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MARBLE WORKS. CLEARFIELD, PENN. MONUMENTS. GARDEN STATUARY.

TERRA CUTTA WARE. HEAD & FOOT STONES. S. A. GIBSON.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1870. THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECEAY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which says the Edinburgh Review is surprised by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the 'Ode of Louis de Leon.'

Let us not hope to see the mind— No happy lot we hope to find— Tomorrow thus to-day.

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high as three hundred dollars, though I have rarely known them to cost more than a slight outboard slip. The terms upon which this class of Coolies were induced to leave their country were simply these: Their transportation, as in the original Indian plan, to be free; they were to be bound for seven years at a salary of eighteen dollars a year, and at the end of their term of service they were to be free; that time was sure to find them each deeply in debt to his master, and his chance of escape rendered each day more and more distant.

A letter from a prominent agent in Havana, written in 1855, says, in regard to this point: Upon many estates they were preferred to Africans, as they possess superior intelligence.

In 1847 there were imported six hundred and six years ago, in 1847—the number had swelled to three thousand two hundred and sixty in 1848, and to five thousand three hundred and thirty-eight in 1849.

In this year an edict of the Chinese Emperor forbade the traffic under severe penalties; and the English Government, by Act of Parliament, confiscated all ships found in British waters and not having certain prescribed papers.

A new form of Slavery—Its Origin and its Horrors—The Barrenness and the Middle Passage—The Habits and Character of the Coolies—Their Probable Effect upon American Industry.

From Harper's Magazine, June, 1861. In view of one of the greatest problems of the age—the finding an efficient substitute for slave labor—a very brief account of the great experiment termed the "Coolie Trade" may be interesting.

Francis Coutriet, Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Coal, Hardwood, Greenwood, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.

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MONUMENTS. GARDEN STATUARY. TERRA CUTTA WARE. HEAD & FOOT STONES. S. A. GIBSON.

TAKING THEM ON BOARD. We lay off shore several miles, and it was therefore necessary to bring the Coolies to the ship in boats. The boats were termed sampans, and are capable of carrying from thirty to one hundred men besides the rowers.

The Coolies mounted the side one after another, most of them naked to the waist, wearing only the loose coolie trousers and broad brimmed straw hats. Slung at the belt were a pouch and purse, and a little case for the chopsticks.

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MUTINY PROPOSED. The leaders were desperadoes who had voluntarily come to the barracks, having studied the plan for weeks; and ere they had been on board an hour were at work, urging with every plea of expediency or revenge, the rising en masse, murdering every man who opposed, seizing the ship, and cruising as they chose.

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the same moment it was found that two had succeeded in freeing themselves from their irons, and waited only an opportunity to join in the mutiny. The instant they were discovered they sprang to their feet only to fall stunned and bleeding beneath the clashed muskets of the guard.

Another of the four, fearful of the fate of his companions, was anxious to join those below, succeeded in wrenching his hands from the iron, and being a small man, tried to squeeze himself through the circular opening in the summit of the arched grating.

Amidst such horrors we passed the night, the flames being at times completely extinguished, as the Coolies had abandoned the use of oil on account of the smoke, and burned only that which they called "josh paper" to give great blaze and not really do much damage, for of course they had no knowledge of burning.

Three hundred Coolies to be allowed on deck at one time. This will navigate the ship and take her to sea, where a certain number shall have the right to be allowed to go on shore, as they see fit.

In addition to these demands was the threat that unless instantly complied with, the ship should be burned. The yards were backed, the boats made ready to rescue the ladies and crew, every Chinaman above deck was bound so that he could give no assistance to the mutineers, and when all was ready the captain returned answer to burn and be—

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From that time forward, and particularly after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, no signs of insubordination arose during the passage. The Coolies had the satisfaction of sleeping for four months about the decks as they could find no space, no berths or accommodations of any kind being allowed them.

Upon arriving at Havana the whole mortality of the voyage was found to be about one hundred and thirty, of which number seventy were killed or died from wounds received in the mutiny of the first few days, and a large portion of the rest from an epidemic of dysentery which occurred while lying at Havana before commencing to disembark.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—That the learned as well as the unlearned may be deceived at times, is shown in the following sequel of a telegram which had been received from the Hon. George H. Pendleton in regard to the late case of the "Old Grimes is dead."

There was quite a sensation in the audience. He looked at the choir and they looked at him, but he had his unbounded faith in Watts' hymns and he undertook it again, commencing with the same line. There was another sensation in the audience.

CHEAP HUMAN LABOR.—The following from Hon. George H. Pendleton is true itself: But the Chinese will give us cheap labor. CHINA HAS A MON— I despise the word. It signifies a crime and a shame. It signifies squalor, degradation, ignorance, vice. Are not laborers men—our fellow men? They have bodies to clothe and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love, and wives whom they cherish and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens the honest fathers and virtuous mothers of succeeding generations.

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