THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 43--WHOLE NO. 2176. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870. NEW SERIES--VOL. 11, NO. 1.

Cards.

WILLIAM J. 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,
Jy20 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 insurances 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 collecting 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. [feb28,'63-tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'64

John H. Orvis. 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. aug18:1y: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 Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 12-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 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

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. oct29-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 attestations of professional skill. All work done in the office I will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest 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 by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. [June 4, 1869-1y.

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. my22:1ypd

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. 25, 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. je20-tf

SURVEYOR.
DAVID REAMS, 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 land 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.
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

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr6,67

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. [jy13-1y

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.
je23-1y 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 B. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 123 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
ja6'67] 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,'70tf

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 1823.] je15-3m

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

Dry Goods, &c.

1870. JULY. 1870.

RECONSTRUCTION!

Will Fight it Out on This Line!

WILLIAM REED,
MARKET STREET,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Dress Goods, Fancy Goods,
Notions and Trimmings,
LADIES' AND GENTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats and Caps,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
The entire stock on hand will be sold at a reduction to present value, and I will replenish the stock every sixty days with choice styles of the best goods in the market.
Near the Postoffice,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. 22

THE FIRST ARRIVAL!
Spring Millinery Goods
Just Received at
Mrs. WATSON'S.
ALL the Ladies in Town and the Country are invited to call and see the Spring Styles in
BONNETS, HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
We have to sell all ages and sizes. We intend keeping our stock full and complete, so that all can be accommodated with the best and newest styles of each season, and at the lowest prices.
Also, new inducements offered in the way of DRESS MAKING, in the most elegant and fashionable styles, on the shortest notice possible.
Remember the Place:
Main Street, opposite Mossop's store,
CLEARFIELD, PA. mar23

NEW HOUSE!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!
HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,
Are now receiving, direct from Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, an immense stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARD, GROCERIES, &c.,
Bought at lower prices than have been made to any house in town since the good old days before the late "unpleasantness"—all to be distributed to those who visit Curwensville for supplies, in accordance with the great sacrifice at which they were bought.
The Ladies are particularly invited to call at Hartsock & Goodwin's Cheap Store to examine the splendid stock of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, FANCY GOODS, &c., now on exhibition.
They Defy Competition!
Parties cannot do themselves justice in buying the necessaries of life without calling on
HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
Curwensville, Penn'a. my4:3m

DAVID REAMS'
LUMBER MANUFACTORY,
NEAR LUTHERSBURG, PENN'A.
MANUFACTURES all kinds of Lumber for building purposes. Always on hand—
LATH FOR ROOFING,
PLASTERING LATH,
PALINGS, &c., &c.
His Plastering Lath are evenly sawed and of different lengths, to suit purchasers; the Palings are four feet long and ready pointed.
All kinds of Sawed Lumber will be furnished to order, and delivered if so desired. Prices will be liberal, according to quality.
All kinds of GRAIN taken in exchange for Lumber.
Luthersburg P. O., Jan. 19, 1870.

FULLERTON'S
RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT
SALOON.
In Leavy's New Building, (formerly occupied by Mr. McGaughey,)
SECOND ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.
CONSTANTLY on hand a fine selection of CANDIES, NUTS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c. Also, FRESH OYSTERS received daily, and served up to suit the tastes of customers.
BILLIARD SALOON on second story.
apr6'70tf D. R. FULLERTON.

GARDEN SEEDS—FRESH & GOOD—from the Philadelphia Gardens; also, the celebrated ROSE POTATOES, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
apr27 Clearfield, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1870.

MY CREED.

I told that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that when
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else named piety
A selfish scheme, a vain pretense—
Where centre is not, can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so;

Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nestling bird;
Or that sweet confidence of sighs,
And blushes without word;

Whether the dazzling and the dash
Of softly sumptuous garden flowers,
Or by some calm deep or bush
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, or stated prayers,
That makes us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From work, on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

THE COOLIE IN OUR MIDST.

Strange is it that, in a quiet corner of our land, among the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, within the circle where, from the centres of Stockbridge and Lenox, was once shed the influence of mild Sedgwick abolitionism, there should suddenly arise a new question of an alien race—another problem of the color of the skin. Yet so it is; and, supposing it to be the herald of a new dawn or night (we are not very certain which,) we think of it rather anxiously, trying, so far as we can, to divest ourselves of aught prejudicate. It is a very ominous incident, this coming and organizing of Chinese labor in our midst. Statistics tell us that in the decade from 1840 to 1850 there were but thirty-five immigrants in this country, and in the next, 41,000, and in the one that has just ended, and which has seen the relative decline of mining enthusiasm, about the same number. Now, we are quite aware that making shoes and boots and clothes, and digging coal and iron ore, are not so tempting or exacting as were the undeveloped treasures of the West. Still there is temptation enough; and capital, restless and ravenous, angered, and often justly so, at the initiatory action of combinations and strikes, will, in the initial experiment succeed, persevere at any risk or sacrifice. Then, too, in the South, there is the actual need of patient, unaspiring labor; and one of the fruits of emancipating and ennobling the African may practically be to enslave—and certainly maltreat—the Asiatic. Philanthropy, which often has but one idea and aim, may persuade itself that such a substitution is for the best. It was, if our memory does not very much mislead us, in order to save the poor tropical Indian, that the good Las Casas favored the importation and employment of the negro. The rich Radical capitalist—he of Massachusetts and Rhode Island—will have no difficulty in persuading himself he is doing God service by this experiment and new translation of the heathen to the land of civilization! One grievance will not characterize this form of serfdom—for such it is. There will be no need of shedding tears over the separation of families—of husband and wife, of mother and child; for, unless the wives and mothers be found here among the multitudinous white women of the land, there is no chance of rupturing any domestic ties. The same dread statistics tell us (and it may be well for moralists, if not economists, to think of the startling result) that of the 3,500 Chinese who in one year (1867) came to the United States, but eight were females. *Polyandry*, we know, is an Oriental, though not exactly a Chinese institution, with all its frightful consequences of virtual prostitution and sure sterility. It must be this or something worse; and, be it remembered, there is nothing in Eastern habits and appetites to make that "worse" impossible. There are then to be no kindred women, no children, no home ties, no domestic virtue, and with mortality at the usual rate—more rapid when hideous disease and unnatural practice accelerate it—a constantly increasing necessity for a fresh supply. These are some of the considerations more of morals and social statistics and physical health than of economy, which give us pause, and incline us in a new sense rather

"To bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of."

Better, perhaps, high wages and trades-unions, and leagues than a tithe of the evils which we have distinctly hinted at! Mr. Calvin Sampson and Mr. Koopmanschoop, (the very name redolent of the coolie barracoon,) the account of whose enterprise our scruples may turn away, will call us cowards for these doubts—but they are very grave ones which scoffing won't remove, and which rest on some observation and no little study of the ethnologies of Orientalism.

There are certain postulates in this matter which history authorizes. One is that, in the contract of servitude which the Chinese coolie makes, there is nothing like individual consent, and very often there are and have been actual imposition, and sometimes coercion. Of the thousands who come, and the tens of thousands that are to come, few indeed are they who know what they are about. The Chinaman, a home-loving creature if ever there was one, is not made drunk, in our Christian fashion, whisky before he enlists, but around the cribs of Swatow and Mecao there is a marvellous flavor of opium about the time of signing the articles. Does any sane human being believe that the Chinese, man or boy, willingly leaves the home of his father and the graves of his ancestors with any foreknowledge of the miseries of his middle passage—twice, in days not far back, through the tropics, in fierce extremes of heat and cold—with two thousand packed in a single ship, and of the treatment he is to receive on his arrival? Messrs. Sampson and Koopmanschoop may have pleasure-yachts and palace-cars, with opium and ginseng *ad libitum* to while the time away, but it is not the usual course of business. The sober truth is, they come, if consciously, certainly ignorantly. One truth unquestionably is conceded from them—that there is no provision for their going back alive, though we note that Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, out of his abundant regard for the sentimental emotions of new journeymen, ostentatiously provides for the retrocession of their dead bodies. They are, in the O'Trigger fashion, to be "pickled up and sent home." If, however, there be in the neighborhood of North Adams a dissecting room, male or female, where lifeless humanity commands a price, we very much fear the promise to return the dead to Cathay will be fruitless. Who better for a woman patholigist than a mild Chinese? But as to the living Chinaman, there is no chance of his getting back, nor will he want to go; for the coidwaing arts East and West being very different, he will have learned a trade of no value in his own land of paper shoes, and will be looked on among the workers in ivory and sandal-wood as an apostate and useless cumberer of the ground. The poor boy who, years ago, through pious zeal was brought hither to be educated and was graduated at Yale College, who learned Latin and Greek and algebra, and could read Horace and translate Æschylus, found himself a wretched, discontented man when he went back among the Confucionists. *A fortiori* the Massachusetts shoemaker. But they will not go back. They, especially those who go South, will perish here; and one winter in the neighborhood of Saddle Mountain and north latitude 43 degrees will finish a good many emigrants from Shanghai (32 degrees) or Amoy on the edge of the tropics.

The instincts which revolt at the experiment of purely selfish inhumanity are not of new development. Every intelligent merchant—except the merchant in human flesh—every missionary, every diplomatic agent from this country, has condemned this trade. One mercantile firm in which the North Adams surname figured, was actually shamed out of the business. It may not be amiss to look briefly at the concurrent testimony, limiting ourselves to that which alone is in print—the views of our diplomatists. Anterior to 1853 the coolie trade had a full existence and attracted little attention, but in that year Mr. Marshall, then our minister, made it the subject of earnest representation to the government at Washington—for Americans were the greatest carriers to Brzil, Cuba, and the Spanish main. Himself a Southern man and a slave-owner, he took a sectional view of the trade—economically—and discussed it in its relations to the West Indies and our South. Little did he dream of living to see the day, as he does, when a cargo of coolies would be thought a boon to the laborless South. Dr. Parker, who had a large Chinese experience, and more or less the feeling of a sympathetic missionary, had very decided views on the subject. He knew its horrors as well as any man, and had not passed many summers at Macao—where the poor coolies were penned together for export, and large New England clipper ships ready for their transport floated defiance at him—without thorough and permanent disgust.—Anxious to do something, Mr. Parker issued a proclamation. It had as much effect on the Portuguese and Spanish and Yankee traders as that pontifical bull which the revered Lincoln used to talk about had on the centre adventurers of the sky. His successor tried his hand on it with about the same result. Being a lawyer, he delved out a forgotten statute—the act of 1818—which made it ground of forfeiture for ship and penalty in master to transport "from Africa or any other country any negro, mulatto, or person of color to be held to service." These penalties he proclaimed; but the coolie ships went on their way rejoicing, and the Attorney General, to whom this construction of the statute was referred for an opinion, thought the minister wrong and that a Chinaman was not a person of color in the view of the law. He probably was right. Then it was that Congress interposed and, through the active agency of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts—the same estimable gentleman whose death we announced the other day—the penal statute was passed which now is the law of the land. Such is the concurrent testimony of all who know anything on the subject.

We have not left ourselves room, even if we had the inclination, to say a word as to the economics of the matter, or of the plausible distinctions which the shoe capitalist of Massachusetts take in defence of what they are attempting. Hints of doubt and trust are all we care to suggest now. We are of the mind fully of our expansive neighbor of the *Tribune*, who having swallowed the African, strains at the Asiatic, which he says, sensibly and solemnly:

"We confess that we by no means contemplate the present aspect of this immigration with unmixed satisfaction. If these coliies are to be thrust upon us merely because they have fewer wants than most civilized beings, and can therefore be hired for less; if they are to remain among us uneducated, unassimilated, mere excrescences upon our communities, and never taking root in our soil—then will their cheap labor prove in the end to have been purchased at a rate dearer than we can afford to pay. If we cannot assimilate the Chinese, they had better not come at all; and if we can, we ought at least to have a better opportunity for it than now."

One other word in conclusion. The thing, whether it be a blessing or whether it be a curse, is inevitable.—It is upon us. The necessity of the South and the greed of the East demand the risk, and the hard-fisted laborer of the land will have to encounter this fearful rivalry. If our Congress were like any other deliberative body in the world; if it were a deliberative body at all; if it had a glimmer of the practical wisdom of Parliament—which always in advance investigates—something in the way of a commission of inquiry would be done before the session closes to prepare for legislation hereafter on a subject which cannot be pooh-hooed much longer. The seventy-five coolie shoemakers of North Adams are but scouts or spies in the advance. The battalions are ready to march into Pennsylvania. Capital, which sits lightly on the sparse hybrid population—more women than men—of Massachusetts, grown strong by protection, has its heavy foot on the neck of Pennsylvania labor. There the conflict will be terrible, and to the poor, effeminate gentle-tempered Oriental when he is driven into conflict with the rugged American, and Cornish, and German, and the Irish miner of Schuylkill and Lehigh and Luzerne fighting for his daily bread. General Sherman—who loves a raid—will have to move some of his superfluous regiments into rebellious regions near at hand, and we of New York will have to buy our coal at the cost of the white man's blood. All this, and more, may be averted by moderation and good sense on the part of the sorely tried operative, and judicious legislation in the only body that can control immigration. To Congress is expressly delegated the power to regulate commerce from abroad and between the States, in men as well as things—for men are chattels here at least. No one questions the power. Once within the States, the coolie and his labor-contract are beyond Federal control, and Sampson may then snap his fingers at the Philistines in Congress and defy the tongue-doughty giants of Natick and Nevada.—*N. Y. World.*

A Broken-Down American General.

The cable despatch from France, about the dangerous illness of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is almost tragical, in view of his physician's direction for a change of climate as the means of saving his life. Gen. Anderson was broken in health, if not in heart, when he was compelled to leave New York a year ago. He was unable to pay his very moderate expenses here out of the petty income allowed him by Congress, after his retirement from the army; and he went abroad for the purpose of living as economically as possible, in some small town of Germany or France. He lost his property during the war, and though he tried hard to get some remuneration for it from Congress he failed. He was greatly discouraged by this, and also at the way in which his patriotic services at the opening of the war were slighted. Before leaving here, he offered his private library for sale, as a means of meeting the expenses of his family on their passage to Europe. There were in this library many valuable books of a military and scientific kind, for which he hoped to obtain good prices. But though his friends of the press called attention to the sale, he realized very little from it, few of the books bringing one-quarter their cost or value. He left here a poor man, shattered in constitution, and with an income so small that he had very hard work to cover the necessary expenses of his family. He has been living for some time past in a humble way, at the French town of Tours, from which we now receive the reports of his dangerous illness. It seems strange that some of the rich men of New York, who have lately raised large sums of money to keep the families of Stanton and Rawlins, after Stanton and Rawlins were dead, have not made up a patriotic fund in the name of Robert Anderson, while he is yet alive.—There has been no secret about his income, and the reasons for his going abroad have been repeatedly published in the newspapers.—*N. Y. Cor. Cin. Commercial.*

Isaac Hazlehurst, an old line Whig politician, and once a candidate of the Know-Nothings and Native Americans for Governor of Pennsylvania, was defeated by a negro as a delegate to one of the Radical nominating conventions in Philadelphia. Bully for the "colored man!"

The greatest joiner—The lawyer: he can place a tenant, empannel a jury, box a witness, bore the court, chisel a client, auger the gains, floor a witness, cut his board, nail the case, hammer the desk, file his bill, and shave the whole community.

A son of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, is to take charge of the colored cadets at West Point, and see that he's not eaten up by the disgusted white trash. Poor boy! We allude to the colored boy.

The Washington *Chronicle*, one of Forney's "two papers, both daily," says we can never have another Shakespeare or another Dickens, and a wag suggests, nor another Forney.

Why is the letter R very unfortunate? Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness, and misery, is the begining of riot, and rule, and is never found in peace, innocence and love.

A Cincinnati paper advertises for 'girls for cooking.' A cotemporary replies, 'You would like them better raw, when you get accustomed to them.'

Gentlemen, said a gambler on a Mississippi steamboat, detected with two aces in his coat-sleeve, gentlemen I feel I owe you an explanation.

An Italian fisherman in San Francisco lately ran a fish bone into the palm of his hand, which produced lockjaw, resulting in death.

SPEECH OF

MR. SAULSBERRY, OF DELAWARE,

IN THE SENATE, JULY 4, 1870.

The Black Republican Congressmen are constantly quoting from the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, for the purpose of justifying their infamous conduct. Senator Saulsbury, from Delaware, on the 4th of July last took occasion to quote from those documents, which by the way proved rather damaging to the "loil" scalawags.

Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. President, I have been a member of this body for nearly twelve years. In the commencement of my humble senatorial career I used to indulge somewhat in debate; but as I have had more experience I have become very much averse to participating in public debate. I come day after day in the hope of being allowed to vote upon the questions of importance that may suggest themselves to the consideration of the body. I do not wish now to protract this debate. If a vote could be taken I would very gladly resume my seat, and, as an experiment, I shall do so in a few minutes, notwithstanding that many things have been said to day and during the course of the debate on this question calculated to provoke discussion.

I have heard gentlemen of the dominant party rise up on this floor and appeal to the Declaration of Independence as the basis of their action, and we have been cited to the principles there enunciated as a justification for the policy which some gentlemen have chosen to adopt on this occasion. I wish to propound a question to the gentlemen of the majority of this body, which, if this debate continues, I shall follow up at some length, and that is, what cause was assigned by your fathers in the Declaration of Independence for their separation from the English king and the English government which you as a political party have not been guilty of? What, sir, has it come to this, in view of your record, in the light of the experience of the last six or eight years, that members of your party will deliberately rise on this floor and cite the principles of the Declaration of Independence and commend them to the favor of the American people?—Turn to it, sir, and in that instrument read your own condemnation. Let me cite one or two:

"He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people."

Sir, when has your party done since it has come into existence? Have you not dissolved legislative bodies for opposing with manly firmness your infringement on the rights of the citizen?

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners."

Most opportunely, for if the proper title were given to the bill now before the Senate it would read, "An act to prevent the population of these States, by obstructing the naturalization of foreigners." Sir, I appeal to you; I appeal to gentlemen of a majority of this body, if the whole basis of your support of this measure is not now to render naturalization impracticable as far as you can do it?—While you can enfranchise hundreds of thousands of negroes simply because you suppose they will vote for your party, you see there is an element in this country, there is a population arising here, whom you call the "ignorant Irish," that you mean this whole naturalization bill for.—You mean to obstruct naturalization and therefore to prevent the population of those States by free American citizens.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries."

Review your own history. Have you not laid your hands upon the judiciary of this nation? Have you not imprisoned the members of the judiciary of the States simply because they would not render themselves subservient to your will?

"He has created a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

Review your own history, gentlemen, and tell me if you have done that?

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures."

Have you not done that?

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

Sir, I have quoted enough from this instrument which you yourselves have cited to day as the justification of your action. What have you done? You have not only "affected" but you have actually rendered the civil subordinate to the military power. Talk to me about those great features of our government which command the admiration of the intelligent foreigner? Sir, go down into the vast military domain which you hold in absolute subjection and by the tyrant's will, where you have rendered the civil entirely subordinate to the military power; view the work of your own hands, and then come into the Senate of the United States and talk about the Declaration of Independence! You who have caused a mildew to fall upon every field of promise; you who have put a blight upon every political hope, come into the Senate of the United States and appeal to this declaration of the principles of justification of your fathers, and ask me, who have stood here for twelve years and noticed your action, and ask others, to view your action in the light of this Declaration, every sentence of which is a withering condemnation of your own action.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

Review your history. Where is the right of the States? Have you not subjected me and others in your past history to a jurisdiction foreign to the laws of my own State by driving members of the party opposed to you from the polls, by carrying elections with the bayonet against the will of the people?

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

Have you done that in States that never pretend to secede? Sir, I hold up before the majority of this body to night this declaration, to the beauties of which they have invited our attention, as the strongest condemnation that could be possibly made against them.

"For protecting them, by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit upon the inhabitants of these States."

Again see the lineaments of your own countenances depicted in this paper to which you have invited my attention to day. Sir, if there had been no existing evils at that time, and if the wisest man in that day had been called upon to write that which men combined against human liberty might do, and to write their condemnation, and to say what they would do in the future, he could not more powerfully and emphatically have portrayed the enormities to which the party would come. Have you protected no murderers? When peaceful citizens in States that never refused to discharge their just obligations to the Federal Union have been shot down in cold blood what have you done? Have you not protected the murderers from the consequences of their crimes?

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world."

Have you not done that? Did you not undertake to establish trade regulations for States that never seceded? Did you not require oaths to be taken by men even to carry on the ordinary business of buying and selling goods, wares and merchandise?

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

Sir, let the $2,500,000,000 which you have imposed upon the people of this country to carry on a war for the liberation of the negro not for the preservation of the Union; a war waged for the purpose of accomplishing party triumph and freeing negroes, as we sometimes hear it denominated in this body, a war of ideas—let the imposition of the burdens of taxation under which the American people reel to night answer the question whether in this indictment that is not a count which can be sustained by proof and in the light of history.

"For depriving in many cases of the benefit of the right of trial by jury."

Why, sir, had Thomas Jefferson when called upon to draw that instrument been told that no circumstance had ever existed in the world to that time that would justify such an arrangement, but that in the history of the race and in the history of this people the time might come when men might do outrageous, illegal and oppressive things, he could not possibly have drawn up an instrument that would more exactly photograph the dominant party of the present day than his declaration does.

"For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences."

I do not say that you have transported anybody literally beyond seas, but have you not dragged innocent men away from their homes, from their wives and from their children, and incarcerated them in forts and kept them in suffering, under which some of them have died, for pretended offences.

"For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing there an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies."

I invite my fellow members of the Senate to consider whether your party have not abolished the free system of English laws throughout the whole southern States; whether you did not place those people under the absolute control of a military chieftain, making them the mere subjects of his will; with power—I say it deliberately in the light of your reconstruction acts—to hang every inhuman being within those States, to deny to them the possession of any and every species of property, making them absolutely subjects and not citizens.

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government."

Have you not blotted out by mere legislative enactment the charter of every southern State? Have you not declared that those States have no valid existing legal governments?—Have you not placed them absolutely under your own arbitrary will or the will of a man whom you call Commander-in-Chief of the army?

But, Mr. President, I will not pursue this subject. I should not have referred to it if I could have been allowed the poor privilege of voting upon the question before the Senate. But since this declaration of the rights of man and of the rights of the American citizen has been held up today by more than one, by several Senators to our admiration, and we were invited to contemplate its provisions and look upon its beauties, I thought I would stir up at the close of this debate your pure minds by way of remembrance; and having answered that purpose, I will resume my seat.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST WHITE PEOPLE.—Grace Greenwood has been giving some recollections of Charles Dickens. She relates a conversation with him in regard to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" immediately after it was issued. After giving his opinion of it as "astory of much power, dramatic and moral, but scarcely a work of art," and of Uncle Tom as an impossible piece of ebony imperfection and a monster of excellence, he said: Mrs. Stowe hardly gives the Anglo Saxon fair play. I liked what I saw of the people in the States. I found them singularly polite and amiable, and in some instances decidedly clever; but then, he added, with a droll, half smile, and a peculiar comical arch of his eyebrows, "I have no prejudice against white people."

It seems to us that this pointed satire as to Mrs. Stowe applies with equal force to the Radical leaders of the present day. All their efforts in behalf of the negro indicate a strong prejudice against the white people.—Privileges are accorded to the colored man which are denied to the white man, and the general impression is that our Radical legislators have overdone the thing.

A pothouse politician was boasting that he could bring an argument to a point as quick as any other man.—"You can bring a quart to a pint quicker," observed a wit.

Hon. Benj. H. Brewster was married at Washington yesterday morning, to the daughter of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Gen. Sherman's salary is $18,780; that of Chief Justice Chase, $6,500. This is the difference between gold lace and brains.