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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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

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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
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Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

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1 square.....$8 00 | ½ column.....$33 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ¾ column..... 45 00
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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

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½ sheet, 25 or less,$2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less,$3 00
1 sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less,10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

# CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2275. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 25.

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,
n11:1:72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

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

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. H. 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

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

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,
d41,1'72 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. 28:68:tf.

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 8 p. m.

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

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,
Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. [May, 19:1y.

HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . R. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Bank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
118 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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.
je20-1y 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.

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. [my16'72

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

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

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1r

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

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

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

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.

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 3, 1869-tf.

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.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1872.

### IN THE BRIGHTER DAYS TO COME.

In the brighter days to come,
We shall forget the gloom
That falls around the weary heart
Like shadows of the tomb.
The sunshine then will brightly fall
Upon life's golden store,
And cares that throng our pathway now
Will come to us no more.

It is the dream of brighter hours
That cheers our hearts to-day,
When roses blushing through the thorns,
Will gladden all our way.
And if no starry crown be set
On life's unfading three,
Hope whispers that a chaplet wreath
Is waiting there for me.

Alas! how many pilgrims here
Are watching long in vain
For brighter days of happiness
To come to them again.
They never see how cold and dark
The shadows round them lie,
For hope's bright star sends its pure ray
Athwart the frowning sky.

### SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The following is the address delivered before the Reading convention by the Democratic candidate for Governor on his acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Buckalew said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:* I appear this morning in your presence in pursuance of the request of the committee which waited upon me, to tender to you, and through you, too, I hope, a majority of the people of this State, my sincere, heartfelt, earnest thanks for the great honor which has been done me in nominating me as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. (Cheers.) This nomination so tendered was not solicited by me. It came, if I understand the facts correctly, as the legitimate, health outgrowth of public opinion in this State; not so much because of any general conviction of prominent ability in the individual who has been selected, not because of any shining or distinguished character which has been established by him, but because throughout this Commonwealth, having had an opportunity for nearly a quarter of a century of observing my course and conduct in public position, they have attained to the belief that, whatever may be said of your candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor intimidated in the performance of public duty; and that judging by the past, it is likely in the future, when the interest of a class or of a clique are upon the one hand and the interests of the people upon the other, he will stand firmly with that great mass of humanity from which he sprang and with which he sympathizes in every fibre of his being. (Renewed cheers.)

Gentlemen, of this action taken by you I speak now impersonally. This action taken by you will be sanctioned and ratified promptly by no low, by no mere personal objects, but by patriotic motives. With honest convictions we go forward into the contest, assured that its result will be triumph. (Cheers.) And what do we desire? Not merely that certain men representing us shall hold public office; not that mere gratification of party and passions shall come to us, but that this Government of ours shall be honest and pure, fair and equal in its action with regard to all our people, and above all, at this juncture, that those reforms which are necessary in the Government of our State, as well as in the Government of the United States, shall be secured to the people by all the agencies appropriate and adequate to their attainment. The people of this State have determined that a Constitutional Convention fairly selected, and representing all the people of the State, shall be convened the present year, and that, so far as it is necessary to meet the exigencies of the times by fundamental changes, this shall be secured. But we know that something more than this is necessary; that constitutional provisions must be general and vague in character, at least to a certain extent; and that for the application and enforcement of sound principles of government we must have reliable men in public office. An old political motto and a favorite one, which you have often heard, is this, "Principles, not men." I believe the Latin equivalent for this expression was placed by Mr. Madison upon his carriage, so that he should be constantly reminded of the truth which was supposed to be contained in it. Well now, gentlemen, I think under the experience we have had in recent times we should amend this motto; we should say now "Principles, and men to support them." Look to your Government in the States, look to your Government at Washington, and is it not manifest that although good principles are written in your fundamental law, although the people are everywhere desirous that they shall be applied, yet there is failure because the agents for their application are unfaithful or incompetent? Be it now our mission in this year of initial reform, 1872, be it our mission to go forward in the selection of men who will apply American principles in American Government. (Great cheering.)

Gentlemen, my ideas of the duties of the Governor of the Commonwealth are, I suppose, somewhat peculiar.—My idea is that he is a magistrate, as he is called, that in his high, his important office, I mean in the actual discharge of its duties, he is not to know that a party has elected him—(Tremendous applause.) He is to be the magistrate of the entire people of the Commonwealth. He is not to let loose a criminal from your penitentiaries because political favorites demand his release (more applause), nor is he in any manner to prostitute these powers which were created for the common advantage to the purposes or interests of any limited number or a few. Gentlemen, I believe there is a disposition at this time in our own Commonwealth to get a little beyond and outside of that circle of intense party passion which raged over this country during the war, and during the first years after the conclusion of the war. Our people are beginning to understand that there are many matters, and those of the greatest significance, upon which gentlemen of intelligence and liberal opinion can heartily unite to subserve and promote those purposes for which political society was organized. Here are questions relating to the harmony of the different parts of the Union, ordinarily expressed by general amnesty, and oblivion of the past. Here are questions of finance and taxation, in which there are common interests and upon which parties are not sharply divided, and many others now in view. I shall not occupy you long upon these points. (Cries of "Go on!" and applause.) Now in view of the general disposition to have reform introduced into your State and into our National Government, we are entitled, when we set up candidates for whom and around whom public confidence can gather, we are entitled to appeal to men of all parties and shades of opinion to go with us, and to establish a new departure which shall be one of purity, energy, faithfulness, integrity, and justice in government. (Great cheering.)

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to know that at the end of this amicable controversy upon the question of the selection of a candidate for Governor, the utmost good feeling prevails, and that the gentlemen who were named or proposed for nomination for this office, and their friends, are now cordially united, and acquiescent in the result which the convention has reached. Each of these candidates for nomination are known to the people of this State as men of high character and merit. I speak of them kindly, not from motives of policy, but sincerely and truly. I respect them. I respect their names for consideration in this convention, and now what I desire is that each one of them and their friends, the result having been reached, will stand by me in this contest, upholding my weak, feeble hands, and, like a band of brothers joined we shall proceed forward to victory. (Wild applause.) Allow me one additional remark in this connection. There has been too much disposition in our great Commonwealth among the public to push personal rivalry a little too far—a little beyond the limit of what was becoming and expedient.

The result has been that our State has been comparatively dwarfed in this great Union of ours. Other States have been more potential in the Federal Government, and have had more influence upon its action. New York, Virginia, and other States, although no more patriotic, no more deserving, have had a little more eminence and distinction in the Federal Union than our noble and magnificent State. It has been our own fault, and the remedy is in our own hands. Yet gentlemen in our State have been favored with public approval who are placed in public station, let them cultivate magnanimity and good will with each other, and when ability rises in our State let us cherish it, and encourage it. When a man appears to rise a little above the ordinary level, and bids fair to attain public distinction, instead of pulling him down let us support him, and bid him God speed. Let us have a State hope and a State pride, and cultivate our own men while others assist directly and indirectly to give to our State that position which belongs to her in this American Union. I hail the proceedings and the results of this convention, and the spirit which now animates all the gentlemen concerned in it, as an omen of good for the future in this respect, that we will cherish and cultivate that spirit of harmony and good will among our representative men which will promote the interests, influence and character of the State.

Gentlemen, I know most of you are anxious to conclude your duties here and return to your homes. It was not my intention on appearing before you to make an elaborate or prolonged address. During the course of the canvass opportunities will be afforded me of meeting my fellow citizens in different parts of the State under circumstances more auspicious and convenient for the discussion of public matter. I shall endeavor to perform my duty in this canvass, and, in conclusion, all I have to say to you is, that you also shall perform yours.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when the speaker concluded three cheers for the candidates were given.

THE CHURCH AGAINST WOMEN VOTING.—At a recent session of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, held in Philadelphia, a preamble and three resolutions against female suffrage were offered and adopted by a vote of twenty-nine yeas and twenty nays. They characterize the movement in favor of woman suffrage as a reform against nature and the Bible, and counteractive of the divine economy of the household. One sensible clerical body, anyhow.

A COMPLETE LIE.—A special dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* announces that the nomination of Mr. Buckalew creates great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, and in pretended proof of this quotes the *Sunday Transcript* as a Democratic newspaper. The truths are, first, that no nomination was ever so well received in Pennsylvania, and, second, that the *Transcript* is not now and never was a Democratic newspaper. That dispatch was evidently manufactured by the frightened treasury ring.

IT WOULD FINISH THE PARTY.—Attorney-General Akerman tells Grant that unless corrupt Radicals in the South are punished, there will shortly be nothing of the party left in that section. And the Cincinnati *Enquirer* adds that if they *are* all properly punished, there will be nothing of the party left—outside of the walls of penitentiaries.

## JOHN COVODE.

### The Reason Why He Never Forgave the Democratic Party.

The following, concerning the old rascal, told by a Washington correspondent, is pretty good:

One day, early in the session, Covode told one of his friends that there was a good deal of whisky drank in that room. His friend seemed perfectly indifferent to the information merely answering, "I s'pose so."

"Well," said Covode, "I don't much object to the boys drinking all they want, but I don't want them to walk off with it in wholesale. I'm not ambitious to keep a wholesale establishment. A fair retail business is all I care for. They may come here, if they're our friends, and drink as much as they want, but I don't want them to steal it. I don't want them to take a bottle to day, a demijohn to-morrow, and a keg the next day.

"Have a new lock put on your washstand, then."

"That's a good idea," said Uncle John, "it's a wonder I hadn't thought of it before."

So a new lock was put on the washstand—a large rosewood case with doors in front and a marble top. This would hold a small keg of whisky, two or three demijohns, or a couple of dozen bottles. The new lock did not seem to work very satisfactorily. A day or two after it was adjusted, the whole store, about a dozen strong, was taken. A few days after the lock was changed again; no use—more whisky gone mysteriously. Finally, a very intricate and complicated lock was put on. Then the robbery was to stop sure. The very next night a demijohn disappeared.

It was but natural that by this time Uncle John became a little discouraged and unhappy. Still, he could not give up the luxury and satisfaction of having something nice about him all the time. It was pleasant to give a friend a drink once in a while, and it was sociable, and finally he got mad and swore he would be doggoned if he wouldn't keep a little of the stuff in his room, and he would be doggonee'd if he would allow anybody to steal it, either. So he set a trap. A new stock had arrived that day, and he put it in the washstand, as usual. After the house adjourned, he concealed himself in the room, and waited. He did not have to wait long. He heard two pairs of feet tip toeing up to the door. He laid low. Pretty soon a key was turned in the lock, and then two men entered. From his hiding place Uncle John peeped out and recognized two waggish Democratic members, who were fond of their joke, but still fonder of Uncle John's whisky. Still Uncle John laid low, but kept his eye open. The two men walked straight to the washstand and deliberately *lifted off the marble top.* This was all, but it was enough for Uncle John. He kept quiet, however, until they had handed out two or three bottles. Then he stepped out and said:

"That'll do, boys, I want the rest."

There was at first consternation on one side as may be imagined, and anger on the other, but these soon gave way to laughter, and laughter was succeeded by drinks. It was a good joke on both sides, but Uncle John Covode, to the day of his death, never forgave the Democratic party for that trick.

## A Scientist Who Braved Vesuvius.

A London paper says: It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the "attitude" of Sig. Palmieri—cool and resolute in his Vesuvian post—like "Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved"—attract, the admiration of Europe. It is no joke to remain while everybody else is flying—to watch the lava advancing all around the little crest on the side of the mountain on which his Observatory is placed, and there, as Wordsworth says, "to feel the pulse of the machine," the big monster of natural mechanism and force that sends its throes through the foundations of the building, and salutes its scientific friend ever and anon with a shower of burning ashes and fiery stones. Indeed the Professor's courage has done injustice to another of his rare qualities, for it has thrown into the shade his power of scientific provision. Fully a month before the agreeable showers of red hot ashes saluted him in his Observatory, he had discerned that his Plutonic friends meditated mischief. During the previous full moon he had remarked in the Atrio del Cavallo that the lava was boiling up.—When the moon again reached the full the stream, which acts as a permanent waste pipe, perceptibly enlarged its volume. It overflowed anew the footpath which visitors, in ascending and descending, had worn in the old bed of lava. By these indications Professor Palmieri read beforehand the dangerous task which Vulcan was preparing for him. With his life in his hand, he established himself in the midst of a circle of craters. Observing their eccentricities as calmly as he might have watched the harmless movements of a planet, he has, no doubt, collected a mass of volcanic data far exceeding, in scientific value, any that have ever before been harvested on the sulphurous soil of Vesuvius. Men have got the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross for less conspicuous valor, and if the Professor would only put on a red or blue coat and kill somebody off hand, he would probably be called a hero, and dubbed a Knight.

GOOD!—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says: "Another effort was made in the House of Representatives yesterday to pass the Ku Klux and Civil Rights measures, under a suspension of the rules, but the Democrats, aided by some of the Republicans, proved too strong for the friends of the bills. It is almost a certainty that these, together with other important business on the Speaker's table, will be smothered through the persistent and bitter opposition of the Democratic Representatives." This is good news. Despotism is yet under the heels of Freemen.

## Smart Men.

The New York *Methodist* says the course under which America groans is its smart men. The typical Yankee is a universal genius, who can build a saw-mill, teach a singing-school, make a temperance speech, run for Congress, practice law, would preach, if it only paid well, and, finally, perhaps ends his days on the bench of a Supreme Court, where he dispenses justice, to the amazement of mankind. He is, above all else, a handy man. His usual rule of life is to get the place he wants first, and the fitness for it afterward. He is the product of a new country, whose chief need in organizing civilization is men, and must be content with the best that can be had.

Up to a certain point, the "smart" man has some value, but as society becomes well organized and requires thorough work, he grows to be one of its greatest dangers. Usually quick but shallow, and intent on the main chance, he is as apt as not to be lax in principle, and unfitted by his laxity for grave public trusts. The "smart" man in the legislature is a fluent talker, who, by ringing the changes on the moral commonplaces most in vogue, has caught public attention, and made a cheap reputation for himself. Entering into public life for personal profit, he pursues it in the spirit of an attorney, and votes for the interest which pays the best retaining fees.—If office is lost, he enters that congenial sphere of labor, the lobby, where he can literally apply to himself the words of Dickens' Joe Bagstock: "Wide awke is J. B., and dev—ilish sly."

During the war, the "smart" man entered the army, and aimed, of course, at the highest rank—nothing less would content his ambition.—Once fairly epauletted, he astonished the world by his many devices; invented powder-boats to blow up forts, and, finally, as Gen. Grant said of one of them, got himself "bottled up" so tightly that he could not move. We believe that this venture was rather unfortunate for the "smart" man. He was convinced himself that stump-speaking was not the best preparation for fighting battles, and retired from the service more meekly than he entered it.

Since the establishment of peace, the "smart" man has come to the front again. Carpet-bag in hand, he hied to the South, where he exhibited himself as the great philanthropist of the age. How he loved all mankind—especially the black part of it! Once fairly in office, he played such fantastic tricks that even harlequin could not rival him. The best of his tricks has been the filling of his pockets with the money of the people. To be sure, the people pretty plainly call him a thief, but what of that? When so assailed, he has only to mount the stump and repeat his adhesion to the glorious principles of the Republican party.—Who dare impeach a patriot so sound on the main question?

One of the weaknesses of the "smart" man is to belittle his origin, so as to gather from the contrast of it with his after-life the greater glory. Now, there is a beauty in an honorable success wrought out under conditions of poverty, such as that of Webster, who leaned his head on his father's shoulder and wept when told that he could go to college; or of Lincoln, who gathered the rudiments of knowledge by the light of the cabin fire; but these men never paraded their early struggle for the purpose of self laudation. But the typical "smart" man is not satisfied unless he can make himself (we must quote Dickens again) a very "bully of humility." In recounting his early history, he can never get down low enough. At the very least, he was a barefooted boy; but if he was actually picked out of the gutter, he has a never ending theme of self glorification. *He* understands the lot of the hard-handed, hard-worked poor of the land. Is he not one of them? And though Providence has since favored him, he never forgets the hole out of which he was digged. Not he. How unctuously he dilates upon the theme! How well he plays the demagogue! And what a tickling consciousness he has all the while of his own smartness!

The "smart" man gets into the Church, too, where, instead of grounding himself in all sacred learning, or going about, like his Master, doing good, he becomes an ecclesiastical intriguer and dexterous manager of conferences and conventions. But as this is the worst specimen of them all, we will reserve his portrait until another time.

All of these illustrations point to the evil of shallowness in culture.—The "smart" man is a smatterer who has never reached the settled and established principles of knowledge.—Hence he will legislate without an idea of political economy; determine questions of theology by intuition; assail the moral institutions of society without knowing what he is doing; be a quack in medicine, a pretender in science, and a charlatan in everything. Of men of this type, in their various degrees, our country is full. Their assurance is usually equalled by their ignorance. The cure for the evil is a broader and deeper culture—such a training, in fact, as will lead men down to the foundations of human knowledge.

TOO THIN.—The Pittsburg *Post* says that the report made in Congress by Mr. Sargent of California, white-washing the navy department, is in the hand writing of the Secretary of the Navy himself. Sargent should have taken the trouble to copy it.

The California *Express* also says: Congressman Sargent, who defended Robeson's eccentricities in the Naval Department, has been burned in effigy by his constituents.

Those who blame "our later Franklin" for signing the bail-bond of Jeff Davis, should not forget that Gerrit Smith, the revered head of the New York delegation in the Philadelphia convention, also put his illustrious name to that noted instrument.

## SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

### Ex-Presidents Who Filled Subordinate Political Position After Their Term Had Expired

Some poorly informed paper, having taken advantage of the suggestion of Andrew Johnson's move for Congress, to say that no ex-President ever took any other position after retiring from the Presidency, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* corrects the statement as follows:

George Washington accepted the place of General of the United States armies, in view of a war with France then expected, and occupied it at the time of his death.

John Adams, our second President, was in 1820, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, elected a member of the convention that was held in Massachusetts to revise the Constitution of that State. He was elected its President, but declined the honor.

James Madison, our fourth President, after twelve years' dignified retirement from the Presidential chair, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in Virginia, which was held at Richmond in 1829. It is said that "when he rose, after long silence, to utter a few words, the members left their seats and crowded around the venerable octogenarian—dressed in black, with his thin, gray hair still powdered as in former times—to catch the low whisper of his voice.

Our fifth President—the last of the old Revolutionary line—James Monroe, after he left the Presidential chair in 1825, accepted the humble office of Justice of the Peace, and sat as such in the County Court. Like his venerable predecessor, Mr. Madison, he also was elected a member and served in the famous Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1827.

John Quincy Adams, our sixth President, ceased to be such on the fourth of March, 1829. Two years after he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Quincy District, Massachusetts, and continued to serve by successive elections until February, 1848—a period of seventeen years—when he was stricken down by a fatal attack of paralysis while in his seat in the House.

The eighth President, Martin Van Buren, was a Presidential candidate eight years after his retirement from office, running with Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President.

John Tyler, the tenth President, was a member of the celebrated Peace Conference from the different States, which met in Washington, in the Winter of 1861, to see if some compromise of the then sectional difficulties, which eventually led to war, could not be made.

The thirteenth President, Millard Fillmore, was also a Presidential candidate in 1856, four years after he had left the Presidential chair.

Thus it will be seen we have proved that the idea that all our ex-Presidents have gone into absolute retirement, and ceased to take part in public affairs, is not true. Andrew Johnson, if he contemplates a return to public life, has many precedents to sustain him.

## Mischievous Nonsense.

Something very like Jacobinism of the rankest kind protruded itself at the meeting of the Massachusetts so-called Labor Union, Tuesday night. They not only pitched into the "tyrant capital," but some of them thought it would be a good thing to get rid of the Christian Church, as if it was an institution that had had its day, and was now only a stumbling block in the rosy path of modern progress.

Jesse H. Jones, of Abington, spoke of the relations of the Christian Church to the labor question. Material pay for spiritual exertion was a lie. The Church being wealthy should materially help the laborer, who was poor—the average of his occupation being beyond the hope of ever owning the house he lived in. He was used up by his ten hours' factory work, and had little energy left to lift himself out of his position. The laborer was the "certain man" spoken of in the parable "who fell among thieves," and the Church, which should prove his good, sometimes proved recreant. The war between capitalists would soon lead to a general war between labor and capital, and peace was only possible through an honest Church. The Church, instead of regeneration for the individual, should devote its energies to the reform of communities. Its duty was to do business for the waged laborer without material pay.

This is a new idea. "The duty of the Church is to do business for the waged laborer without pay." It never seems to have entered the head of this philosopher that ministers of the Gospel, who are an essential part of "the Church," must eat and drink, must be clothed and housed, just like other human beings, and if they must preach for "the waged laborer without pay," what is to become of them—seeing that the day of miracles is past?

Rev. John T. Sargent created quite a sensation by stating that a poor man in his working clothes was not welcomed up the broad aisles of Boston churches.

But, even if this were so, is that any reason why the "broad aisle" should be abolished? Have the rich no souls to be saved as well as the poor? A great deal of arrant nonsense is uttered on this point. The poor man would not go over to the Central Park or the Boston Common, on Sunday, in his "working clothes." Why, then, should he go to the house of God in that costume, if it was, as it is, within his means to do better? These demagogues think they are complimenting "the poor man" by uttering these fooleries, but he must be a very poor man, indeed, who does not see what mischievous nonsense it all is.—*N. Y. Express.*

A SHREWD FELLOW.—An Elmira photographer advertises: "Babies taken and finished in ten minutes." Rather rough on the rising generation.

IN THE SAME BOAT.—The *Tribune* calls those Senators who replied to Sumner's late anti-Grant speech "the attorneys for the defence."

## Love for the Graceless.

That certain class of middle-aged unmarrid philosophers whose great enjoyment it is to sneer at all of human nature's most cherished pretensions of ennobling sentiment and common sense, derive endless aid and comfort from what is unquestionably a very strong and frequently developed tendency of the mortal heart to bestow its signal devotion upon the most graceless of objects. Mothers are forever doting upon scapegrace sons, in apparent preference to their dutiful and steady brothers; the prodigal, after no end of foreign dissipation and neglected home correspondence, returns at last in rags to the homestead to be almost suffocated by the caresses and bounties of the hitherto least demonstrative of sires; and multitudes of instances can be cited to prove that the heroically faithful wife is very often the particular prize of the most contemptible of husbands. Here is a recent newspaper story to the point: Some time in 1870 there were married, at Auburn, a young man of the weakest possible moral character and a young woman immeasurably his superior in that and all other respect. For about a year the purer, better spirit restrained the grosser and lower from any overt act of weakness or wickedness, but after that the husband began to show his natural traits, and entered upon a vigorous campaign for the breaking of his wife's heart. Not achieving this result with satisfactory speed he exercised a portion of his abilities in that line against society in general, and at last made law itself so actively his enemy that the better part of valor inspired him to fly before it. Leaving town hastily by night he also left his wife to bear her loss as best she could. And—she mourning him as many a loyal, honest husband, dying in harness for his wife and children, has not been mourned—waited a while to be sure that she was really deserted, and then announced that she would follow and reclaim "the wanderer," or die in the attempt. With what money she could gain from a hasty sale of all the little property belonging to her, the devoted woman, deaf to all remonstrances, started on her weary way. She was able to ascertain that "the wanderer" had gone westward, and that he had joined a band of negro minstrels; and upon such indefinite information as this she sped from town to town, through Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Lawrence, and Cheyenne, even unto Denver, in Colorado. The *News*, of the latter city, says that, upon gaining the wilder part of the West, the lady assumed a masculine disguise, believing that it would afford her better chance to penetrate the haunts in which the precious object of her search was likely to be found. To Denver the love-chase had led her at last; and on an evening of last week, in one of the lowest theatical resorts of that corporation, she met him whom she sought. The "wanderer" was no longer a minstrel; he had opened a small grocery in the suburbs, and his presece in the low theatre that night was but incidental to his visit to the town for goods. At least such was his story; and the disguised wife, whom he recognized at her first salute, believed in his reform and wept tears of joy upon his shoulder. Greatly had the true heart ventured to find the lost one, even though it must ever be doubtful to many minds whether the found was worth the finding.

TAMING BUFFALOES.—Much interest is now felt in some parts of the West on the subject of domesticating buffaloes, and the opinion is generally entertained in stock-raising districts that an important and permanent increase of the meat supply of the country may be affected by this means, with great profit to those undertaking the experiment. It has been found by those who have made the trial that the buffalo or bison will futten under conditions fatal to ordinary domestic stock; that it is worth more in hide and flesh than the ox, and can be trained to the performance of any kind of labor for which oxen are adapted. It is necessary, however, that calves should be obtained for the purpose. The old buffaloes cannot be domesticated, and their flesh is so tough as to be unfit for meat; but the old ones are very much in the way when the calves are to be captured. They are kept in the centre of the droves, and in case of danger, the bulls flank the herd. To capture them, therefore it is necessary to break through the ranks of the flankers and lasso the heifers, which is a difficult and dangerous operation, considering the fact that the herd sometimes covers a very wide extent of territory. No way has yet been devised of capturing the calves that would not be more likely to kill them than to take them alive. There is reason to believe that this difficulty will be surmounted at some time, however, and is thought by many that the domesticating of buffalo calves will receive such an impetus within the next few years as to make it an important branch of the stock-raising business of the West.

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—Each of the United States is entitled to as many electors of President and Vice-President as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. In each State the electors are chosen by a plurality vote. That is, if there are three sets of electors voted for, the set having the highest number of voters is chosen. But a candidate for President, in order to be successful, must have a majority of all the electors. The electoral college, as now constituted, consists of 317. Therefore 159 are necessary for a choice. If there be three candidates for President and neither of them receives a majority of the electoral college, then there is no choice, and the election goes to the House of Representatives. The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The Representatives vote by States, and each State has but one v