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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

Largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of Advertising.

Legal 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
Estrays and Estrays..... 1 50
Election notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Business notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$23 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Per quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
1 quire, per quire, 2 00 | Over 6, per quire, 1 50

HANDBILLS.

1000 or less, $2 00 | ¼ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
500 or less, 3 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, 10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

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. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

W. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Will give attention to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Store, Clearfield, Pa. jc14'71

WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of A. Wallace. jan1'72

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

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

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Market St., over Joseph Showers' Grocery store. Jan.3,1872.

M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

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

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

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope.
CLAIM AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
On Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling mining lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties, and with an experience of over twenty years as surveyor, flatters himself that he can give satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'72:tf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. P. BURCHFIELD,
late of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Vols., 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. Shaw. [apr4,'66-tf

THEOPHERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that surrounding country.
Calls promptly attended to. Office on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Swoope. [May, 19:1y.

R. DAVIS CAREY.
HOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Stocks and Bags, Foolscap, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Paper. feb28,70:1ypd

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 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.

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.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Masonic Building,
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

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

NEW STORE
IN HOUTZDALE!
P. GALLAGHER having just returned from the east with an entire new and complete assortment of Merchandise, suitable for Winter and Spring trade, which has been selected with great care and bought at low rates, is prepared to furnish the citizens of Houtzdale and vicinity with goods at a very light advance on first cost for cash. Country Produce and Shingles taken at market price. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
P. GALLAGHER.
Houtzdale, Pa., Feb. 28, 1872-1y*

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, made the 1st December, A. D. 1871, and on the 12th January, A. D. 1872, enlarged and continued until March term, and on the 20th March, A. D. 1872, enlarged and continued until June term, A. D. 1872, A. H. Sunderland, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Sunderland, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the residence of A. H. Sunderland, in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 8, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following described property, situate in Bell township, bounded and described as follows: On the west by land of Thomas Sunderland, on the east by land of A. H. Sunderland, and on the south by land of J. W. Campbell, being the west end of the "Old Homestead" property, and containing about twenty acres. About one raft of timber on the premises.
TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.
m15 A. H. SUNDERLAND, Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, made on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871, enlarged and continued until June term, 1872, R. H. Moore and George C. Kirk, executors of the estate of S. J. Horn, deceased, will sell at public sale, at 2 p. m., on Saturday, June 8, 1872, the following described property, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of John DuBois, on the east by lands of Oswalt and others, on the south partly by land of Jas. Nelson and partly by land of Jos. Seyler, Sr., and on the west by lands of said Jos. Seyler, Sr., containing 250 acres and allowance. About twenty acres cleared, with a house and barn erected thereon, balance being well timbered with pine and oak, and convenient to the waters of Sandy.
TERMS:—One-half cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
R. H. MOORE,
GEORGE C. KIRK,
May 15, 1872. Executors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, made on the day of March, A. D. 1872, Anthony Hile and Susan Young, administrators of Robert Young, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at Lumber City, on Saturday, June 8, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, viz: All that the undivided one half part of that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Bell, county of Clearfield, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, on the line of land of A. Bell; thence, by Turner survey south 61 degrees east 156 perches to dead ash; thence by same north 31 degrees east 53.5 perches to a maple; thence north 13 degrees east 105.5 perches to a post: thence north 62½ degrees east twenty five perches to a beech; thence by land of Kirk & Spencer, north twelve degrees west 133 perches to a beech; thence south 56 degrees west 60.6 perches to a white oak, (down); thence south 69 degrees west 9.4 perches to a post; thence by land of H. Sharp south 8 degrees east 81 perches to beech; thence south 71 degrees west 112 perches to hemlock; thence by land of A. Bell south 26 degrees west 62. 9 perches to a post and place of beginning; containing in all 158 acres, 28 perches and allowance.
TERMS:—One third cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
ANTHONY HILE,
SUSAN YOUNG,
May 15, 1872. Administrators.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. WILLIAM C. FOLEY and Hon. JOHN J. READ, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the First Monday, 3d day of June, 1872, and to continue two weeks.
NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.
GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JUSTIN J. PIE, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of L. W. OWENS, deceased, late of Goshen township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
MRS. AMANDA OWENS,
DANIEL CYPHERS,
April 24-6t. Administrators.

Educational.

NEW WASHINGTON ACADEMY,
Clearfield County, Pa.
THE SUMMER TERM of this institution will open on the first Monday of May next. (Term, five months.)
The course of study will embrace a rigid and thorough test in every branch requisite to a practical and accomplished education.
Vocal and instrumental music will occupy an important place in the course of study.
Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session, and charged from time of entering to the close of the term. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
Students desiring rooms for "clubbing" can be accommodated at moderate rates.
Good boarding can be procured at three dollars per week at public and private houses.
For particulars address
GEORGE W. INNIS, Principal,
March 6, '72-tf New Washington, Pa.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THE SPRING TERM of fourteen weeks, will commence Monday, April 8th, 1872.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography..... $7 00
History, Local and descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic..... 9 00
Algebra and the Sciences..... 12 00
Instruction in Instrumental music..... 16 00
Oil painting, 24 lessons..... 12 00
Wax work..... 8 00
For full particulars send for Circular.
Clearfield, Sept. 7, 1870-1ypd.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY,
A Male and Female Classical High School.
Each Department Separate, Distinct and Complete in Itself.
THE scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two sessions of five months (twenty-one weeks) each. The first session commences on the first Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.
The course of instruction embraces every thing necessary to a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes.
Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from date of entrance to the close of the session.
No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of extreme and protracted illness.
Students from a distance can be accommodated with board at low rates.
For particulars, send for circulars, or address
Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.,
July 26, 1871-tf. Principal.

BARGAINS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!—Organs, both new and second hand, at the Music Store next door to First National Bank. All persons interested are invited to call and examine a new style of Organ now on exhibition. Sheet Music and Music Books constantly on hand. ap24-72tf

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2271. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 21.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1872.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Among the numerous frauds practiced upon the people of the South, by scalawags and carpet-baggers, none is more outrageous than the pardon brokerage, out of which a certain class of ring scoundrels have made thousands of dollars. The harvest of these villians is nearly over. General amnesty must sooner or later be declared, no difference how unpalatable it may be to Radicalism. The Philadelphia *Age*, in a late issue, sets the business forth in its true light in the following article:

This question will be taken up in Congress next Monday. It involves the honor of the nation. It may be worth while for every citizen to think a little about it, and to know something about it.

The term "general amnesty" expresses that wise political oblivion that every statesman, every intelligent man knows to be the true policy with regard to acts that were shared or approved by millions of people. Years have now elapsed, and every opportunity has been afforded to proceed in exceptional cases. For the general action of the body of the Southern people in the late civil war, there is in truth no practical course possible but that of amnesty.

Why has it been delayed?

It has been delayed in the interest of the foulest and dirtiest traffic that ever digraced a nation—the trade in special pardons.

This trade is a flourishing branch of the system of extortion which the Radical carpet baggers have established at the South, and it is this association of thieves that has succeeded in wielding an influence at Washington, and with the Radical press, sufficient to resist the general sense of the country in favor of general amnesty.

It is true that the general stench of this infamy has a little startled President Grant, now that he is on the anxious seat as a candidate for reelection. Hitherto, an opponent of general amnesty, and constantly quoted against it by his own organs, he has thought it expedient to put into his late message of December 4th, what might be taken as a recommendation of amnesty. But it was not explicit enough to prevent his official organs from continuing to declare that he is opposed to it. We find it positively asserted in the journal published by the chief federal office-holder in this city, that "the President is not, however, prepared for general amnesty."—(*Press*, December 25.) The game now of the pardon-mongers is to keep their trade alive by putting into the proposed bill large classes of exceptions, not for any purpose of punishment or exclusion, but to make them buy special pardons of the dealers in that article. The trade has begun briskly at this session, and it has been briskly driven at every session since the close of the war, now nearly seven years ago. At every session, bill after bill is passed, each containing the names of hundreds of humble, obscure individuals who have been bullied into buying pardons. These bills look like pages torn at random out of a directory! Every man who holds or aspires to hold the pettiest office is threatened with pains and penalties by sneaking carpet-bag informers, unless he buys a pardon for his crimes. And what are his crimes? The idea of a pardoned rebel brings up the idea of some terrible fighting fellow who had done a deal of mischief. But these are not the men who get pardons. Most of the men who are pardoned have done little or nothing! We feel that we are making a startling assertion, for the truth of this matter has been assiduously covered up by the Radical journals in the interests of the 'Ring.' But what we say is the literal truth; no age, or character, or pacific course of life can shield a man from the exaction of these harpies. If he was too old to bear arms, he is accused of giving a morsel of bread to somebody who did bear arms, and this, in the view of the Radical harpies in and out of Congress, constitutes the conveniently vague offense of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." To feed the hungry, to minister to the dying, is constituted a crime, for which a man must buy his pardon! We speak by the record. We have looked at it narrowly. It is shrouded from the public, but it is printed, when it cannot be helped, in the Congressional *Globe*. Of late, it has been the custom to pass the bills without investigation, if they come from the right quarter. A wink suffices to show that all is right. The Democrats do not object, for they are in favor of general amnesty, and they say if these poor fellows have paid their money, let them have their pardons. In exposing this system, we feel bound to sustain our statements, which may startle some people, by specific proof from the record. For instance, the Congressional *Globe* exhibits that one hundred and nine pardons were granted on an assurance that the following case duly certified by the proper sponsors, was a specimen of them all:

The following is an accurate statement of the offices held before the war, the acts committed in support of the rebellion, and the present political status of the above-named:

Mr. Ira Garrett is seventy-six years of age—was elected Clerk of the County Court in 1831, and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Albemarle in 1852, and has continued to act in each Court to the present time.

He gave no support to the rebellion other than sympathy, which was carried out by feeding the hungry soldiers, and attending to the wants of the sick.

He accepts the political situation of the country.

He is now a Republican, and endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress.

C. L. THOMPSON,
Member of Convention, Chairman Republican Committee, Albemarle county, Va.
JAMES T. L. THOMPSON,
Member Constitutional Convention.

A second batch of two hundred and thirty-five was passed on similar certificates, as to one of their number, a Mr. Robert Cawthorn, of whom one of the certifiers says:

I can, with much confidence, recommend for release from disability, Robert Cawthorn, Esq., of Virginia. He was exempt by age, from military duty at the opening of the rebellion, and has no connection with it. I have no doubt it is his honest and firm purpose to be a faithful citizen, &c.
JOHN SEGAR

The duly certified and endorsed petition of this individual, over whose case the Congress of the United States deliberated, sets forth:

In 1862, I was a clerk in the Confederate Post Office Department, so-called, which I held for a short time. I took no part whatever in the late war, being of that age which exempted me from military service. It is my fixed purpose to support the reconstruction acts of Congress, with all their requirements, and shall favor and support General Grant's administration to the extent of my humble ability. All which is respectfully submitted.
ROBERT CAWTHORN.

Now, we ask every man of honorable feelings whether a system that permits extortion from such poor, helpless old men, shall be continued for the profit of the "Ring" of pardon-brokers, who fatten on this foul trade, at Washington, and send their agents prowling through the South to drive humble, insignificant people in, to be sheared and "pardoned."

Worse than peculation, worse than present taking, worse than all the many forms of Radical plunder, seems this dirty, despicable extortion, which now disgraces our whole country, since its Federal Congress bears the leading part in it.

Depletion of Soils.

From the Country Gentleman.

After the careful study of the subject many years the writer estimated the loss of fertillity in one hundred million acres of land in the United States in consequence of defective husbandry and improper tillage, as equal to an average loss of ten dollars per acre—being an aggregate of one thousand million dollars. This was in a report made to Congress in 1849, from the Agricultural Department.

Since that time the undersigned has investigated the turned out old fields and agriculture of the Southern States patiently, if not thoroughly, over twenty years, and he feels confident that there are two hundred million acres (about half in old field and half under fence) in the Union, which are depleted to the extent at least of ten dollars injury per acre, on a fair average. In other words, our landed estate is really poorer than nature made it by two thousand million dollars. If we cease to do this evil in the future, and learn to do well, this damage may soon be repaired; but if we continue to follow the bad example of Persia from the days of her greatest agricultural development when she fed and clothed vast armies to conquer the world, beside feeding and clothing all the working farmers and mechanics at home, we too, in the future shall die by hundreds of thousands from starvation, precisely as the Persians have died within a year.

God is no respecter of persons; He punishes nations in this world for their sins, for they have no public souls to exist in the next.

The natural laws that govern the fruitfulness of all tilled ground, meadows and pastures, are the same everywhere. Let us study them. Why did the Incas of Peru decree that death should be the punishment of any one who should kill one of the guano birds, whether it should be on land or water? Because a great moral principle rests on the necessity of feeding the soil that feeds mankind. In the absence of this stern necessity, no such decree would have been published or respected.—Are our Christian consciences less enlightened, or less obedient to the laws of the Divinity that made us and the ground we cultivate, than the heathen consciences of the aborigines of this continent?

It strikes me that we disgrace our moral not less than our intellectual culture as a nation of reading and educated farmers. A nature may know its duty and do it not. What then? It must suffer the wrath of Him who made the universe.

THE COUNTRY SAVED.—Gen Coburn, a Grant Congressman from the State of Indiana, has succeeded in saving the country. He is the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Smalley, a correspondent of the *Tribune*, has heretofore been clerk of this Committee. But no sooner did the valiant Coburn hear that Greeley had been nominated than he decapitated Mr. Smalley, thus depriving the dark and designing Greeley of much power for evil.

This prompt action on the part of Gen. Coburn ought to entitle him to a very generous recognition. It would not be asking too much to make him Vice President, or to give him a place in the Cabinet. Had he not thus crushed Greeley's right arm, as it were, by cutting off Smalley in the flower of his youth, there is no telling what evil might have been wrought by the *Tribune* philosopher. He would no doubt have seduced the entire military establishment of the country, with a view of controlling the election at the point of the bayonet. But the *Tribune* man having been removed from his clerkship, the country may be said to be measurably safe. Some of Mr. Greeley's friends no doubt occupy positions in the various departments. They must be hunted out.—Let Gen. Coburn's example be followed promptly.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE PAINS OF LEISURE.—Men who have half a dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes and pines and thinks himself into the mad-house or the grave. Motion is all nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental, and yet nine out of ten are wistfully looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have leisure to do nothing—the very siren that has lured to death many a "successful" man. He only is truly wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest, and will live to most purpose.

How Fame Vanishes in Washington.

Mr. H. Ramsdell writes the following concerning Admiral Wilkes: "A few days ago, I happened in at one of the handsome committee rooms of the Capitol, where three or four clerks, a messenger or two, one or two loafers, and perhaps two or three Congressmen, were whiling away a half hour or so. They were smoking, laughing and story-telling. While a peal of laughter which followed some joke was dying out, the door opened and an old man entered the room. His form was shrunk and bent, his eyes without brightness, his face withered and pinched, and his hair gray. His under jaw hung down and his lips were unclosed. His dress, merely ordinary, inclined to shabbiness. His head was covered with a fatigue cap, navy pattern, with an unusually wide visor or forepiece. No attention was paid to the old gentleman. He approached one of the young men, and removing his cap, asked for certain information. A polite answer was given, but no unusual attention was given to the old gentleman, and he tottered out of the room. His coming and his going excited no remark; it was a usual circumstance for people of all grades and ages, to make inquiries in that room, and such as go there are answered courteously, but briefly. There was nothing unusual in that case, only I happened to know the old man. He is only another of the cases that every day occur, to remind us of the mutability of human affairs. See what a change is here. Ten years ago, the world was ringing with this man's name. It was shouted from the West Indies, it thrilled the West and the East; it was borne across the Atlantic, taken up in Great Britian, and echoed across the channel into France. Returning, it resounded from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, and was cheered by hundreds of thousands of soldiers who were camped about this city. Songs were sung for him; addresses were made to him; his picture was for sale at every newspaper stand, the press teemed with his praise; the government honored him; the whole country was proud of him; wherever he went he was honored; the boys in the streets took off their hats to him—he was the lion everywhere, in the streets, at the hotel, in society, at church; wherever he went, everybody did homage to him. Now, the change!—there is 'none so poor to do him reverence.'"

A Blundering Executive.

The history of General Grant since his election to the Presidency has been a history of gross blunders and signal defeats. Wherever he has meddled he has marred. And yet such is his itch to interfere, in every conceivable way, with every conceivable thing, that it appears to be ineradicable. Sulphur could not cure it. He meddled with the politics of Missouri, and the State indignantly repudiated his officiousness. He meddled with the San Domingo business, and the Senate promptly rejected the treaty he so persistently urged that body to ratify. He used all the weight of his influence in Iowa to promote the re election of Harlan to the Senate, and the result was that Harlan was repudiated. He meddled with the politics of Louisiana, and has split the State into two factions. He meddled with the politics of Arkansas to secure the election of Clayton to the United States Senate, and now the fraudulent doings of Clayton are under investigation by a senatorial committee, with the probability of his expulsion. He meddled with the General Order Business in New York, and clung to his protege Leet until forced by popular clamor to give him up. He opposed the election of Colonel McClure to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and by fraud and force secured the return of Gray. Since then Gray has been ousted from his seat and McClure installed in it. He meddled in the affairs of Utah, appointed McKean—an ignorant pettifogger—Judge of the United States Court for that district, and when the latter usurped the functions of the Territorial Courts, upheld his usurpations, and in spite of the protest of the Attorney General declared that, law or no law, McKean should try the Mormons in his own way. And now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that McKean had no right to repudiate the Territorial machinery in the trial of offences against the statutes of Utah; that "indictments found in his Court were void, the trials illegal, the sentences usurpations of authority, and has directed all the prisoners to be released."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

GOOD FOR CADY.—Some one asked Mrs. Cady Stanton if she thought that girls possessed the physique necessary for the wear and tear of a college course of study. Her reply is both sensible and sarcastic: "I would like to see you," said Mrs. Stanton, "take thirteen hundred young men and lace them up, and hang ten to twenty pounds weight of clothes on their waists, perch them upon three-inch heels, cover their head with ripples, chignons, rats and mice, and stick ten thousand hair-pins into their scalps; if they can stand all this, they can stand a little Latin and Greek."

LOAFERS.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers, and each pursue a different way. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping; the Turkish loafer in dreaming; the Spanish in praying; the French in laughing; the English in swearing; the Irish in begging; the Russian in gambling; the Hungarian in smoking; the German in drinking; and the American in talking politics.

PERHAPS SO.—The New York *Herald* says: "Some curiosity is expressed as to whether the *Tribune* will support the administration in the event of Greeley's election as President. If so, it will be the first administration it has supported since its establishment as a journal.

General Conference Superintendents.

Rarely has the episcopate of any church been decimated so suddenly by death, superinduced by overwork, as has been that of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States during the past four years. Indeed, half of the effective bishops who presided at the General Conference four years ago have gone to their blissful reward. There are five out of nine remaining, four of whom only are effective, and they are nearing the allotted time of man's probation on the earth. Bishop Thomas Morris, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, has been superannuated these many years, but by husbanding a once strong and vigorous constitution he is able to travel from his Ohio home to the East and be present at the General Conference now in session in Brooklyn. He is in the seventy-eighth year of his life, the fifty-sixth of his ministry and the thirty-sixth of his episcopate. He entered the Ohio Conference in 1816, when that State was the "Great West" and nearly all beyond was unknown territory. He performed yeoman's service for the Church in that region when such men of indomitable courage and perseverance and fine physical constitution were needed to plant Methodism in the New World. Last Sunday, April 28, he completed his seventy eighth year, and as he looks back over the progress which his Church and his country have made during his conscious lifetime his heart naturally swells with satisfaction and gratitude to God, who has spared him so long. Though advanced in years the Bishop is by no means an "old fogy." He has kept pace with the march of human progress, and no man to day rejoices more than he in the developments of the last few years. Bishop Morris was in his time a fluent preacher, a ready writer and a laborious pastor. His crown is awaiting him over the river.

Bishop E. S Janes, though not the oldest in years, is now the senior effective Superintendent of the Church.—He has just passed the sixty fifth year of his age, the forty-second of his ministry and the twenty eighth of his bishopric. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1830, and was chosen to the episcopal office by the General Conference which met in this city in 1844—the year in which the Methodist Church divided on the slavery question. He has lived to see that bone of contention ground to powder and made an agent to overthrow the fabric which itself raised.—He has been in labors abundant ever since, and last year he travelled over twenty-five thousand miles to meet Annual Conferences. When it is remembered that there are seventy two conferences in the United States and but four bishops to meet them it will be seen that their yoke is not easy nor their burden a light one. As a preacher Bishop Janes ranks high. On subjects vital to Methodism, such as missions, church extension and itineracy, in which he is deeply interested, he becomes eloquent, and his musical voice when warmed up gives him a power over an audience which comparatively few ministers possess. He is an admirable executive officer and is greatly beloved by his ministerial brethren.—His home is in this city.

Bishop Levi Scott is in the seventieth year of his age, the forty-sixth of his ministry and twentieth of his episcopate. During those twenty years he has failed to meet but three of the conferences assigned to him, and those failures were caused by sickness last year. He entered the Philadelphia Conference in 1826. His home is in Delaware, where his presence in the community is felt as the genial sunshine after a shower on the new mown grass. Bishop Scott was elected to this office at a time when he was Book Agent in the Methodist publishing house in this city and the present agent, Dr. Carlton, was elected to that position the same year, and has remained in it ever since. The gentleness and geniality of Bishop Scott's nature are very manifest in all his sermons and utterances. His chief desire is to spend and be spent in the service of Christ and of the Church of his choice. He is in rather feeble health at present.

Bishop E. R. Ames is now a little over sixty-six years of age, having been born March 30, 1806. He entered the Illinois Conference in 1830, and was elected to the episcopal office in 1852 by the General Conference, which met in Boston. He has a fine physical frame and looks young and active enough for work for many years yet in his Master's cause. The Bishop has in him the elements of success in almost any line of business he might pursue. A vein of quiet humor underlies his mental constitution, and he uses a little of it once and again to relieve the tedium of debate among his brethren. He is, however, by some considered to be a little too imperious at times in ruling upon important matters which have agitated the Church. But no one has doubted that he has acted most conscientiously. He is a very pleasing, though not a very brilliant preacher, but is a good executive officer and laborious worker in the Church.

Bishop Matthew Simpson lacks about a month of being sixty-one years of age. He was born June 10, 1811, and is the youngest of the bishops.—He joined the Pittsburgh Conference in 1838 and was made a bishop by the General Conference of 1852. As a preacher it is doubtful whether he has any superior in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. His eloquence is of that kind which draws the community and enchains them, and it is easier for the Bishop to keep together and entertain and instruct a congregation of five thousand persons for two hours than it would be for our average ministers to keep and entertain five hundred for twenty minutes. His place of residence is Philadelphia. All of these fathers in the Church are now with the Conference.

It will be seen that the great States lying beyond the Alleghanies have no resident bishops. But as the present General Conference will elect probably not less than eight more Bishops, the Western and Southern Conferences may demand a fair representation, not only in the election but in the residences of the elect. A proposition has been discussed in the Church papers to divide the country into ecclesiastical provinces or episcopal districts, and to require the permanent residence of a bishop in each. This may be found practicable at the present time, but it would not have been so a few years ago.—*N. Y. Herald.*

One good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire, of interest, purely for conscience's sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company, can do for them.