOR,
NOBLE COOK, NATIONAL RANGE,
TRIUMPH, PARLOR COOKS,
SPEAR'S REVOLVING LIGHTS
AND DOUBLE HEATERS,
And all kinds of Heating Stoves—for sale by
aug3'70 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—Light equal to Gas, at one-eighth the cost! Cannot be exploded. No chimney or wick used. Men desiring a profitable business can secure the exclusive right for the sale of Dyott's Patent Carbon Gas Light Burners and Oil, for counties or States. Write for information or call on
M. B. DYOTT,
No. 114 South Second St., Phila., Pa.
N. B. Churches furnished with Chandeliers and Lamps of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the country.
mch27 3m

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1872.

THE CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the Constitutional Convention bill passed by both Houses, and submitted to the Governor for his approval:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. The said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall not vote for more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected.—Ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State; three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected; and the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected; and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the City of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 2. The following regulations shall apply to the aforesaid election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, and to returns of the same:

First. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the General Election laws of the Commonwealth so far as the same shall be applicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Second. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at Large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Third. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words, "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote shall be rejected; and in the case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words, "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Fourth. In the city of Philadelphia the Return Judges shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock, on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city of the votes cast therein for delegates at large, and city and district delegates to be members of the convention. The Return Judges of the several election districts within each county of the States, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on the Friday next following the election at the usual place for the meeting of the Return Judges of their county, and shall make out full and accurate returns for the county of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the Return Judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for Return Judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be addressed to that officer alone and not the Speaker of the Senate.

Fifth. The Prothonotary of Philadelphia and the Prothonotaries of the several counties shall, with reference to such returns, promptly and faithfully perform all the duties enjoined upon them by the eighty-fourth and eighty fifth sections of the General Election act of July 2, 1839.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as the returns of the said election shall be received by him, and at all events within fifteen days after the election, in the presence, of the Governor and Auditor-General, open and compute all the returns received of votes given for members of the convention, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring the names of the persons who have been chosen members of the convention.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid to assemble in convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State Capitol, in Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at twelve o'clock M. that day, with general powers of adjournment as to time and place; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the Convention to order at the time of its assembling, and to submit all the returns of election in his possession, and to read the aforesaid proclamation of the Governor, and thereupon said Convention shall proceed to organize by electing one of their number President, and, after the members are sworn in, such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. Said convention, so elected, assembled and organized, shall have the power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution, or amendment to the present one, or specific amendments, to be voted for separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the President and Chief Clerk, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it or they shall be entered on record in his office and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, where two papers are published for four weeks next preceding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted; *Provided*, That one-third of all the members of the Convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a proper vote of any change and amendment proposed by the convention; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said convention to change the language or to alter in any manner the several provisions of the ninth article of the present Constitution, commonly known as the Declaration of Rights; but the same shall be excepted from the powers given to said convention, and shall be and remain inviolate forever; *And provided further*, That the said convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of a Court or Courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. The convention shall submit the amendment agreed to by it to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection at such time or times and in such manner as the convention shall prescribe; subject, however, to the limitation as to the separate submission of amendments contained in this act and all amendments accepted by a majority vote of the electors voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 6. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, or specific amendments, shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution, or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted, and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers; the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution, and separate specific amendments, shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 7. The entire compensation and allowance to each member of the Convention shall be as follows: for salary, one thousand dollars; for mileage, ten cents per mile circular, not to be allowed at more than two sessions; for postage, stationary and contingencies, fifty dollars; the clerks and other officers to be allowed such compensation as the convention shall direct. Warrants for compensation of members and officers, and for all proper expenses of the convention, shall be drawn by the President and countersigned by the Chief Clerk upon the State Treasurer for payment.

SEC. 8. That in case of vacancies in the membership of said convention, the same shall be filled as follows: If such vacancy shall be of a member at large of the Convention, those members at large who shall have been voted for by the same voters, or by a majority of the same voters, who shall have voted for and elected the member whose place is to be filled, shall fill such vacancy. If such vacancy shall be of a district or city member of the convention, those members at large of the convention who shall have been voted for by the same or by a majority of the same voters who shall have voted for such district or city member, shall fill such vacancy. In either case the appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the members at large aforesaid, or by a majority of them, in writing, and all such written appointments shall be filed among the convention records.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare a form of notice of the election, to be held for the purpose of choosing members of the aforesaid convention, including such portions of this act as shall be necessary and proper for the information of voters and election officers at the said election, as to their respective rights and duties in relation thereto, which said form so prepared shall be transmitted by him to the Sheriffs of the several counties, to be observed by them in making proclamation of the holding of said election in their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to obtain for said convention, prior to the meeting of the same, such publications relating to constitutional amendments and reform, and cause to be prepared such statistical information as may be convenient and useful to the convention in the performance of its duties, and the proper expense so incurred, not exceeding six hundred dollars, shall be paid at the Treasury upon settlement made in the office of the Auditor-General.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

CONCERNING HONESTY.

There are several volumes of truth compressed into the maxim: "Honesty is the best policy." We care not what relation in life a man may sustain, we hold this maxim to be true—whether he be the humble day laborer, the fortunate son of wealth and opulence, the unassuming private individual, or the office holder who is the custodian of the public treasure, or conservator of the public welfare.

In what remarks we shall make, we shall refer more especially to the latter class. There are so many forms of dis-honesty in official station that it would be almost impossible to enumerate them, but the realization of improper gains by means of official station and the prerogatives and opportunities it confers, is dishonesty still, call it by what name you will.

It matters not whether a man deliberately thrusts his hand into the public coffers and extracts therefrom a hundred thousand dollars; allows false and fraudulent claims; forges vouchers for moneys he never disbursed; gives out contracts at immense figures to favorites and then divides the profits; takes bribes to appoint men to lucrative positions; throws his official influence in favor of any job in which he is either directly or remotely interested; or adopts any other mode of making money at the the expense of public honesty, he is nevertheless a thief.

True that is a harsh word, and one that should be used sparingly and cautiously at all times; but it is the only one in the language that perfectly fits the case. Whatever is illgotten, is stolen, and the recipient, with a knowledge of the facts, is simply a thief; inexcusable according to the venality of the offense.

There are many reasons why honesty in the public officer is the best policy. In every community which is cursed with dishonest officials, public morals fall into a low ebb. This state of things to a greater or less extent undermines the morality of the individual members of such a community, and finally, overturns society itself, or at least, leaves it in an almost hopeless state of disease and decay. Every sentiment of virtue is blunted, and what is purest and noblest in human ambition is turned into a mockery, and a burning thirst to be foremost in the scramble for plunder, supplants honesty and noble and praiseworthy aspirations.

If this does dot happen to be the case—if private morals escape the contagious plague of public corruption—labor, the bone and sinew of society, and the corner stone of just and good government, is paralyzed by the imposition of unjust burdens, and upon the constant drain upon its resources which go to feed the insatiable greed of peculators and public robbers, who hide their thieveries behind the impenetralia of their official shields, or convert them into illusory acts of honesty amid the glamour of official sophistry that they are enabled to throw around their acts.

Wherever and whenever official corruption and public dishonesty thrive, the rich grow richer and the poor become more hopelessly impoverished. The burdens of the government become wrongly adjusted, being gradually shifted from the shoulders of labor and capital in common, to the former alone, until the government becomes, as it were, an inverted pyramid, (if such a *simile* is admissible) the money bags of wealth crushing the bone and muscle of labor deeper and deeper into the earth.

But these are not the only reasons why the maxim, we have quoted is true—or even a tithe of them. "Virtue" we are told, "has its own reward." Just so sure as that is indisputable, it is also inexorably true that "dishonesty carries with it its own punishment." The man who does any act of which he is ashamed—however small, and conversely according to its magnitude—loses his self-respect, and when that is wholly obliterated, he is the most abject and miserable creature in the world, suffering a depth of punishment that is immeasurable and illimitable. What remorseless horrors of unavailing remorse haunt such a man, are only to be conjectured and if his acts which cost him his self respect are as yet unknown to the public, how much more intensified must be his sufferings, since he cannot appeal to the poor charity of public sympathy and forgiveness.

But the mental sufferings of the dishonest public servant, or the self-condemned man, are not the full measure of his punishment. He is racked with bodily ailments, and reels and tumbles into a hasty grave like the poor victim of frequent and poisoned potations. Upon the heels of mental sufferings and disquiet, follow the pains of a perturbed and distraught physical organization, just as certainly as the years tramp in each other's footsteps down the long highway that leads to the gates of Eternity.

And this brings us to the case in point, with which we propose to point the moral contained in the axiom which heads this article. Mr. George O. Evans, the defaulting State Agent of Pennsylvania, is to-day slowly but surely dying from the effects of his official malfeasance. His mental tortures have at length seized upon his body, and his life is ebbing away in what should have been the very noon-day of a robust manhood. Long before the public had the slightest suspicion that he had abused the official confidence reposed in him and misappropriated more than a quarter of a million of dollars, what keen scented fiends of apprehension, with sharper muzzles than blood hounds must have pursued him! With exposure he saw ruin and disgrace, a blasted name and reputation and a mantle of indelible stigma thrown upon an innocent family. What wonder then when exposure came, that his physical constitution was broken down hopelessly, and that he now hovers upon the very edge of the grave, the victim of the too prevalent idea that a public officer may help himself to the public funds, and still retain his self-respect and his position in society.

It is claimed in poor Evans' behalf that he was as much sinned against as sinning, and that he was only the tool in the hands of more unscrupulous men. We do not dispute it, but his own fall is what crushed him. There are other State officials who shared in the plunder, and who are too being hunted to death by this war claim specter, and the avenging apparitions of other equally stupendous frauds. They are being literally consumed with their own overmastering fears of exposure if not punishment. The leprosy of official corruption is more terrible after all than the incurable curse of the Orient.

What boots it that men grow rich upon public plunder? We could give scores of instances of men who have grown rich by this means, who are walking specimens of life in death, and infinitely more miserable than the common fellon who sees before him only a life time of servitude. To-day there are hosts of men who have plundered States and municipalities, and rose from obscurity to opulency and position, who would lay down all their ill-gotten wealth and surrender their false and gilded renown for one night's quiet sleep which is vouchsafed to a street scavenger. Their sins have found them out, and pursue them with a scourge of poisoned scorpions. Truly *they* realize that "honesty is the best policy."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Destruction of Antioch.

Telegraphic news brings an account of the destruction of the ancient Christian city of Antioch, with the loss of life of fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was called by the Greeks "Beautiful Antioch," with its bold mountain scenery and fruitful vales, once the key of the trade of Syria, the resting places of the great merchant caravans from the East. Pliny gives it the title of "Queen of the East," and after the mission of Chrysostrom in the latter part of the third century it numbered 200,000 Christians. In the first century before Christ 100,000 perished in a single battle, and a hundred years later, although it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, Trajan re-built it in all its ancient splendor. Forty years later it was destroyed by fire; again re built by Antoninus, and in three successive centuries was devastated by terrible famines. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries it was visited by earthquakes and on each occasion was almost entirely ruined.

In the sixth century it fell into the hands of the Saracens. In the ninth it was annexed to the Roman Empire, and in the twelfth was extinguished as a commercial city by the Sultan of Egypt. At as late a period as the year, 1822, it was again shaken by an earthquake from which it never recovered its prosperity.

A few years ago it was estimated to contain but 6,000 inhabitants. Figs, olives, and grapes abound on the mountains round about it; but the fertile plain is a barren uncultivated waste, dotted with a few insignificant Turkish Mosques. The ground once occupied by the converts of the new law, and hallowed by the blood of St. Stephen, does not at this time, perhaps contain a solitary Christian Church.

"Keep the Gate Shut."

An English farmer was one day at work in his fields, when he saw a party of huntsmen riding about his farm. He had one field, that he was specially anxious that they should not ride over, as the crop was in a condition to be badly injured by the tramp of horses. So he dispatched one of his boys to the field telling him to shut the gate, and then keep watch over it, and on no account to suffer it to be opened. The boy went as he was bidden; but was scarcely at his post before the huntsmen came up, peremptorily ordering the gate to be opened. This the boy declined to do, stating the orders he had received, and his determination to obey them. Threats and bribes were offered alike in vain, one after another came forward as spokesman, but all with the same result; the boy remained immovable in the determination not to open the gate. After a while, one of noble presence advanced, and said in commanding tones: "My boy, do you know me? I am Duke of Wellington, one not accustomed to be disobeyed; and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass through." The boy lifted his cap, and stood uncovered before the man whom all England delighted to honor, then answered firmly: "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey orders. I must keep this gate shut, nor suffer any one to pass but with my master's express permission."

Greatly pleased, the sturdy old warrior lifted his own hat, and said: "I honor the man or boy who can neither be frightened nor bribed into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers, I could conquer not only the French, but the world,"—and handing the boy a glittering sovereign, the old Duke put spurs to his horse and galloped away, while the boy ran off to his work, shouting at the top of his voice: "Hurrah, hurrah! I've done what Napoleon couldn't do—I've kept out the Duke of Wellington."

NEARLY DEAD.—A sick thing is the Administration party to day, with no possible hope of convalescence. The doctors have held a consultation, and the conclusion reached is that the disease with which it is now afflicted—internal corruption—is a mortal one, from which there is not the slightest hope of recovery.

There is plenty to do in this world for every pair of hands placed upon it, and we must so work that the world will be richer because of our having lived in it.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

Corruption the Destroyer of Republics

History shows that all the republics that have perished, fell through the corruption of their citizens; and it establishes another fact: this corruption was the result of prosperity. As long as the republic was poor the people were free and honest. So soon as wealth poured in by conquest or by trade, greed, avarice and peculation became the ruling passion.

There is, it seems to us, a striking similitude between our day and the last period of the Roman republic. In Rome, as in our country, in the early times, when the State was poor, men were willing to serve their country from patriotism or for the honor of office. But when the conquest of Asia, Africa and Gaul had made the State rich public office became so valuable a prize, that those who once held it were willing to plunge the republic into civil war rather than give it up. Marius, Scylla, Cæsar, Octavius, Crassus and Anthony did this rather than yield up their command or their proconsulship, which were worth millions to each of them. Now, consider the parallel of our own history, remembering that while Rome took five hundred years to reach the period of corruption, we have taken less than fifty. It may be said that until the time of the Mexican war, and the accessions of territory which followed it, the prizes of office, though honorable, were not very glittering. Public officers lived generally upon their salaries, which were scant enough. But since that time what a change has taken place! The country has extended its area in every direction, its wealth has increased at a prodigious rate, and multitudes of public offices, to which are attached contingent perquisities, have become exceedingly lucrative, even when the incumbents are honest. For example, collectorships, Indian agencies, and the like. In addition to this came the late war, with its fat contracts, and we know to what tremendous frauds it gave rise. Thus was awakened the "*aria sacra fames,*" the cursed hungering after gold, which has produced all these rings, jobs, fradulent claims, swindling contracts, briberies, lobbyings, and all that variety of frauds for which the English language could furnish no names, and new words had to be invented to designate them. The same consequence follows with us that did in Rome. To the victors belong the spoils—and those spoils have become so immensely valuable, that those who hold them will, if they can, plunge the country into anarchy, ruin and civil war, rather than yield them up.

We had occasion some days ago to allude to the enormous and universal defalcations that disgrace the Government in all its branches. But although these frauds are every day assuming more and more gigantic proportions, they are in fact but the smallest part of the evil inflicted upon the whole nation. The country is rich and can bear the loss of hundreds of millions; but what it cannot bear is the loss of public virtue, honesty and honor, followed as it *must* be by the loosening of all moral obligations in private life. Can the spectacle of political profligacy and of rapid and scandalous fortunes realized with impunity by peculation in office, be without a deleterious effect upon the young men of the land? But the evil does not stop there. It is surely and not slowly destroying all the foundations of republican government. It is making universal suffrage a mockery—expressing the sense of the people less faithfully than a French *plebiscite*. If a convention is called it is managed by a ring which employs every corrupt means to carry their point. At the polls, bribery, patronage and the party lash at one point; bayonets at the other; the terror produced by an iniquitous perversion of the forms of justice at a third; disgust the honest, frighten off the timid, silence all opposition, and the trick is done. The intrigue of a ring is foisted upon the country as the will of the people.

This suggests another thought. When demoralization and corruption once become fixed in the public life of a people, there is no more hope of a return of former purity. The dagger of Brutus could destroy a Cæsar, but it was powerless to remove the degeneracy which craved for another master. At a later day, when a victorious general was made consul for a term of years, how long was it before the universal suffrage of a subservient people made him consul for ten years, then consul for life, and finally Emperor? There are enough points of resemblance between those times and ours to excite apprehensions of similar consequences.—*Wilmington Journal.*

"OWES ME A LIVING."—It is among men who try to get a living by some shift or trick of laziness that we hear the familiar words, "The world owes me a living." A loafer who never did a useful thing in his life, who dresses at the expense of the tailor, and drinks at the cost of his friends, always insists that the world owes him a living, and declares his intention to secure the debt. I should like to know how it is that a man who owes the world for every mouthful he ever ate, and every garment he ever put on, should be so heavy a creditor in account with the world. The loafer lies about it. The world owes him nothing, but a very rough coffin, and a retired and otherwise useless place to put it in. The world owes a living to those who are not able to earn one, to children, to the sick, to the disabled and the aged, to all who, in the course of nature or by force of circumstances, are dependent; and it was mainly for the supply of the wants of these that men were endowed with the power to produce more than enough for themselves.—To a genuine shirk the world owes nothing; and when he tells me with a whine that the world owes him a living, I am assured that he has the disposition of a highway robber, and lacks only his courage and his enterprise.—*J. G. Holland.*

A negro preacher at a Georgia camp meeting told his hearers they could never enter Heaven with whisky bottles in their pockets, and urged them to "bring 'em right up to de pulpit" and he would "offer 'em a sacrifice to de Lord." It was done, but the preacher was found incapable when the hour for evening service arrived.

A Kansas lady went to a theatre and handed the man in the box office a fine tooth comb for her ticket which she left at home. The doorkeeper told her she could not comb in.

A loving wife, on the decease of her husband, sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."