THE

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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. 2190. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870. NEW SERIES--VOL. 11, NO. 15.



## 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. [dec5-1y

**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 insurances taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,70

**ISRAEL TEST,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa.
☞Office in the Court House. [jyl1,'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. [nov21,66

**JOHN L. CUTTLE,** ATTORNEY AT LAW And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
☞Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [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

**DR. W. A. MEANS,** PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

**DR. A. I. 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. 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 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
☞Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'65-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

**REUBEN HACKMAN,** House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

**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. [Jan. 5, 1870-1y.

## Cards.

**MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S MARBLE & STONE YARD,** CLEARFIELD, PA.
☞Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70tf.

**G. H. HALL,** PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER, NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
☞Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

**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

**DANIEL M. DOHERTY.** BARBER & HAIR DRESSER, SECOND STREET, jy20] 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.

**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.

**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

**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—Forest Place, No. 125 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. may4,70tf

**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

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . B. DAVIS CAREY.
**HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,** BOOKSELLERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND STATIONERS, 218 *Market St., Philadelphia.*
☞Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

**NEW MARBLE WORKS,** CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
CALL and see the new MARBLE WORKS, on Market street, opposite the Jail.
MONUMENTS, GRECIAN TOMBS, FRENCH COUCHES, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, GARDEN STATUARY, TERRA CUTTA WARE, HEAD & FOOT STONES, of new and beautiful designs.
All of which will be sold at city prices, or 25 per cent. less than any other establishment in this county. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders thankfully received and promptly filled in the best workmanlike manner. S. A. GIBSON.
JAMES E. WATSON, Agent. my11:ly

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand Air-tight Parlor Wood Stoves, and lot of good Russia Pipe. Terms moderate. Inquire of D. G. NIVLING, Clearfield. October 5, 1870.


## THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

### SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.

In an old churchyard stood a stone,
Weather-marked and stained;
The hand of Time had crumbled it
So only part remained.
Upon one side I could just trace,
"In memory of our mother!"
An epitaph which spoke of "home"
Was chiseled on the other.

I'd gazed on monuments of fame,
High towering to the skies,
I'd seen the sculptured marble stone
Where a great hero lies;
But by this epitaph I paused,
And read it o'er and o'er,
For I had never seen inscribed
Such words as there before.

"She always made home happy!" What
A noble record left;
A legacy of memory sweet
To those she left bereft,
And what a testimony given
By those who knew her best,
Engraved on this plain rude stone,
That marked their mother's rest.

It was an humble resting place—
I know that they were poor—
But they had seen their mother sink,
And patiently endure;
They had marked her cheerful spirit
When bearing, one by one,
Her many burdens up the hill
'Till all her work was done.

So when was stilled her weary head,
Folded her hands so white;
And she was carried from the home
She'd always made so bright,
Her children raised a monument
That money could not buy,
As witness of a noble life
Whose record is on high.

A noble life, but written not
In any book of fame;
Among the list of noted ones
None ever saw her name;
For only her own household knew
The victories she had won—
And none but *they* could testify
How *well* her work was done.

### The Pine Forests of America.

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* gives the following valuable facts and specifications in regard to the lumber production and trade of this country:

"Ten years ago stumps in Maine on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers was at what was considered a nominal value, from fifty cents to one dollar per thousand feet. When it can be obtained now, it is sold from seven to ten dollars. On the St. Croix river, Minnesota, stumpage was only fifty cents to one dollar per thousand feet five years ago, now it averages from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars and fifty. Nothing under the former figures is desirable. Pine lands can scarcely be found in Government hands. It is gradually concentrating into the hands of fewer parties, and is most rapidly enhancing in value. There are parties who now number their lands in rash tracts Messrs. Chapman & Thorp, of this city, or the Eau Clare Lumber Company, for instance, own over 80,000 acres; Knapp, Stout & Co., of Dubuque, now connected with the firm of Boss & Walkup, of this city, own and control 100,000 or more acres, and several other parties on the Wisconsin, Chippewa, St. Croix, Upper Mississippi rivers and tributaries, own and control from 20 to 30,000 acres each. The business, in fact, has assumed a very different phase from that of ten years ago, and all available or valuable pine lands are now private property, and owned in the main by men who appreciate their value, and who are fast clearing away the forests and sending the products to market. Now, with all this large concentration of lands and the heavy draft that has been made on the forests of pine in the past few years, it becomes a serious question to the man who will think what is to sustain this immense draft for one of the most common necessaries of life, and a demand for which every improvement in civilization is only increasing. While the object of those who control this large interest in monopolizing to a great extent the trade of the future will be most seriously felt when the heavy demand that is to come from Europe and prospectively that of Asia, the former of which is already drawing on us for supplies.

"The lumber trade of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, for the year 1869, shows the amount cut as being 2,029,372,255 feet for the State of Michigan, 317,400,000 feet for the State of Minnesota, and 964,600,600 feet for the State of Wisconsin. This includes the lake shore and the whole State of Wisconsin, which heretofore has been difficult to get a report from. The total amount cut in these States was 3,311,372,255 feet, and that to obtain this quantity there have been shipped 883,032 acres or 1,380 square miles of pine have been removed. It is calculated that 4,000,000 acres of land still remain unstripped in Michigan, which will yield 15,000,000,000 feet of lumber. While 3,000,000 acres are still standing in Wisconsin, which will yield 11,250,000,000 feet, and that which remains in Minnesota, taking the estimate of a few years since of that which was surveyed and unexplored, after deducting the amount cut the past few years, we find 3,630,000 acres to be the proper estimate of trees now standing which will yield 32,362,500,000 feet of lumber. This makes a total of 15,630,000 acres of pine lands, which remain standing in the above States, that will yield 58,642,500,000 feet of lumber, and it is thought that fifteen or twenty years will be required to cut and send to market the trees now standing.—These figures show the increased rate of consumption during the past year, and indicate with what rapidity our forests can be cleared. We will take the older lumber States for instance, which have surprised every inhabitant at the early disappearance of their white pine. The Maine forests have been so well stripped that not a tree of old growth is to be seen in them.—The white pine is represented only by saplings, which will not be of any service, as lumber, for years, and most of the lumber they use now comes from Michigan. Twelve years ago New York was a great lumber State, and exported heavily the manufactured qualities; while now her pine forests are exhausted and she has to rely on the lake regions of the West, by way of the Erie Canal, and from Canada by Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal. Large quantities of hemlock and spruce are yet to be found in the northern counties of the State, which in part substitutes for the pine, and railroads are piercing the wilderness in order to bring it to market. We have now reached a period when the demand for timber is rapidly on the increase and the supply diminishing. Settlements, too, are approaching the treeless regions of the plains. By what agency the Western prairies and the country beyond have been denuded it is useless to speculate.

"It is true that there is a large region in the vicinity of Georgian Bay and the Province of Ontario, Canada, as yet hardly touched by the woodman's axe. But when we take into consideration the vast extent of territory of the West and South to be supplied, we cannot look to Canada from the West for supplies, while the American Eastern is destitute and will require all that region can furnish.—Then Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota will be the more heavily drawn upon each year for the demands of the West and South, and the question is, can any plan be devised to replace the loss by consumption of lumber now being exhausted with such prodigality? In Europe, among the questions that for the last century have been important in the councils of the nations, has been that of preservation and adding to the growth of the woods of the countries. Valuable orders of merit are accorded to the men who preserve or grow the timber needed for ornament or manufacture. And to the intelligent man from England, France, or Prussia there is no sight that occasions him more surprise and pain than the recklessness with which he sees our wood cut down in the forest, lost in the transit by carelessness, or wasted in the manufacture. We Americans are not exempt from the stupidity that has taught the people of the Old World such a fearful lesson. The destruction of our forests and denudation of our prairies of their primitive vegetation have made fearful inroads upon our climate. The rains have less frequency, and when they do come are more deluging than formerly. We are more frequently suffering from the opposite extremes of excessive droughts and destructive inundations. Our springs, brooks and rivers are drying up. Our old folks all tell us that brooks now more than half the time dry, in their childhood afforded constant water power to mills; and as a proof of what they say, point to the mill sites long since abandoned. Why is this? Because our forests have long since succumbed, or are rapidly disappearing before the axe of the woodman and the fires of the incendiary, and our flocks have denuded the prairies of their primitive grasses. Experience has established the fact that those regions, by protection from fire and proper care, may be covered with a growth equal to the wants of the settlers, and may be continually renewed for all time.

"Projects have been suggested for planting and rearing forests, and yet, while all descriptions of timber are becoming more scarce in settled communities, and more expensive, it is nevertheless the conviction that the evil may be lessened by proper effort in all the States east of the great plains, and even in those plains the grand forests of the Cascade region will furnish supplies until the science of arboriculture may clothe such treeless localities as are now appropriated to cereal cultivation. The process of fostering this interest should be encouraged, and every farmer and individual consult their greatest want.—The method of planting and rearing trees is reduced to a science. It is known that the pine and fir tribe are generally grown on sandy, shallow surface soil; other trees are native of swamps; while the oak, hickory, chestnut, and others of hardier and more solid growth exist in natural and better soils, situated to their peculiarities. The State of Kansas is the first to take steps in this matter, for the cultivation of foreign trees, and the government is offering rewards of merit to those who will engage in the enterprise. Mr. R. S. Elliott, of this city, as industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is similarly engaged along the line of that road.

"But of all timber the white pine is one of the most common necessities; it enters more largely into use for general purposes than all others combined, and its preservation should interest every individual in the land. At the increased rate of consumption, and the fearful inroads that are being made on our forests of pine, the years will soon pass by when Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin will be as destitute of this timber as Maine or New York.

"But the question comes back to us, can any plan be devised to prevent the waste, increase the durability, or replace the loss by consumption of the lumber now being exhausted with such prodigality? 'Tis true that there should be more economy in building houses. Build so as to accommodate the wants of the community, and not with the extravagance of room and waste of material which is so noticeable in the tenement houses of our day. There is plenty of timber which can be used in the place of pine for certain purposes that is equally as good and servicable, and by this means the pine interest can be fostered for a much longer time without much competition or much advance in prices, and cheap homes, cheap rents, will enter into the domestic economy of the people."

A lady, who through the autumn of life had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary, with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What think you?" "I should be afraid, madame," said the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of thyme."

### Stanton the Suicide.

Some months since we published a very able and caustic review, written by Judge Black, of certain statements made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in an extravagant eulogy made by the latter upon Stanton, the late tenacious Secretary of War. To this review, which excoriated the hide of the Massachusetts Senator to a degree that aroused the pity of all who can not look with composure upon excessive cruelty to animals—even of the vilest order of vermin and creeping things—the eulogist of the defunct "stickist," after licking his flagellated hide for a time in quiet, put in a response, which appeared in the *Atlantic Montaly* of the current month. The character and effect of the response may be gathered from the subjoined notice of it, which we find in the New York *World* of Thursday. If the *friends* of the "late lamented" two-faced secessio-loyalist keep up the fight over his remains—effete morally and physically—they will have him appear so smirched and spotted that no one will recognize his picture, *except the few who knew him so intimately as to be able to conceive of how much baseness and treachery he was really capable:*

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

The quarrel over Mr. Stanton's character, which his friends have provoked, is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. To us, who, having our own matured opinions about Mr. Stanton's character, are profoundly indifferent on the subject, its simple alternatives are equally satisfactory. Either, pending the Buchanan administration, Mr. Stanton was meanly and basely false to his patron and his trusting friends, or else he was technically "disloyal," and actively engaged in cheating the Republicans. He may have been both, for Mr. Sumner tells us he had "an instinctive insight into men and things." Certain it is that Mr. Stanton's friends cannot claim for him immunity because he is dead. Had they chosen to pile up positive panegyric on his tomb until, with the festive Mr. Seward, they made him "almost divine," no one would have said a word. But this did not suffice. His ravenous shade had to be propitiated by richer sacrifices. Take the case of Senator Wilson and his man Friday—Hoar. The latter for Stanton's sake made a dissecting room of the Supreme Court, and mangled a dead President in his honor, to the disgust of all about him. But as Hoar has had his reward, we say naught more about him. Senator Wilson steals away to Boston, and, collecting all the crisp faggots of his periodical rhetoric, the very rubbish of the *Atlantic*, he rears a huge pile, like old Caxton's at Glenwithershins, and sets it on fire. Great and ghastly was the glare thereof. He laid upon it the dead Mr. Buchanan, and the dead Mr. Toucey, and the dead Mr. Floyd, and the hideous smoke and loathy smell of this frightful incremation dispersed itself throughout the land. Then was it that Judge Black, a friend of at least two of these maltreated dead, indignantly came forward with his honest words of vindication. He spoke strongly, as he felt strongly. He knew that the accusations were untrue, and he was loth to believe (though by this time his loyal faith must be a little staggered) that this pet Mr. Stanton (for it was Judge Black who gave him his position) could be so false. Judge Black was earnest in tone, and as he is apt to be, vigorous in phrase, and his resentful defence of the dead carried dismay into the nest of the slanderers. This was in June last.

It now seems (for this new Atlantic article tells us so) that the whole fraternity was promptly called into council. Seward, and Sumner, and Hoar, and Howard, and Holt, and Dawes (and Mrs. Dawes,) *dii majores et minores* of Massachusetts and Michigan, were summoned to Wilson's rescue, and all gave their testimony. The October magazine serves up to us the dish of which there were so many cooks. Its article blazes away at our poor Pennsylvanian like the gun charged with trumpery which Major Gahagan fired at the elephant. We have not had time to hear of its effect in York.

With more than one peculiarity in this manifesto the critical reader cannot fail to be struck. Though the memories of Stanton, proving him to have been an original acrid abolitionist of the Lundy school, go back over many years, no dates are given of recent occurrences, so that they can be tested, and everything rests upon the present hearsay. It is what Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard says Stanton told him, so that the slightest flaw of truth in either link separates and destroys the whole. Take the great over-act of Stanton's tallying the Buchanan Cabinet, on a certain occasion. The Bostones conspirators seek to prove it by telling us that Dawes told Wilson that Holt told him all about it; and this round-about evidence is reinforced by an assertion that Mrs. Dawes ("saint and martyr") "distinctly remembers hearing Stanton tell the story." Besides which, Holt says that "several years "ago in the War Department"—that is two years after 1860—Stanton read him a letter, to Mr. Schell, descriptive of the scene, which letter, however, he dared not send, thinking "such disclosures could not be justified unless "made with the consent of the parties "to the Cabinet meeting." In other words, as it is not pretended such consent was ever given, he went about retailing the story privately to Mr. Buchanan's bitter enemies, and to the gossipping women of Washington, but was ashamed to put it in writing and send it under his own signature to a high-spirited and honorable man like Mr. Schell. Really this makes the matter much worse.

To this is opposed the positive testimony of Judge Black, who says he was present on the occasion referred to, and that nothing of the kind occurred. As to the credibility and personal integrity of this witness, we can safely say there is not a respectable Republican in the State of Pennsylvania, where he is best known and most honored, who will question the veracity of Chief Justice Black. Massachusetts probably believes in Wilson and company, just as it does in the realities of spirit rapping and the honesty of Ben Butler.

The evidence Senator Wilson adduces as to Stanton's midnight, or rather after midnight, visit to Sumner—for, like the ghost of Alonzo the Brave, he came—

"When the bell had tolled one"—

and the intrigue, carried on through the agency of a pet patent lawyer, Mr. Peter H. Watson, with Seward, with that striking episode when they met hurriedly in the street and "separated quickly" for fear of being caught—as to all these the evidence of the cabal is more direct, and really tends very strongly to Stanton's conviction. We have not room for details, simply reproducing one paragraph taken from Dawes' communication to the Boston *Congregationalist*, for these people always have a religious twang, and love to mix piety and slander. We beg the reader to observe that, although Mr. Toucey, now dead, is clearly meant, the writer shrank from mentioning his name:

In an article written immediately after the death of Mr. Stanton and published in the *Congregationalist* of Boston, he stated that some of the most important and secret plans of the conspirators became known and were thwarted by means of communications from Mr. Stanton to the committee. "Once a member of that committee," said Mr. Dawes in this article, "read by the light of the street lamps these words: 'Secretary ——— is a traitor, depend upon it. He declared in Cabinet to-day that he did not want to deliver this government intact into the hands of the black Republicans. Arrest him instantly, or all will be lost.' The paper went back to its hiding-place, but the Secretary, though he walked the streets unmolested, was watched from that hour."

And all this time Stanton was associating with Secretary Toucey on terms of apparent confidence and friendliness!

One other word, and we drop this fetid subject for the moment. In Seward's certificate it is expressly stated that Stanton always expressed "entire confidence in the loyalty of "the President and of the heads of "the departments who remained in "association with him until the close "of the administration," two of them being Isaac Toucey and Jeremiah S. Black! How long the patience and forbearance of those who are interested in the fair fame of the late President Buchanan, of whom the mildest phrase here used is "a feeble, blind, broken down old man," will endure, we cannot say. But this we have reason to believe, that they have in their possession evidence, in Mr. Stanton's own handwriting, which shows that he was a professing friend and admirer of President Buchanan to the last, that he thought most disparagingly of the sainted Lincoln, and that he despised the whole crew of the Radical leaders, including Seward himself. The truth in this matter, also, will some day see the light.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Decision by the New York State Superintendent in the Hurley Case.*—Michael Larkin *vs.* John H. France. This is an appeal from the following decision of J. H. France, one of the Trustees of School District No. 1, of West Hurley. At this school there was a female teacher employed who read the Protestant version of the scriptures each morning at the opening of the school. Michael Larkin objected to his children hearing this version of the Bible read, and so he kept them from the school until after the reading. By advice of the Trustees the children were sent home, the teacher declaring to them that they must be present at the reading referred to or stay away all the day; whereupon Larkin, acting under advice of T. L. Westbrook, appealed to Abram B. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who gives his opinion, of which the following is the substance:

"The object of the common-school system of this State is to afforded the means of secular instruction to all the children within its borders. For their religious training the State does not provide and with it does not interfere. No distinction is to be made between Christians, whether Protestants or Romanists, and the consciences of none can be legally violated.

"There is no authority in the case to use, as a matter of right, any portion of the regular school hours in conducting any religious exercises at which the attendance of the scholars is made compulsory. On the other hand there is nothing to prevent the reading of the Scriptures or the performance of other religious exercises by the teacher in the presence of such of the scholars as may attend voluntarily or by direction of their parents or guardians, if it be done before the hour fixed for the opening of the school or after the dismissal of the school.

"Neither the common school system nor any other social system can be maintained unless the conscientious views of all are equally respected.—The simple rule so to exercise your own rights as not to infringe on those of others, will preserve equal justice among all, promote harmony, and insure success to our schools. Common schools are supported and established for the purpose of imparting instruction in the common English branches. Religious instruction forms no part of the course. The proper places in which to receive such instruction are churches and Sunday schools. The money to support schools comes from the people at large, irrespective of sect or denomination; consequently instruction of a sectarian or religious denominational character must be avoided, and teachers must conform themselves during school hours to their legitimate and proper duties."

To whom you betray your secret you betray your liberty.

### Chinese vs. White Labor.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been interviewing the Chinese, at North Adams, Mass. and Bellville, New Jersey. Like his brother radicals he is enthusiastic over the pig-tailed toilers, and predicts that they will effect a great revolution in the relations of capital and labor. In speaking of Mr. Sampson's yellow shoe makers, at North Adams, he says "they like money and know the value of it, yet the generosity of these men is remarkable. In the Sunday school, when the collection box was passing around for pennies, for some far-away heathen, one of the Chinese pupils placidly dropped in a dollar, out-weighing by his simple gift the liberality of the whole school." And yet this correspondent, almost in the same breath, informs us that these people have already saved and sent away $1,600 out of the small pittance they receive for their labor. We submit it to sensible people that they could not throw many dollars into contribution boxes and save such a large sum in so short a time. But since radicalism has now placed the negro on the highest attainable political and social pinnacle, it must of necessity seek out some other race to glorify at the expense of the white race.

Passing on to Bellville, where Capt. James Hervey has recently imported a squad of Chinese to carry on the business of his immense laundry, the correspondent finds himself forcibly reminded of war times. Capt. Hervey and his rat-eating allies have found it necessary to throw up entrenchments and employ sentinels to protect themselves from the threatened wrath of enraged white people. But the magic word "*Tribune*" disarms the sentinels, unbars the gates, and admits the eulogist of paganism to the presence of his friends and brethren. The visitor asserts in one place, that the Chinese are perfectly safe while in another he says Capt. Hervey was fully justified in his apprehensions of serious trouble. The reader may believe either or neither of these statements—as may suit him. The fact that the doughty Captain has built a strong fence around his establishment, and employed a strong force of men to guard against violence, is conclusive proof that he *feared* the white workingmen would not tamely submit to this inundation of barbarians. So far, however, his fears have not been realized, and probably never will be.

But what we particularly desire to draw the attention of our readers to, in this connection, is the evident desire of the *Tribune* correspondent to impress upon the public mind the great superiority of the Chinese to the former employes of the laundry. True to the principles and actions of his party, he endeavors to extol the pagan beyond the christian. His conduct is more shameful in that he depreciates white females. It is bad enough to decry white men, but when women are held up to public derision, every instinct of humanity rebels against the foul traitor who is guilty of so base an action. He endeavors to mitigate the enormity of the offense by styling these females *Irish* women, but this cannot avail him or his friend Greeley in the fast approaching hour when white men shall call him and his fellow knaves to an account. The relative economy of the Chinese and the women is thus spoken of by Captain Hervey.

"I shall be able," he said, "to fatten my pork; enough to supply my hands, on the scraps which the girls waste, and the Chinamen save."

Here is what the *Tribune* has to say about the contrast between the women and Chinese in personal appearance and cleanliness:

"In personal appearance the women are not neat, nor always cleanly, while the Chinese dress with uniform plainness and scrupulous neatness. When compared, the women in personal appearance appear the least interesting and more repulsive of the two gangs. In short, the gang of Irish women in the same building at Bellville, cannot compare in refinement of manner, in neatness and cleanliness of appearance, nor in intelligence of look with the 'heathen Chinese' whom Mr. Hervey has introduced into his works."

Reading the above extracts our readers can form some idea of the manner in which radicalism intends to wage its new warfare against the rights of labor and for the increased welfare of capitalists. The past has shown that nothing is too base or criminal to cause the leaders of the party of "great moral ideas" to draw back; their conduct in the present shows that they are meditating deeds whose black treachery shall far outstrip all the misdeeds of their past.—The republican party is now managed in the interest of capital alone. Not one of its actions is prompted by a desire to benefit the poor man. On the contrary it has worked with untiring energy to make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer, and right well has it succeeded. Its great object now is to fetter the tongues and tie the hands of white workingmen.—Failing in this, it proposes to drive them away by threats of starvation. There is yet time and opportunity to thwart this unhallowed purpose, but both are rapidly passing away. Let them be grasped before they vanish forever.

"May I sing, Ma?" asked a smart four year old who had been taken to church by her mother, and whose bump of music was, doubtless, excited by the performance to which she was listening. Ma, whose eye was on the *paniers* in the new pew, of course said "yes," as all indulgent mothers do; and little hopeful with a strong voice, commenced: "Up in a balloon." "Hush! Hush!" said Ma, "dont sing that." Pausing a moment, the young vocalist struck up "Not for Joe," and was immediately hustled out of the sanctuary.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with terrible loss. "Yes," said the husband heaving a sigh.—"She must have kicked like thunder to shake off a bushel of green apples that would have been worth a dollar when they got ripe."

### Romance of a Broken Wheel.

A few years ago a well known farmer, living near Olathe, started to Kansas City with a load of wheat.—After fixing his two little motherless children as comfortable as possible until his return, with a good bye kiss, and many promises of good things to be brought back from Kansas City, he whiped up his team, and moved slowly along the ridge road east of Kenexa.

Now, Farmer Joyce is a practical minded man; disbelieves in love, Cupid, spirits, good or bad, and is down upon what he terms "book larning." While jogging along, ruminating upon the probable rise and fall in grain, his wagon suddenly came to a stop by one wheel breaking off from the axle. Joyce, being a practical man, put his ideas into practice, and was soon moving along with a rail dragging under the broken axle, with the wheel laid upon the top of his load:

"All for the best," thought he; "there may be a rise in grain before I get to town." So he hauled up at the next house on Indian creek and called for assistance. But the assistance he desired was not to be had, the farm having been owned and managed by a buxom widow and her little boy. But Joyce could leave his wagon, there, so he could, and a little food would not hurt him, said the accommodating widow—and of which he agreed to, and straightway unhitched his team.

Now, whether fate had arranged the programme of the broken wagon wheel, we cannot say, but Cupid certainly had a hand in the sequel, for when the Johnson county farmer returned to his lonely children, between Olathe and Gardner, he took back the blooming widow as his wife. The contract was made and consummated within twenty four hours. The affair caused no little gossip around the neighborhood, but the happy couple care little for what is said; like Barkis, both were willing and both are happy; perhaps more so than some we know of who courted seven years before marriage.—*Kansas City Bulletin.*

CURIOSITIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.—American political history is full of curiosities and singular incidents. For instance, three of our Presidents, all of whom participated in the Revolution, died on its great anniversary, the 4th of July, viz: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe. George Washington, when he retired from the Presidency, was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His successor, John Adams, when he left, was sixty-six years old. After him came Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. Mr. Jefferson was sixty-six, Mr. Madison had just passed his sixty-sixth year, and Mr. Monroe was in his sixthy-seventh, when they respectively left the Presidential office.

From 1810 to 1825, the Presidential office was filled by Virginians. During the same interval, with the exception of four years, the Vice-Presidential office was steadily held by citizens of New York. John Adams negotiated the treaty of peace that concluded the war of the Revolution with England. His son, John Quincy Adams, was a leading envoy, and negotiated the treaty which ended the second war with England, in 1814. His son, Charles Francis Adams, at the third great crisis of our country, was our Minister to England during the recent war, from 1861 to 1865, the period which covers the Alabama claims question.

BEAUTY OF THE SEXES.—The relative beauty of the sexes is said to differ considerably in different countries. French travelers in England have reported that, as a rule, Englishmen are better looking specimens of the human race divine than English women. To this opinion our gallantry forbids us to defer. We, however, will state also that these impartial French observers have said that a beautiful English girl is the most lovely and lovable creature among created beings. In this opinion we at once and unreservedly express our entire concurrence. But of the relations between male and female beauty in other countries we can speak more freely. Under the sunny skies of southern Italy, fine figures are much more common among the male than among the female sex. In northern Italy this is less remarkable. In France this state of things is reversed. There, handsome women are to handsome men as one to six or eight. Among the snows and frosts of Russia, too, both in regard to feature and figure. Why is this? Is it not in judging of female beauty our canons of criticism are much more strict than those we apply to the lords of creation?

The Rev. Albert Barnes beautifully says "that it is the bubbling stream which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm-house, that is useful rather than the swollen flood or roaring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God as it pours from the hollow of his hand. But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow and garden, and shall flow on every day and night with their gentle and quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian's temper, and good qualities of relatives and friends."

At a trial in an Alabama town, not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by the opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eye sight.

"Can you see me?" said he. "How well can you see me?" persisted the lawyer.

"Well enough," responded the old lady, "to see that you are neither a negro, an Indian nor a gentleman."

The answer brought down the house, and silenced the attorney.

MISSED HIS CHANCE.—An elderly gentleman, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. The following short dialogue tells the story: "I have heard, Frank," said the old gentleman, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven." "Well, I think," replied Frank, "You'd better have dodged in; for you will never have such another chance."

Great talent renders a man famous; great merit, respect; great learning, esteem; but good breeding alone insures love and affection.