THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
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The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

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Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity.

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Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.

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All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
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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.

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Will attend professional calls promptly.

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DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge.

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Collections made and money promptly paid over.

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

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co.

RICHARD HUGHES,
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—FOR—
Decatur Township,
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All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa.

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He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price.

G. H. HALL,
RACTICAL 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.

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled.

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf.) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to.
Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following selected first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,731,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,824,683
Insurance Co. of North America	6,423,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	879,145
Watertown	764,818
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,434

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

THE ENGINE.

Into the gloom of the deep, dark night,
With panting breath and a startled scream,
Swift as a bird in sudden flight
Darts this creature of steel and steam.

Awful dangers are lurking nigh,
Rocks and chasms are near the track;
But straight by the light of its great black eye
It speeds thro' the shadows, dense and black.

Terrible thoughts and fierce desires
Trouble its mad heart many an hour;
Where burn and smoulder the hidden fires,
Coupled over with might and power.

It hates as a wild horse hates the rein;
The narrow track by vale and hill;
And shrieks with a cry of startled pain,
And longs to follow its own wild will.

Oh, what am I but an engine shod,
Speeding on through the dense, dark night,
With muscle and flesh by the hand of God,
Guided alone by the soul's white light.

Often and often my mad heart tires
And hates its way with a bitter hate,
And longs to follow its own desires,
And leave the end in the hands of fate.

O, pendrous engine of steel and steam;
O, human engine of flesh and bone—
Follow the white light's certain beam—
There lies safety, and there alone.

The narrow track of fearless truth,
Lit by the soul's great eye of light;
O, passionate heart of restless youth,
Alone will carry you through the night.

—*Inter-Ocean.*

SPOFFORD vs. KELLOGG.

A SCATHING REPORT TO THE SENATE

THE WHOLE INFAMOUS STORY OF LOUISIANA IN 1876 RE-TOLD—WHAT THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND—A MINORITY REPORT—KELLOGG OBJECTS.

We copy the following relating to this important case, from the Washington *Post* of the 23d of March:

After the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections had been read in the Senate yesterday, and the motion made by Mr. Hill to print the evidence was pending, Mr. Kellogg was recognized by the chair. He was terribly excited and so nervous that he could hardly maintain a standing position. The galleries were crowded with spectators, who beheld a scene unworthy of the place and degrading to the presence of the United States Senate. In advance of the printed testimony, and before the Senate and the public could have a clear conception of the real state of the case, Mr. Kellogg arose to a personal defense of himself and an attack upon the adverse report of the committee. A glimmering of the impropriety of such a course seems to have never entered the mind of Mr. Kellogg, for he began his speech with an apology. He said, "I justify myself in speaking at this time because the Senator from Georgia has been guilty of the gross impropriety of reading his own report." Unfortunately for Mr. Kellogg, in this single instance the facts were known to his auditors, and they were able to judge for themselves of the veracity of this statement. Mr. Hill had simply presented the report and asked that it be printed. He had no intention of reading it. But Mr. Hoar insisted on reading the minority report, and in spite of his earnest protest against this occupation of the time of the Senate, Mr. Hill was compelled to read his report in order that it might appear in the *Record*. Mr. Kellogg having uttered a direct falsehood at the outset, proceeded to attack portions of the majority report. But this was evidently not his object. He wished to put himself before the Senate and the country as an injured man, the victim of personal malice and hatred. He lost all control of himself and launched into the wildest invectives, accusations and threats against Senator Hill. He fairly raved, and the spectators turned away with disgust from the sickening and undignified spectacle. While denouncing the witness, Barney Williams, as the vilest of men, he disgraced the name of Senator by resorting to the lowest buffoonery in trying to imitate the accent and manner of this witness. Then came another outburst, and in a perfect storm of livid faced hatred he threatened the character of the Senator from Georgia. There was no argument, no defense, only vituperation against Senator Hill of the lowest description. The scene stands without parallel in the history of the Senate, and whatever sympathy may have been felt for Mr. Kellogg was entirely destroyed by his disgraceful exhibition of yesterday.

Mr. Hill began by rising in his place and stating: I am instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That, according to the evidence now known to the Senate, William P. Kellogg was not chosen by the legislature of Louisiana to the seat in the Senate for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1877, and is not entitled to sit in the same.

2. *Resolved*, That Henry M. Spofford was chosen by the legislature of Louisiana to the seat in the Senate for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1877, and that he be admitted to the same on the taking the oath prescribed by law.

I am also instructed by the same committee to submit a report in support of the resolutions. I ask that it be printed.

Mr. HOAR—I am instructed by the minority of the committee on Privileges and Elections to submit their views in writing. They are very brief, only about ten sentences, and I desire to have them read.

Mr. HILL—I have no objection to the reading of the minority report, but I suppose if one is read the other should be read also.

Mr. HOAR—I will read them myself. The views of the minority are as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of Henry M. Spofford, claiming the seat now occupied by William Pitt Kellogg, submit the following as their views:

On the 30th day of November, 1877, the Senate passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That William Pitt Kellogg is upon the merits of the case, entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877, and that he be admitted thereto on taking the proper oath.

"*Resolved*, That Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States."

The party majority in the Senate has changed since Mr. Kellogg took the oath of office in pursuance of the above resolution. Nothing else has changed. The facts which the Senate considered and determined were in existence then as now. It is sought, by mere superiority of numbers, for the first time to thrust a Senator from the seat which he holds by virtue of the express and deliberate final judgment of the Senate.

The act which is demanded of this party majority would be, in our judgment, a great public crime. It will be, if consumated, one of the great political crimes in American history, to be classed with the rebellion, with the attempt to take possession by fraud of State government in Maine, and with the overthrow of State governments in the South, of which it is the fitting sequence. Political parties have too often been led by partisan zeal into measures which a sober judgment might disapprove; but they have ever respected the constitution of the Senate.

The men whose professions of returning loyalty to the Constitution have been trusted by the generous confidence of the American people are now to give evidence of the sincerity of their vows. The people will thoroughly understand this matter, and will not be likely to be deceived again.

We do not think proper to enter here upon a discussion of the evidence by which the claimant of Mr. Kellogg's seat seeks to establish charges affecting the integrity of that Senator. Such evidence can be found in abundance in the slums of great cities. It is not fit to be trusted in cases affecting the smallest amount of property, much less the honor of an eminent citizen or the title to an object of so much desire as a seat in the Senate. This evidence is not only unworthy of respect or credit, but as in many instances wholly irreconcilable with undisputed facts, and Mr. Kellogg has met and overthrown it at every point.

GEORGE F. HOAR,
ANGUS CAMERON,
JOHN A. LOGAN,

Mr. HILL, of Georgia—As the Senator from Massachusetts has persisted in reading the report of the minority, I think it but due to the country that I shall also read the report of the majority, so that the two report may go into the *Record* together, because there is nothing the majority so much desire as a thorough comprehension of this whole case by the people of the United States, and that, indeed, is all we ask. I will, therefore, proceed to read as a part of my remarks the report of the committee.

It is as follows:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the memorial of Henry M. Spofford, claiming to be entitled to the seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana now occupied by William P. Kellogg, ask leave to submit the following report:

On the 7th day of November, 1876, and election was held in the State of Louisiana for a Governor and members of the legislature. In March, 1877, William P. Kellogg presented credentials signed by Stephen B. Packard, claiming to be Governor, and certifying that said Kellogg had been duly elected to the seat in the Senate for the term beginning on the 4th of march, 1877, by the legislature chosen at said election. In October, 1877, Henry M. Spofford presented credentials signed by Francis T. Nichols, claiming to be Governor, and certifying that said Spofford had been duly elected to the same seat by the legislature chosen at said election. These several credentials were referred by the Senate to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On the 26th of November, 1877, a majority of the committee reported that the committee had investigated the issue, and that Kellogg on the merits was entitled to the seat. A minority of the committee reported that the committee had not fully investigated the issue, but had refused to do so, and ask that the credentials of both contestants be recommitted with instructions to complete the investigation. The Senate refused to recommit, adopted the majority report, and Kellogg was admitted to the seat on the 28th day of November, 1877.

On the 21st day of March, 1879, Henry M. Spofford presented his memorial to the Senate, complaining that he was denied the privilege of producing important testimony on the former hearing, alleging that much evidence of bribery and corruption by said Kellogg in procuring his pretended election had been since discovered, and asking that the case "be re-examined, to the end that justice may be done."

This memorial was referred to this committee and the Senate, subsequently to that reference, ordered and authorized the committee to take testimony by the whole or by sub-committee with full power to send for persons and papers, and to do all things necessary and usual in such cases.

The committee have faithfully executed this order of the Senate.

The memorialist and the sitting member appeared before the committee in person and by counsel. On the 5th of June, 1879, the full committee commenced the examination of witnesses in this city. The examination was continued in November and December by a sub-committee in the city of New Orleans, and was again resumed by the full committee in this city, and was continued until both parties announced they had no further testimony to offer. Nearly 150 witnesses have been examined, and over 1,200 printed pages of testimony have been taken and are herewith reported to the Senate, with the conclusions of law and fact at which the committee have arrived.

In the opinion of your committee the evidence now for the first time fully taken, clearly and abundantly establishes the following facts:

I. That said William Pitt Kellogg, then holding the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana and pending the canvass in said election of 1876, did conspire with divers persons, and in aid of such conspiracy did fraudulently use the influence and power of his office of Governor to prevent a fair, free and legal election in said State, to the end that he might procure from the commissioners of election the return of a legislature a majority of whose members should be of the Republican party, and presumed to be favorable to his election to the Senate.

II. That having failed in this, the said William Pitt Kellogg, still holding the office of Governor, did conspire with divers persons, and in aid of such conspiracy did fraudulently use the influence and power of his office of Governor to change the result as returned by the commissioners of election, to the end that he might procure through false certificates of election the organization of a pretended legislature a majority of whose members should be of the Republican party and supposed to be favorable to his election to the Senate.

III. That said William Pitt Kellogg did conspire with divers others to prevent, and by force, through the metropolitan police, aided of the army of the United States, did prevent the lawfully elected members of the legislature, and especially those of the Democratic party, from assembling in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State-house of the State of Louisiana; and did by threats, by the use of money, by the promise of office, and by other corrupt practices, compel and induce to assemble in said halls, respectively, a mob of his co-conspirators against the will of the people of Louisiana, many of whom had not been elected, and some of whom was neither elected nor certified, to the end that he might procure a pretended legislature for the inauguration of Stephen B. Packard as Governor, who, he well knew, had not been elected, and from which mob he might procure the form of his own election to the Senate, and which pretended election he knew such pretended Governor would certify.

IV. That said William Pitt Kellogg having thus corruptly procured the assembling of a body of persons pretending to be legislature, in which were included persons not elected, and from which had been forcibly excluded persons who had been elected and certified as members, did, by bribery, by the use of money and the promise of offices, and by other corrupt practices, induce said body of persons to go through the form of choosing him to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

V. That said William Pitt Kellogg, well knowing that the facts now proven to exist did exist, did falsely represent that no such facts existed or could be proven, seeking thereby to induce a majority of the committee, without taking the evidence which has now been taken, to make a report declaring his title to the seat, and with intent to induce a majority of the Senate to admit him to the seat so fraudulently claimed.

VI. That to prevent the discovery of the briberies, frauds and corruptions now proven to exist, the said William Pitt Kellogg, did procure a large number of persons comprising said pretended legislature to be appointed to public offices of profit in the Custom-house at New Orleans and elsewhere as inducements not to disclose the truth. That after other persons, officers and members of said pretended legislature, had freely and voluntarily admitted under oath their knowledge of said briberies and corruptions, and had been summoned to appear as witnesses before your committee and were under the protection of the Senate, said William Pitt Kellogg did, by bribery and corrupt practices, induce said witnesses to testify falsely that they had not made such admission, or that if they had made them they were not true.

The committee realize the severity of these conclusions, but they are more than justified by the evidence. In view of their severe character, however, the committee are unwilling to confine this report to a simple announcement of their findings, but will incorporate in the report itself a portion of the abundant evidence which establishes their correctness.

In support of the first conclusion, the committee cites the case of Judge Stokes, of Grant parish, who was kept by Kellogg in New Orleans until the time for completing the registration under the law had expired. In consequence, the people held an election without registration, and the parish, on this pretext, was thrown out. The testimony of Peter Williams, Chief Clerk and acting register of voters, who testified that during his absence the books were removed from his office and taken to the Custom-house. He went there and found the supervisors and their clerks employed in erasing the names of the voters of the wards of the city of New Orleans. There is no rebuttal of this evidence. Further testimony is quoted as to Kellogg's manipulation of the returns so as to give a Republican majority in the legislature. The testimony given by Toner, Walsh and other witnesses is overwhelmingly convincing that force, fraud and bribery were all necessary to keep the members of this fraudulent legislature together. The evidence establishing direct bribery with money of a large number of the members of the legislature, to secure the Senatorial election, is simply crushing.

The report shows that fifty-six members of the Packard legislature received civil appointments. The evidence is direct and positive that the object of these apdointments was to prevent revelations against Kellogg.

Your committee are not authorized to say, and will not say, that the President and certain of his Cabinet were willing parties to this corrupt use of the public offices, but they feel constrained to say that if they had been willing parties they could not have been more accommodating and compliant to the sitting member.

We admit that a great number of the witnesses called on both sides were of very bad character, not only for truth but for any other virtue, and if their credibility depended solely upon character they ought not to be believed. But the rules of law furnish safe guides in weighing this evidence.

The accomplice of a criminal is necessarily of bad character, for he is a criminal himself. If he is not to be believed because he is an accomplice, and therefore of bad character, then an accomplice in no case ought to be allowed to testify. But in spite of bad characters they are often the only accessible witnesses and their evidence is often most satisfactory. Were it otherwise, those criminals would often be safest whose crimes were greatest.

In the case before us nearly all the witnesses examined were the accomplices of Kellogg in the crimes and frauds which resulted in his pretended election to the Senate.

The sitting member insisted upon conducting much of the examination in his own behalf, and this privilege was accorded him. In the style of his questions and the conduct of his cause he often exhibited most striking corroboration of the witnesses who were testifying of his guilt. The corroborations brought out by himself not only occurred in his cross-examinations of the witnesses caled by the memorialist, but also in his examinations of witnesses called by himself to impeach or contradict the witnesses of the memorialist.

Your committee are unable to see how an impartial legal mind can read the evidence taken and doubt the guilt of the sitting member upon every charge which has been made against him, notwithstanding so many of the witnesses must be admitted to be disreputable.

In regard to the power of the Senate to review the former decision in this case, the reports states:

Under the most technical rule of *res adjudicata* there is not a Court in civilized Christendom which would hesitate to review and reverse a judgment so utterly unauthorized and unjust; and surely it cannot be contended that the Senate can have less power than the Court to annul such a decision. Conceding, then, for the argument that the Senate in passing upon contests for seats in this body acts as a Court, and that the technical rule of *res adjudicata* applies to decisions rendered in such cases, do Courts not re-examine, review and reverse their decisions? Are not appeals, writs of error, motions for new trials and bills of review familiar to us all? The Senate in considering such cases in the first instance is not bound by the forms of proceedings in the Courts. We have no declarations, no complaints, no bills in chancery, nor pleas, demurrers, answers and joinder of issue in judgment without the pleadings known to the Courts, may not the Senate also proceed to review, re-examine and reverse such judgments when good cause is shown without restoring to the process which in such cases are known to the Courts? If the Senate is a Court, then, if the facts in a given case are such as would require the vacation of a judgment if rendered by a Court, surely the Senate would also be authorized to vacate such judgment. The exclusion by the Court of material testimony on the first hearing, the discovery of new and material evidence of frauds, forgeries, briberies and perjuries in procuring the first judgment are all well-known grounds, on either one of which Courts, by some of the methods of proceeding, will review and reverse such judgments. All these grounds are shown by the evidence and the records of this Senate to exist in extraordinary clearness, force and repeated abundance in the case we are now considering. Is the Senate by being likened to a Court to be bound by decisions which a Court would rigorously vacate and annul?

But the attempt to apply to the Senate the technical rule of *res adjudicata* as it obtains in the Courts is a palpable sophistry and not an argument. In the correct and forcible language of Senator Thurman, before quoted, "it confounds all distinctions and disregards all the rules of this body."

In cases like the one before us, your committee do not hesitate to adopt the language employed by those eminent constitutional lawyers, Mr. Coleman, of Vermont, and Mr. Trumball, of Illinois, in the Fitch and Bright case, in 1859. They said:

"The power of the Senate to judge of the election and qualification of its own members is unlimited and abuding. It is not exhausted in any particular case by over adjudicating the same, as the power of re-examination and correction of error and mistake, incident to all judicial proceedings, remains with the Senate in this respect, as well as to do justice to itself as to the States represented or to the persons claiming or holding seats. Such an abiding power must exist to purge the body from intruders, otherwise any one might retain his seat who had once wrongly procured a decision of the Senate in his favor by fraud or falsehood, or even by papers forged or fabricated."

In the light of the evidence now before the Senate the sitting member was admitted by a wrongly procured decision of the Senate in his favor by means quite as criminal as those stated in the last paragraph quoted, since the means employed by him to secure his pretended election included conspiracies, briberies and prejudices, often repeated, and the knowledge of which was vigorously suppressed on the former hearing. He was not chosen by the legislature of Louisiana. He was chosen by a body of men who conspired with him to defeat the will of the State, and who excluded by force the members elected by the people in order that the conspirators might be enabled to accomplish their work.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR YOUNG MEN.

Alexander of Macedon, extended his power over Greece, conquered Egypt, overran all Asia, and died at thirty-three years of age. Hannibal was but twenty-six when, after the fall of his father, Hamilcar, and Asdrubal, his successor, he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Carthagenian army. At twenty-seven he captured Saguntum from the Romans. Before he was thirty-five he carried his arms from Africa into Italy, conquered Publius Scipion near the Trebia, defeated Flaminus on his approach to the Appenines, laid waste the whole country, defeated Fabius Maximus and Varro, marched into Capua, and, at the age of thirty-six was thundering at the gates of Rome. Scipio Africanus was scarcely sixteen when he took an active part in the battle of Cannæ, and saved the life of his father. The wreck of the Roman cavalry chose him as their leader, and he conducted them back to the capital. Soon after he was twenty, he was appointed pro Consul of Spain, where he took New Carthage by storm. He soon after defeated, successfully, Asdrubal, (Hannibal's brother), Mago, and Hanno, crossed into Africa, negotiated with Syphax, and Masinissa King, returned to Spain, quelled the insurrection there drove the Carthagenians wholly from the peninsula, returned to Rome, devised the diversion against the Carthagenians by "carrying the war into Africa," crossed thither destroyed the Syphax, compelled the return of Hannibal and defeated Asdrubal the second time.—Charlemagne was crowned King of the Franks before he was twenty-six. At the age of twenty-eight he had conquered Aquitania, and at the age of twenty-nine, he made himself master of the whole German and French empires. Charles XII. of Sweden, was declared of age by the States, and succeeded his father at the age of fifteen. At eighteen he headed the expedition against the Danes, whom he checked; and with a fourth of their number, cut to pieces the Russian army commanded by the Czar Peter, at Narva; crossed the Divinia, gained a victory over Saxony and carried his arms into Poland. At twenty-one he had conquered Poland, and dictated to her a new sovereign. At twenty-four he had subdued Saxony; and at twenty-seven was conducting his victorious army into the heart of Russia, when a severe wound prevented his taking command in person, and resulted in his overthrow and subsequently treacherous capacity into Turkey. La Fayette was a Major-General in the American army at the age of eighteen; was but twenty when he was wounded at Brandywine, but twenth two when he raised supplies for the army, on his own credit at Baltimore, and but thirty-three when he was raised to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France. Napoleon Bonaparte commenced his military career as an officer of artillery at the age of seventeen. At twenty-four he successfully commanded the artillery of Toulon. His splendid and victorious campaign in Italy was performed at the age of twenty-seven. During the next year, when about twenty-eight, he gained a battle over the Austrians, in Italy, conquered Mantua, carried the war into Austria, ravaged Tyrol, concluded an advantageous peace, took possession of Milan, and the Venetian Republic revolutionized Genoa, and formed the Cisalpine Republic. At the age of twenty-nine he received the command of the army against Egypt; scattered the clouds of Mamaluke cavalry, mastered Alexandria, Aboukir, and Cairo, and wrested the land of the Pharaohs Ptolemies from the proud descendants of the prophet. At thirty he fell among the Parisians like a thunderbolt, overthrew the dictatorial government, and dispersed the Council of five hundred, and was proclaimed first Consul. At the age of thirty-one he crossed the Alps with an army, and destroyed the Austrians at Marengo. At the age of thirty-two he established the code of Napoleon; in the same year he was elected Consul for life by the people, and at the age of thirty-three years he was crowned Emperor of the French people. William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, was but twenty-seven years of age when, as a member of Parliament, he waged the war of a giant, the corruption of Sir Robert Walpole. The Younger Pitt was scarcely twenty years of age when, with masterly power, he grappled with the veterans of Parliament in favor of America. At twenty-two he was called to the high and responsible trust of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was at that age when he came forth in his might on the affairs of the East Indies. At twenty-nine, during the first insanity of George III. he rallied around the Prince of Wales. Edmund Burke, at the age of nineteen, planned a refutation of the metaphysical theories of Berkley and Hume. At twenty he was in the Temple, the admired of its inmates for the brilliancy of his genius and the variety of his acquisitions. At twenty-six he published his celebrated satire entitled "Vindication of Natural Society." The same year he published his essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," so much admired for its spirits of philosophical investigation and the elegance of its language. At twenty-five he was the first Lord of the Treasury. George Washington was only twenty-seven years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and the same year he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Virginia forces. Gen. Joseph Warren was only twenty-nine years of age when, in defiance of the British soldiers stationed at the door of the church, he pronounced the celebrated oration which aroused the spirit of liberty and patriotism that terminated in the achievement of independence. At thirty-four he gloriously fell, gallantly fighting in the cause of freedom at Bunker Hill. Alexander Hamilton was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and Aide-de-Camp to Washinton at the age of twenty. At twenty-five he was member of Congress from New York; at thirty he was one of the ablest members of the Convention that framed the Comitution of the United States; at thirty-one he was a member of the New York Convention, and joint author of the great work entitled the "Federalist." At thirty-two he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, arranged the financial branch of the Government upon so perfect a plan that no great improvement has ever been made upon it since by his successors. Thomas Haywood, of South Carolina, was but thirty years of age when he signed the glorious record of the Nation's birth, the Declaration of Independence. Eldrige Gerry, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Rush and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, were but thirty years of age: Mathew Thornton, of New Hampshire, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Arthur Middleton, of North Carolina, and Thomas Stone, of Maryland thirty-three, and William Hooper, of North Carolina, thirty-four. John Jay, when twenty-nine years old, was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and being associated with Lee and Livingston, on the committee for drafting an address to the people of Great Britain, drew up that paper himself which was considered one of the most eloquent productions of the time. At thirty-two he penned the old Constitution of New York, and the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the State. At thirty-four he was appointed Minister to Spain. At the age of twenty-six Thomas Jefferson was a leading member of the Colonial Legislature in Virginia. At thirty he was a member of the Virginia Convention; at thirty-two a member of Congress, and at thirty-three he drafted the Declaration of Independence. Milton, at the age of twenty, had written his finest miscellaneous poems, including his L'Allegra, Pensoroso, Comus, and the most beautiful monodies. Lord Byron, at the age of twenty, published his celebrated satire upon English bards and Scotch reviewers; at twenty-four, the first two Cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Indeed all the vast poetic treasures of his genius were poured forth, in their richest profusion, before he was thirty-four years old, and he died at thirty-seven. Pope wrote many of his poems and published them before he was sixteen years old; at twenty he wrote an Essay on Criticism; at twenty-one, the Rape of the Lock, and at twenty-five, his great work the Translation of the Iliad. Sir Isaac Newton had mastered the highest elements of mathematics, and the analytical method of Des Cartles, before he was twenty; had discovered the new method of infinite series of fluctions, and his new theory of light and its colors. At twenty-five he had discovered the new principle of the reflecting telescope, the laws of gravitation and the planetary system. At thirty he occupied the mathematical chair at Cambridge. Dr. Dwight's "Conquest of Canaan" was commenced at the age of sixteen and finished at twenty-two. At the latter age he composed his celebrated dissertion on history, eloquence and poetry of the Bible, which was immediately published and re-published in Europe.

BE PRACTICAL.—Is it not true that reason, like the senses, was given to man for practical rather than speculative purposes? Looking back at the history of abstract inquiry, what gains do we see in the last two years? In physics, or natural science, great and substantial advances have been made; but what of metaphysics? What progress can be shown in the guesswork of what is called pure philosophy since the days of Plato and Aristotle? Has it not all been a groping in the dark—an effort to reach the unattainable?

A Chinese student at Andover wrote in a lady's album the following version of a well-known poem:

"How doth the little sting-bug
Improve every sixty minutes
All the day.
Go pickes up sting-bug juice
From flowers just got busted."

Josh Billings says of society that his acquaintances would fill a cathedral, but the pulpit would hold his friends.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

Houtzdale borough has six months of school this year.

All the school houses of Woodward township are insured.

Three new school houses were built in Woodward township, last year.

Freedom has been proclaimed to the 13,000 school children of the county.

Since the strike in the mining regions the "breaker" boys have been attending school.

In discharging the duties of our office we have travelled 1,934 miles, since the first of June last.

John R. Dunlap and Peter Owens were elected School Directors in Knox township, at the Spring election.

Lettie McClure, a member of the Oakland school, in Pike township, attended every day of the school term.

Samuel Henderson, Mr. Definbach and Robert Stott, directors of Woodward township, accompanied us to their respective schools.

The Wolf Run school, taught by W. S. Port, will close on April 1st, with a public entertainment in the evening. The entertainment will be purely of a literary cast.

L. W. Berry, of Wallaceton, whose name appears on the retired list of teachers, helped France Murphy conduct his series of Temperance meetings at Johnstown, a few days ago.

The following pupils attended Mt. Zion School, in Lawrence township, taught by J. O. Campbell every day of the term: Maud Thompson, Carrie Carns, James Conklin and Rosa Conklin.

During our inspection tour at Houtzdale, we were accompanied by Dr. Fred. Todd, Charley Langsford and P. J. McCullough, members of the Board of Directors, of that populous town.

G. W. Weaver, who taught DuBois Central High School the past term started on the 19th inst., for a tour of the West. His successor for the Summer