THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 15

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$25 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

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

HANDBILLS.

1 sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less,$1 00
1 sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less,10 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2174. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870. NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 49.

Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.

WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12'70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. 1y

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.

WALLACE & WALTERS,
Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, conveyances prepared, taxes paid, and insurance taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,'70

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.

Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867-1y.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

All legal business promptly attended to.

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

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.

Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.

Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb26,'63-tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'68

John H. Orris. C. T. Alexander.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

E. I. KIRK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Luthersburg, Pa.

Will attend promptly to all professional calls. aug18,'67-pd

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co., Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29, '69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Having removed to Ansonville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 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. my19-1y

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,

Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg'ment, 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. Weaver. [apr4,'68-tf

DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Having permanently located, he now offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, and the public generally. All calls promptly attended to. oct19-y

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country. apr20-6m pd.

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.

DR. A. M. HILLS,

Desires to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry,

S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.,

Who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attainment of professional skill. All work done in the office I still hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and with the best order of the profession.

An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patients with confidence.

Engagements from a distance should be made a few days before the patient designs visiting. [June 1, 1870.-1y.

Cards.

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. my27:1ypd

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.

All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

HERD & Co.,
LAND AGENTS,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold. Also, dealers in all kinds of Lumber. m23,70

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy22]- CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 23, tf.

THOS. S. WASHBURN,
SCALER OF LOGS,
Glen Hope, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

THE subscriber has devoted much time and attention to the SCALING OF LOGS, and takes this method of offering his services to those who may need them. Any further information can be had by addressing as above. je29-tf

SURVEYOR.

DAVID EKAMS, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., offers his services as Surveyor in the west end of the county. All calls will be attended to promptly, and the charges moderate. 1:19:70

SURVEYOR.

THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.

may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

THOS. W. MOORE,
Land Surveyor and Conveyancer,

HAVING recently located in the borough of Lumber City, and resumed the practice of Land Surveying, respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties.

Deeds of conveyance neatly executed.

Office and residence one door east of Kirk & Spencer's store. apr14-p4m.

N. M. HOOVER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Two doors east of the Post Office,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

A large assortment of Pipes, Cigar Cases, &c. always on hand. my19-1y

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

CHROMOS 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

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap'r4,67

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.

Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.

Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.

Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.

Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa. je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.

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

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURES
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forrest Place, No. 135 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
je6'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,
Opposite the Court House,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2'70

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,'67

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor & Manufacturer of the
Celebrated Iron Frame Pianos,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Philadelphia,

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Established 1853. je15-2m

BUY the DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 20 cents. Every voter should have one.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1870.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is like a race where some succeed,
While others are beginning;
'Tis luck in some, in others speed,
That gives an early winning;
But if you chance to fall behind,
Never slacken your endeavor;
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind,
"'Tis better late than never!"

And if you keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel
By honest, patient labor;
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
"'Tis better late than never!"

No'er labor for an idle boast,
Or victory o'er another;
But while you strive your utmost,
Deal fairly with a brother;
Whate'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever,
And if you fail to do the rest,
"'Tis better late than never!"

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing;
Then never fret if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor,
But ever keep this truth in mind,
"'Tis better late than never!"

For the Clearfield Republican.

OUR PLANET, AND ITS INTERNAL STRUCTURE.

The most simple of scientific facts are those least understood by the generality of readers, and the best attested and most carefully developed of modern truths are those that receive the calumny of men wedded to prejudices they cannot defend, and deceived by errors they do not understand.

It is a melancholy fact, that men whose names now, are emblazoned in the galaxy of fame, the beautiful scintilations of whose genius, flashing like summer's lightning in the troubled sky of science, light the weary palefaced student amid the thorny paths, where lie the pearls of hidden nature, were men whom cotemporaneous public opinion had doomed to a life of woe. Harvey to whom we owe unappreciated debts of gratitude, for his unparalleled discovery of the circulatory system; Davy to whom England owes the past and present prosperity of her mineral wealth; Washington, even our own Washington, who made every sacrifice for our country's good, had to contend with the tides of popular feeling, and each had to struggle with the consoling hope that futurity would do justice to his memory.

Such opposition likewise do some facts of modern science meet with at the hands of those who do not understand them; as the formation of the earth, the relative age of successive strata, the form, size, and habits of the fierce batrachians, huge birds, and mighty mammoths, that roamed sole monarchs of an anihabited world. To the same scale of disputed facts, is referred the well attested geological principles, that the interior of our earth is a molten mass of fiery liquid, where the hardest substances

"Seethe and boil as a pot."

The eye of the experienced geologist easily detects the igneous agency of other days, in the numerous upheavals whose jagged edges project from our mountain sides. Besides the asserti-vus of scientific men, we have not only palpable evidence, but irrefragable proofs of the earth's internal heat. It is observed that the influence of the solar rays cease after the first hundred feet from the surface, but on entering mines below that depth, the temperature increases about ten Fah. for every sixty or seventy feet. Even at this increase a point would be attained at no very great depth, where it would be impossible for the hardest rocks and metals to withstand the excessive heat.

The question then propounds itself, does this heat continue to increase, may it not be owing to local causes? And before great depths were reached, might not heat be entirely suspended?

To the first we might reply, that in all parts of the world, and in every kind of rock through which mines pass, the same phenomena has been observed.

As to the second, we can unhesitatingly reply that from the most careful observations of men, who visited certain wells in different parts of the world, the above rule is verified. The water from the well of Grenelle at Paris, rising from the depth of 1800 feet has a constant temperature of 82° Fah. whilst the thermal record of the city shows a mean temperature of 58° Fah. This shows an averave increase in the temperature of the water of 1° Fah. for every sixty-two feet. Very accurate observations made on this point by Walferdin, at Crenzat, in France, in two wells at depths of 2000 and 2500 feet, proves that temperature increased 1° Fah. every fifty-five feet for the first 1800 feet of descent, after which it increased 1° Fah. for every forty-four feet.

The hot springs in our own and other countries go far in establishing the existence and increase of the internal heat of the earth.

These proofs, it seems, should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our proposition, but there are yet more cogent reasons that enforce upon the minds of the doubtful the belief of this theory. Looking at the vast collections of plutonic rocks that make the hills of the eastern States valuable for building purposes, the gigantic columns, and beautiful grottos of trap rocks, that enchant the eye of the traveler, make the pleasure-seeker stop and gaze to the giddy heights of the perpendicular bluffs that line the shores of our Columbia, compel us to ponder over the fact that we stand where the earthquake shook and the volcano thundered.

Looking westward over the field of waters, we see active volcanoes girdling the vast Pacific Ocean, as solemn sentinels to illuminate the

"The watery waste."

Beginning at the north amid the haunts of the Kamschatkam, this gigantic chain runs south, through the Feelie, Japan, Phillipine, Sunda, Australian Isles to the volcanoes of Erebus and Terror, in South Victoria Land, returning along the eastern coast of South America and Mexico, the series completes its circuit through the Allentian Isles. These facts offer unmistakable evidences of the proposition embodied in this article, and as mortals, subject to the ills of mortality, should enforce upon our minds the moral fact, that while we dread disease and accidents and shun their causes, we are standing on a trap so fatal that the momentary suspension of nature's laws would completely annihilate man and his proudest works, in the

"Twinkling of an eye."

We might add, that the crust of the earth is supposed to be about eighty miles, and it increases in thickness by cooling about nine metres, or thirty feet every 2000 years. This would decrease the length of the day one sixteenth of a second. But the friction caused by the tides equalling six thousand millions of horse power, would increase the length of the day, one sixteenth of a second in 2000 years; thus are those opposing influences reconciled, and the day is no longer than it was in the time of Hipparcus, centuries before God's voice thundered his eternal law from the summit of Sinai. AMICUS.

Burnside, June, 1870.

"Race" and "Color"--White vs. Black.

Some men are born stupid, some become so after they are born, and some have stupidity suddenly thrust upon them through party associations.—The editor of the New York *Standard* ought to know better than to make so stupid an observation as the following: "Nothing could be more ridiculous than the attempt to make race or color a party test." The now somewhat widely known editor of the *Standard* was not born "stupid," but he appears to have become so by his associations. "Race" or "color" has never been made a party test.—"Race" or "color," as here used, are simply terms which convey the scientific fact of "inferiority;" and when such is the case, then "race" or "color" should make a party test; but "race" is the wrong term. It should read "*species*." It is not color the White Democracy object to, but the "inferiority" which the said "colored" species are born with, and which has ever unfitted them for self-government. The White Man's Party declares the white race as dominant the world over, and thousands of year's history proves this. This white species possess a higher organization. It has ever ruled the balance of human kind, and ruled intelligently; and therefore successfully. It is the most progressive of all the several species, while the "negro," the inferior of all other species, has no progressive qualities at all. The Africa of to-day is the Africa of a thousand years ago. This political and social stolidity; this organic inferiority, the ignorant lunatics of the world seek to fuse with the intellectual and physical element of the progressive white species, and cannot be made to see the harm that must inevitably follow.—When—as is the case with Brazil, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, &c.—the species are thus mixed, an abnormal physical and mental condition follows; the intermixture results in political and social chaos; the power of self government no longer exists, and society becomes rotten. Were not a portion of the world blinded by self-interest and love of political power, and another portion also blinded by false philosophy, which supposes the negro a white man with merely a black skin; and had not the political knaves, thirsting for this power to rule and plunder the masses, rang out over the land their hypocritical cry of "reform!—reform!" these deluded but honest believers in what is miscalled "negro freedom," these mistaken philosophers, would never have been found as they are to-day, the tools of the political rascals and thieves of the country, making up the dominant party. But the interests of the masses, hitherto apparently sleeping, are now aroused. The sudden thrusting of the inferior race upon the plane of the superior element has excited the natural antagonism which a superior organization would manifest against an inferior, when "equality" is sought to be forced upon the former. The White Man's Party will refuse to accept the doctrine of negro equality, not because he is simply a black species, or a different color, but because he is an inferior order of human creation. The white man intends to support the doctrine that he belongs to the dominant or ruling species of the human creation, and no inferior species shall force political or social equality upon him. With the history of negroism, its stolid paganism and bloody rites for thousands of years on its native soil, its rottenness and death wherever it has mixed with the whites, except as political and social inferiors, as in this country, from its foundation up to 1800—with this history, so plainly written for the great world to gaze upon, it is one of the inexplicable mysteries of the age that this lunacy of negro equality should have fastened itself upon the public mind for near half a century; and we can only account for it upon the basis that we have been passing through another "dark age," when the light of human reason burned so dim that mankind actually groped about in almost total blindness.—Thank God! that light at last begins to brighten, and the White Man's Party is to save this country from the horrors of another St. Domingo and Hayti.—*Day Book.*

The French expedition to the North Pole, under Gustave Lambert, it is reported, will soon sail from Havre, the projector and commander having succeeded in raising the requisite sum of $100,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF LUMBERMEN'S MEETING.

We the undersigned persons engaged in the Square Timber business, feeling that we have submitted to the great inconvenience, risk and labor attached to this point as a place of business, as long as we can endure it, do hereby agree that all contracts for the future delivery of timber shall be made at Linden or Williamsport, in place of Lock Haven, and that as a business *we will neither buy or sell, or in any way allow our timber to change hands at this point*, provided proper and convenient arrangements are made by the committee appointed for that purpose by the meeting held at Lock Port, this 4th day of April, 1870.

H. Patchin.	P. Billmeyer.
H. L. Henderson.	Jas. E. Graham.
J. E. Gillingham.	Samuel Mitchell.
Lewis Duck.	M. Chamberlin.
D. Ripley & Sons.	J. F. Weaver.
E. A. Irvin & Co.	W. W. Betts.
Jos. Shaw & Son.	F. G. Miller.
A. H. Shaw.	H. W. Graham.
Robert Mehaffey.	C. A. Boxabough.
Thos. McGee.	Clemen W. Smith.
Saml. McCune.	T. H. Forney.
R. Y. Wilson.	Abel Dubois.
Wm. D. Bigler.	Wm. Albert.
W. R. Barnhart.	A. A. Graham.
G. L. Reed.	J. W. Potter.

The undersigned being a committee appointed by the chair, at a meeting of many persons interested in the business of buying and selling square timber, held at Lock Haven, April 4th, 1870, of which Hon. A. K. Wright, was Chairman, and E. A. Irvin, Sec'y. report the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The building of the Booms at this point, and the occupation of the Banks by the Logging interests, have greatly decreased the facilities for holding Square Timber, so much so that we are in constant peril of our timber breaking loose, and

WHEREAS we believe that it is not possible to so secure timber here as to render it safe, owing to the limited shore and rapid current, and

WHEREAS it causes much expense and detention in passing rafts through the sluice, often detaining our men here for days, and

WHEREAS the citizens of Lock Haven manifest no disposition to assist us in this emergency, but are continually encroaching upon the few facilities we have heretofore enjoyed, and even objecting to our holding to the Bridge as a last resort, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That all contracts made in the future for the delivery of timber, shall require said delivery to be made at Linden or Williamsport, instead of Lock Haven.

RESOLVED, That Jno. F. Weaver, Moses Chamberlin, P. Billmeyer, Jas. E. Graham, and E. A. Irvin, be appointed a committee to confer with the citizens of Williamsport and Wayne Station, known as Quigley's landing, and make such arrangements as may be necessary for Hotel facilities, mooring, and preparing the shore for the tying of rafts.

RESOLVED, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Clearfield, Lock Haven and Williamsport papers.

P. Billmeyer.	W. W. Betts.
Jas. E. Graham.	John Brooks.
Jonathan Boynton.	John W. Wright.
Capt. —— McCleary.	E. A. Irvin.
Moses Chamberlin	Wm. Albert.
Thos. H. Forney.	Samuel Mitchell.
J. W. Potter.	Jas. T. Leonard.

The above proceedings are of a meeting held April 4, 1870, and have been withheld from publication for almost three months, for the purpose of giving the citizens of Lock Haven an opportunity to make some arrangements to add to our facilities and make the landing more secure, and thus retain the business at that point. But we learn they have not succeeded in accomplishing anything that will promote our safety, or be of any advantage to the square timber interest. On the contrary, their continued encroachments with saw logs make it hazardous for landing rafts, and was the cause of the great break loose that carried over the Dam from 70 to 75 rafts of timber, entailing a loss of from $20,000 to $30,000 on those having timber laying in the Dam. Feeling that the citizens of Lock Haven are indifferent to our suffering and the inconvenience they have subjected us to, and do not appreciate the advantage of the trade, we therefore feel it a duty we owe to ourselves to proceed at once to make arrangements for a removal, and have named an early day for the meeting of the Committee at the Fordie House, at Williamsport, to examine the shore at that point; also at Quigley's landing, and make the necessary arrangements for having a secure harbor ready for the coming spring.

ANECDOTE OF TALLEYRAND.—Talleyrand was once in company of Madame de Stael and another eminent French lady, whose name we do not remember.

"You say charming things to both of us," said Madame de Stael to him, "which of us do you like best?"

The wily statesman replied that he was delighted with both.

"Ah, but you prefer one of us," continued Madame de Stael; "suppose we were both drowning in the Seine to-night, which of us would you help

"I would extend my right hand to Madame de Stael, and my left hand to the madame yonder."

"Yes, but suppose only one of us could be saved, which would you attempt to rescue?"

Talleyrand's diplomacy was pushed to the severest test; but not one whit discomposed, he turned to Madame de Stael, and replied:

"Madame, you who know so many things, doubtless know how to swim."

The arrival of the nigger cadet Howard, at West Point, has caused a sensation among the cadets. As the institution has been in a measure closed against Democrats since 1861, they are mostly of the Republican persuasion, but none the less indignant because this likely young negro has been forced into their aristocratic circle. A petition to the Superintendent has been drawn up, praying that he be turned over to cadet Grant, son of the President, to mess with, just to show the country whether or not the negro is a "man and a brother" in high as well as in low places.

The luxury of being the Keystone State is an expensive one. Pennsylvania pays more income tax than Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, and New Hampshire combined.

People who are always fishing for compliments, do not need very long lines. They will get their best bites in shallow water.

SPEECH OF EUGENE CASSERLY

Of California, on our Indian Policy. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 4, 1870.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 1160) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations (so called) with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes, a general debate sprung up, in which a number of Senators participated. The past policy of the Government towards the Indians of the plains, and the new policy of dealing with them through a board of peace commissioners selected from the Society of Friends, were discussed on their comparative merits at length. The services of the several Christian denominations in civilizing the Indians were also a good deal considered.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said of the Society of Friends: "They have been more successful heretofore in dealing with the Indians, from the time of the first settlement in Pennsylvania, than any other society or any other class of people in this country."

Mr. Thayer, of Nebraska, said: "The Quakers have managed the Indian affairs in their superintendency, which, by the way, is limited within the boundaries of the State of Nebraska, as well as, but no better, than they have been managed before."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, in closing, said of the Indian policy: "I hope we shall continue to try the experiment until it is demonstrated by time either that it is a success or a failure."

Mr. Casserly then said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I agree with the closing remarks of the Senator from Vermont, [Mr. EDMUNDS.] The Administration, in the assertion of an undoubted power, has seen fit to inaugurate a new policy in respect to Indian affairs. The distinguishing element of that policy is that it proposes, by means of a board of benevolent men, employing peaceful measures to bring the Indian tribes of the plains under the humanizing influences of Christian civilization. Can any object be more noble? Can any be more honorable to the country? Looking at it in the lowest point of view, as a financial question, is any course so likely to turn out advantageously? Is it not worth a trial? I say with all my heart, let the new policy be tried. I would not place the least obstruction in the way. I would not even speak too strongly of the many discouragements which our experience in the past may well suggest.

There are two great difficulties connected with the Indian question.

One is that we have to deal with it, not as a new question, but as a very old one. We cannot treat these tribes as William Penn was able to treat them, fortunately for his own fame, for humanity, and for the peace and progress of the colony which he founded, and which has since became a great State. He met the Indians of Pennsylvania before contact and collision with the worst classes of the whites had exasperated, degraded, and rendered them more barbarous than nature had made them. We are suffering to-day—our helpless women and [illegible] and peaceful, well-meaning men are suffering to-day for the wrongs done to the Indians by vicious and lawless white men for the last fifty years. Hence has sprung a state of border warfare or of a precarious peace which was but a preparation for war. The Indian has known too often no protection against his white foeman, except that which he could win by his bow and spear, and no other justice for the wrongs he has had to bear than "the wild justice of revenge." To day, upon our great plains, or in his mountain fastnesses, or in his forays upon our border settlements, he is fighting out in his untutored savage fashion the old quarrel, which is ever new, between his race and ours, going back almost to the first occupation of this country by the white man. With a state of things so terrible as that of actual war by the tribes of the plains upon our border settlements, our Government can, of course, deal only in one way—by swift suppression of hostilities and sharp punishment of the foe. The great object is therefore to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. The chief point gained to that end will be to make the Indian understand that his warfare upon the white man, though it may satisfy for the time his habitual animosities, must inflict greater suffering on himself by the punishment it entails, and in the end, result in its extermination. It would be a grand fact accomplished should the new commission, sustained by the power of the Government, succeed in teaching him that wholesome lesson.

Another difficulty of the Indian question is one fully as serious as that which I have just stated. We are too much in the habit of considering the Indian tribes as all alike in their capacity for civilization. Nothing can be more incorrect, as our whole experience shows. There are Indians and Ble, not merely of civilization, but of a certain grade of political organization. We have instances of this in the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Choctaws, and others of the remarkable tribes of Indians that once held the continent east of the Mississippi.—There are doubtless tribes of the plains like them, nearly as capable of civilization—perhaps more so. There are, again, other tribes with respect to whom we cannot entertain the same expectations. I should say, for instance, that the greater part of the fierce tribes of Apaches that range the whole country from Northern Mexico up through Arizona, are, if there be such a thing in the world, a sample of the utterly wild, untamable savage. Yet, perhaps, even the Apache, wolf of the desert though he is, is not wholly beyond hope. I am informed by the chairman on the Committee on Appropriations, [Mr. MONSELL, of Maine,] who has charge of this bill, and such is my information from other well-instructed quarters, that a considerable body even of the Apaches, between two and three hundred in number, have been reclaimed from utter savageness and collected upon a reservation where, upon the whole, they are doing very well.

Besides this difference between the Indians themselves in respect to capabilities for some sort of civilization we must not demand too much even of the best of them. We must not hope to tame any of them in a day.—I was greatly reminded of this as I listened on Thursday to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] in his denunciations alike of the Indian tribes and of the policy pursued toward them, though I do not mean to say that his denunciations were altogether uncalled for.

I was struck especially by his reiterated and impatient demands that the Indians should be confined upon small reservations and made to work for their own support. The Senator should reflect that what he calls for is no affair of a day. Even with the most advanced tribes, such as the Cherokees, any progress has been the work of years of patient endeavor.—It is only then that you find them capable of reaching or maintaining any substantial civilization. Yet, what is all that time in the life of a people, or in comparison with the advantage gained in reclaiming whole tribes from the savage state? Does not such a result, achieved within fifty years, prove that there is a better way of dealing with the Indian race, both for them and ourselves, than by the sword always?

When the Senator [Mr. STEWART] insisted that the tribes of the plains should be set to work on reservations and made to earn their living, did he reflect on what he was saying? Here is a race of people who from time immemorial have lived mainly by the chase over the great plains or by the spoil of war made by one tribe upon another. Can you all at once shut them up in the small reservations of the Senator and make them tillers of the soil, a pursuit which so many of those fierce warriors abhor? What will you do with them if you find they do not know how to work, and are not very willing to learn? I doubt if much can be done with the present generation of men of most of these wild tribes in the converting them into farmers and working people. I do expect something from the younger generation—from the Indian boys. Let the trial be made with them, and if fully made, it cannot wholly fail.

These views are no mere speculations of history. In two notable instances in our country the peaceful, Christian mode of dealing with the Indians has been tried, and in both cases with the most signal success.

One them was in Pennsylvania, under the auspices of William Penn.—The features of that great experiment and its complete triumph I need not recount. One result was that of all the colonies Pennsylvania was least molested by Indian troubles in the course of her history.

The other example I find upon the shores of the Pacific; I find it in my own State of California. There, under the rule of Spain, and subsequently of Mexico, the laws of Christian ernment of the Indian tribes. The missions of the church had the control of the Indians of California, and with a success that, considering the newness and remoteness of the country, and the other circumstances of difficulty, is wonderful to think of.—There are few things more striking in the history of these children of the forest and the plains. About the twenty-one missions of California a considerable population of Indians grew up within the influences of Christianity and civilization. Each mission had its own community of Indians, industrious, orderly, self supporting, not destitute of capacity for improvement, with a fair proportion of farm laborers, herdsmen, and mechanics.—In the works of irrigation, the remains of which still exist around so many of the old mission buildings, the Christianized Indians particularly excelled. They showed a remarkable native talent for the engineering required by those works. With little or no instruction of any kind, they were able to find grades, to lay out ditches, and to manage irrigation as well as the most scientific engineers. I have seen the walls of one mission church in California, inside and out, covered with paintings by a Christianized Indian. They were rude in design, it is true; but they were just in proportion, not without perspective, and striking in their general effect. At the mission churches were kept, and in some cases still are preserved, the ancient registers of those Indian communities—the registers of births, of baptisms, of marriages, and of deaths.

I give you a few leading features only. I did not expect this debate, and was not prepared for it. The whole subject is full of interest, but I can barely touch on it here and there.

What was the general result of the custom pursued toward the Indians of California? In an evil hour the Mexican Government, several years before our conquest of California, struck a fatal blow at the system by secularizing the mission establishments, yet the good effects produced the Indian population could not be blotted out all at once. It is true, also, that since the cession of California, her people, to their credit be it said, with very few exceptions, have not been chargeable with cruelty or even harshness to the Indians. The consequence has been that there is no frontier State east or west of the Mississippi whose history is so little stained with Indian troubles as is that of the State of California. True, there were several Indian expeditions during the first ten or twelve years after her admission to the Union; but in respect of blood shed they were very harmless affairs.—They were hurtful chiefly to the finances of the State; and this was their real object; for they were mainly contractors' wars. I do not now think of more than two or three serious conflicts between the Indians and the people of California during our history as a State.

Now, sir, is there not much, is there not everything, to encourage us in these two bright examples—Pennsylvania with her Indians managed and humanized by her Quakers; California with her Indians managed humanized and civilized by her missions?—It certainly is enough to encourage us to make the experiment now.

I do not enter into the discussion which has arisen as to whether one Christian denomination or another deserves the most merit. If I were to do so I might refer to the devoted men who almost two hundred years ago began their work of beneficence among the Indians of North America, and the names of some of whom still linger about the headwaters of the Mississippi. I shall speak not of the labors of De Smet in our own day.—I abstain from all that contention. I rejoice that so many of the Christian denominations have done so much for the Indians and for humanity—so much more than has been accomplished without them—whether they are Quakers or Catholics, Methodists or Presbyterians, Episcopalians or Baptists, or any other of the many denominations of the Christian world.

I do not underrate the difficulties of the policy which the Government has undertaken. We have seen enough in this debate to understand that the sentiment of the country is by no means united in favor of that policy. I hope, however, that whether our people east or west of the Mississippi are friendly to the policy or unfriendly, they will at least give it a fair trial. We know how disastrous the results of our policy thus far have been. The Senator from Maine, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, [Mr. Morrill,] startled us, and must have startled the country, by his declaration that within seven years there had been spent directly or indirectly, by reason of troubles with the Indians on the plains or in connection with them, 140,000,000. And for what?

As a mere financial question, to say not a word of the humane or the Christian view of it, nothing can be worse, nothing can be more of a failure than our previous policy. Let us try a new policy; let us give it a fair trial. Let these men of peace, with all their historical and most enviable fame for disinterested devotion to works of benevolence, deal with these tribes. I do not say that our military forces should be withdrawn. By no means. They should rather be strengthened at all necessary points. I would have it well understood by the wild tribes of the plains that besides the moral force of kindness and humanity represented by these men of peace and good will there is also the military power of a great people able and ready to enforce order. I think the new policy so directed and so sustianed will in time produce good results.

That is what I hope to expect.—What I know is that we owe it to ourselves and to our good name as a people to give to this policy a full, fair, patient trial. Without that we shall not stand justified before the enlightened conscience of Christendom if we hereafter find ourselves compelled into harsh, perhaps sanguinary measures.

So far as the present amendment is concerned the objects of the expenditure proposed are such as to commend themselves to me; and as a mere question of money expenditure, perhaps it does not warrant the extended debate which has arisen upon it. The debate has not been without its uses, for it has brought out a discussion of views which cannot fail, I think, to be beneficial.

Home is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place of confidence. It is the place where we tear off that mask of guarded and suspicious cold, wear in self-defence, and where we pour out the unreserved communications of full and confiding hearts.—It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any sensations of awkwardness, and without any dread of ridicule. Let a man travel where he will, home is the place to which his heart, untraveled, fondly turns. He is to double all pleasure there. He is to divide all pain. A happy home is the single spot of rest which a man has upon this earth for the cultivation of his noblest sensibilities.

THE OFFSPRING.—The House is bound to receive Whittemore, or else disown its own progeny. Thus says the St. Louis *Republican*, and then continues: "He is, in truth, the grandchild of Congress; for Congress begat negro suffrage, and negro suffrage begat Whittemore. If Radicalism rejects the twice chosen Representative of the South Carolina Africans, because he sold cadetships, and rejects two African cadets at West Point on the hypocritical pretence that one is "deficient in scholastic education," and the other has a weakness of the lungs, it will stand before the world as having condemned its own work, and disowned its own offspring."—*Age.*

John Covode gets the following cheerful notice from a Washington correspondent: Covode is a large, unkept, coarse looking man, with heavy round shoulders, and a twinkle of the eyes betwixt the sinister and the humorous. He seems to have been fed on coarse horse salt from the dawn of his youth, and to have got rich on the difference between that and beef. He has always been famous for his police researches, as witness around Buch