THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months...$2 00
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If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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1 square...$8 00 | 1 column...$40 00
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GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2423. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 22.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT. SENDY 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. e23-1y 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.

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. (6)y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,81

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipe bored to reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. ap29'75pd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS.
9:16'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je9'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. (jy3'72

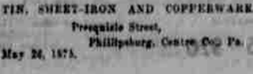
JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr14'75-tf

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. (my13'74y

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
(jy22) CLEARFIELD, PA. (o

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer. may 19,'75.

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
je23'74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 10, 1874.

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct1-tf D. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largest small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19,'75.

G. S. FLEGAL,
Ironsides Store,
PHILLIPSBURG, PA.
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.
Presquisle Street,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.
May 26, 1875.

Cards.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9:30'74 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. apr12'75

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m

McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14'72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'72

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [decl-1y

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

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

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 3. Jan. 3, 1871.

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. [Feb. 28,68tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'73

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13-tf.

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. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-72

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3.17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vacuum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [4:14'73

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

THE HOUSE THAT BOWEN BUILT.

I.

Plymouth Church.—This is the house that Bowen built.

II.

Grace, Mercy and Peace.—This is the maid that lay in the house that Bowen built.

III.

Parsequenot Kise.—This is the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

IV.

George.—This the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

V.

Distinctation.—This is the dog that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VI.

Vicky.—This is the cow with the crumpled horn that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VII.

Sir Roundabaker.—This is the swain all tattered and torn who soothed the cow with the crumpled horn that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VIII.

Elizabeth.—This is the maiden all forlorn who jilted the swain all tattered and torn, who soothed the cow with the angry horn that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

IX.

H. W.—This is the priest all shaven and shorn who almost wished he never was born when he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the swain all tattered and torn who soothed the cow with the lively horn that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

X.

Mrs. Nostrum.—This is a "Slice of the Judgment Day" whose "downright truthfulness" carried dismay to the naughty priest in "the cave of gloom" who "sat on the ragged edge" of his room when he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all tattered and torn who soothed the cow with the vicious horn that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XI.

"My Dear Von Holtke."—This is the name of the Mutual Friend who carried the secrecy through to the end for the sly old priest in the cave of gloom who kept a dangerous cur in his room, when he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all worried and worn who soothed the cow with the versatile heel that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that teased the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XII.

Mrs. Morse.—This is the typical mother-in-law with the terrible tongue and flexible jaw, the eagle eye and avenging claw, who told of all that she heard and saw, who indulged in various comments aloud, and made it safety for all the crowd—for the Mutual Friend who dared to refuse to let her get at his budget of news; for the priest who caught in what he had done, said, "Mother, I wish you would tell me sin;" for her double daughter-in-all-forlorn who jilted T. T. Tattered and Torn who soothed the cow with the frisky heel that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XIII.

The Graphic.—This is the cock that will crow in the morn when Justice blows her delinquent horn, commanding all to acknowledge the corn; for the mother-in-law with the lingual thorn; for the Mutual Friend with his nifty scorn, for that Slice of the Day of Judgment torn to comfort and cheer and guide and warn; for Bessie, who, as she has sworn, by Marmaduke from her bed was torn, and runs his screaming and leaping across the room present an easten and there who kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all worried and worn who soothed the cow with the limber heel that kicked till the dog was *suspected* that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that bid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.—W. A. CROFFUT, *Daily Graphic.*

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

STATESMAN, SOLDIER, CIVILIAN.

In view of the place which the late Hon. John C. Breckinridge occupied in the esteem of the Democratic party and the important part which he played in a most eventful period of our national legislation, we have compiled a more extended sketch of his life and public services than our space permitted us to publish upon the first announcement of his death:

John C. Breckinridge came from a distinguished family. He was a nephew of the distinguished divines, the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge; and his father, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, who died when he was only three years old, was secretary of State of Kentucky and a man of high standing in the public affairs. On his mother's side he was descended from John Witherspoon and Samuel Stanhope Smith, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both presidents of Princeton college. He was born at Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821, but the death of his father left him dependent upon the generosity of his relatives. Through the aid afforded by these and his own exertions he succeeded in obtaining a liberal education and was graduated from Centre college, at Danville, Ky., in 1838. He subsequently spent some time as a resident graduate at Princeton and then studied law at the office of Judge Dawsley, afterward governor of his native state.—Mr. Breckinridge completed his legal studies at Transylvania university and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He first practiced for a brief period at Burlington, Iowa, but, returning to Kentucky to be married, he was persuaded by his friends to follow his profession in his native state. He accordingly settled at Georgetown, Ky., where he practiced law, and in 1843, during the Polk canvass, he first took an active interest in politics.

Some time after the Mexican war broke out Mr. Breckinridge was among the first to offer his services to his State. Governor Owsley gave him a commission as major in the Kentucky regiment, and he went to join General Scott's army in Mexico. On reaching the city of Mexico Major Breckinridge found the war virtually at an end, and after doing garrison duty with his regiment for some time he returned home. He had, however, an opportunity to distinguish himself as a lawyer during his brief stay in the city of Mexico, and his successful defence of General Pillow before a court of inquiry made him much reputation.

After his return from Mexico Mr. Breckinridge resumed the practice of his profession, but he was not permitted to pursue it without interruption. In 1849 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, foremost among his supporters being Henry Clay, who admired politics in his behalf, and was chosen speaker of the Assembly. He declined a re-election, however, and the next year (1851) he was elected to Congress in a Whig district and over a candidate personally popular, General Leslie Coombs being his competitor. The contest was a severe one, and when it was subsequently insinuated in Congress that he owed his election to foreign aid, "No, sir," said Mr. Breckinridge; "I came not here by the aid of money, but in spite of it. I have to say that I represent a district in which the money power of the Commonwealth is concentrated, and that money power is in the hands of my opponents. It was loudly proclaimed in the streets of the city where I live that I should be defeated if it cost $50,000 to do it; and I can tell the members from New York that at least $30,000 were spent for that purpose, and, as the result shows, in vain." In 1853, in order to defeat him, the Whigs nominated Governor Robert Letcher, who had never suffered a reverse and was deemed invincible, to oppose him, but he was again elected after a long and bitter contest.

One of his first public performances was the delivery of an eulogy on Henry Clay, soon after his decease, on the 30th of June, 1852. In introducing the resolution of respect to the memory of the great Kentuckian, Mr. Breckinridge laid the fulness of his young heart upon Mr. Clay's grave, and, standing with the memories of the great dead about him, expressed his contempt for what seemed to him the legerdemain of politics. "If I were to write his epitaph," said he, "I would inscribe as the highest eulogy on the stone which shall mark his resting place, 'Here lies a man who was in the public service for fifty years and never attempted to deceive his countrymen.'" This rare eulogy, coming from a political antagonist, had a double value as an appreciation of worth of the distinguished Clay.

On the removal of the Senate from the old and time honored chamber, which had been the scene of so many great events of American history, to the new one, the Vice President made a feeling address. He gave an historical outline of the exigences to which Congress was put in its early days—holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown, and, during the period between the conclusion of peace and the establishment of the present government at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. He followed with a history of the choice of the present locality, the foundation of the city, the building of the capitol, and the onward career of our legislature, with suggestive memorials of the great men who had made the place they were leaving immortal. It was a chaste and suitable farewell to the old chamber, and will be treasured among the archives recounting its dear old memories.

During the first session of the thirty-third Congress, in the course of the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in March, 1854, Mr. Breckinridge became involved in a personal altercation with Francis B. Cutting, of New York, stigmatizing him as a professed friend but secret enemy of the bill, which led to the preliminaries of a duel. The meeting was, however, avoided by the intervention of friends and mutual explanations. In recognition of Mr. Breckinridge's identification with the views of the administration, President Pierce tendered to him the mission to Spain previously to the nomination of Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, which honor was respectfully declined, domestic matters compelling the declination.

Mr. Breckinridge's career in Congress was marked by considerable brilliancy, and he showed much practical ability in legislation. In a forcible contest with Humphrey Marshall he showed himself fully capable of holding his own, even against so keen and acute a debater, and in an encounter with Mr. Giddings he so pressed his antagonist that the noted abolitionist flatly denied the power of the federal government to pass a fugitive slave law or to employ the force necessary to enforce it. Mr. Giddings' denial was considered a great Democratic triumph in those days. It was during his successive terms in Congress that the Kansas-Nebraska agitation consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise took place. Mr. Breckinridge took an active part in the discussion, and his great speech on the question of territorial power was made March 23, 1854. This effort has been greatly extrolled and it certainly was a very able exposition of his own views on the subject. It was especially remarkable for its clear statement of the legislation of Congress at critical periods of our history, and its powerful analysis of the motives and movements of parties. The compromise of 1820 was simply a plan of adjustment to ward off threatened peril. It abridged southern rights, Mr. Breckinridge contended, and gave to the North undue influence and ascendency. Yet Mr. Breckinridge showed that it was repeatedly violated by the parties under free soil and abolition influences, and that in repeated epochs of our history—the admission of Missouri, the annexation of Texas—there had been exhibited on the part of the Democratic party a fixed determination to abide by it. The great struggle came in 1850, when that compromise was trampled under foot by the refusal to extend the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and the issue was joined between those who insisted upon Congress prohibiting slavery in the territories, and those who demanded that the question of slavery in the territories should be left to the people who inhabit them, subject only to the federal constitution.—This latter principle prevailed. It was determined that all parties should abide by the decisions of the courts in the matter of the title of a master to his slaves in the territories. Thus these compromise measures of 1850 practically repealed the Missouri compromise line and established first the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska, and subsequently the rival platforms of the Democratic party in 1860.

In June, 1856, he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention. After the nomination of Buchanan to the Presidency several names were offered for the second office, that of Mr. Breckinridge being proposed by the Louisiana delegation. Mr. Breckinridge begged that his name be withdrawn, which proposition was not acceded to by the convention. On the first ballot he received 51 votes to 59 for General Quitman, but on the second, amid the most prolonged enthusiasm, he was declared the unanimous choice of the body. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the Vice Presidency, receiving 173 votes in the electoral college, being 59 over William L. Dayton, the Republican candidate for that office. Thus, at the age of 35, after serving in the State and National legislatures, he was elevated to the second office in the gift of the people. The Vice Presidency affords little scope for the exercise of political ability, and beyond showing his skill as a presiding officer Mr. Breckinridge accomplished little during the next four years. He was always outspoken, however, in regard to public affairs, and not only succeed in retaining the affections of the people of Kentucky so completely that he was elected to the United States Senate in 1859, but had such influence with his party that he became the candidate of one wing of the Democracy in 1860 for the Presidency.

The Democratic national convention met in Charleston on May 23, of that year, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, presiding. Here a stormy debate sprung up on the adoption of resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, which showed that there were divided counsels in the convention and finally led to a dismemberment of the body, the seceders afterward meeting at Richmond and nominating Breckinridge for President and General Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. The regular convention, which had adjourned to meet at Baltimore, convened at the Maryland Institute on the 18th of June, and placed in nomination Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

In the campaign Breckinridge received 72 electoral and 847,953 popular votes; Bell, the Union candidate, 39 electoral and 570,631 popular votes; and Lincoln 180 electoral and a vote of 1,866,452. On the 13th of February, 1861, when the two houses met to count the electoral vote, Breckinridge presided as Vice President, himself and Douglas, the other unsuccessful candidate, being the most conspicuous personages present. After the inauguration of Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, events crowded each other in quick succession. State after State had held conventions and passed ordinances of secession, and the called session of that year was memorable for the withdrawal of the Southern members. Breckinridge, who had been made a Senator from Kentucky on the very day that Buchanan retired to Wheatland, remained in his seat until the close of the session on the 6th of August.

An incident in this part of Mr. Breckinridge's senatorial career is thus related by Col. Forney in his "Anecdotes of Public Men:"

Perhaps the most dramatic scene that ever took place in the Senate chamber, old or new, was that between Breckinridge and Col E. D. Baker, of Oregon on Aug. 1, 1861, five days before the adjournment *sine die*, in the darkest period of the war, when the rebellion was most defiant and hopeful. The last week of that July was full of excitement in Congress and the country, and I know how much labor and patience it required to keep alive the hopes of our people. The course of Powell and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Bright, of Indiana, in opposing the government, had nearly obliterated party feeling in the Senate. McDougall, of California, Rice of Minnesota, Thompson, of New Jersey, all Democrats, had declared for force to crush the rebellion. These men were especially emphatic, though closely endeared to Breckinridge. Thompson of New Jersey spoke loud and firm from his seat—"I shal vote for the bill as a war measure—I am in favor of carrying on the war to crush out the rebellion." The same day McDougall questioned the right of Powell of Kentucky to his seat in the Senate. Andrew Johnson reiterated his determination to stand by the flag to the last. Carlile of West Virginia would vote for force to put down the rebel foe. It was in the midst of this feeling that Breckinridge rose to make his last formal indictment against the government. Never shall I forget the scene. Baker was a Senator and a soldier. He alternated between his seat in the capitol and his tent in the field. He came in at the eastern door (while Breckinridge was speaking) in his blue coat and fatigue cape riding whip in hand. He paused and listened to the "polished treason," as he afterward called it, of the Senator from Kentucky, and when he sat down, he replied with a fervor never to be forgotten. * * * An amusing episode followed the debate. Breckinridge thought it was Sumner who answered Baker's interrogatory. "What would have been done with a Roman Senator guilty of such treason?" by exclaiming that "He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock." And he denounced the Massachusetts Senator in severe and angry Saxon. When Breckinridge discovered it was Fessenden and not Sumner who had given this response he did not complain of the first nor apologize to the second."

In the meatime, however, events were transpiring which induced Breckinridge to take up arms with the cause of the South. In September the national government resolved to make its authority felt in Kentucky which had been the scene of intestine conflicts. Ex-Gov. Moreshead was accordingly arrested and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. Thereupon Breckinridge's departure from Kentucky and his arrival at Richmond caused no surprise. While making his way thither to join his fortunes with the confederacy he narrowly escaped capture by a detachment of Union soldiers, under Lieutenant Colonel Letcher, in Cincinnati on September 26, of that year, some of his companions falling into the hands of that officer. On December 4, 1861, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a resolution "that John C. Breckinridge, the *traitor*, be and he is hereby expelled," which was unanimously adopted. Six weeks afterward, January 21, 1862, he offered himself to and was elected by the voters of the eleventh district of Kentucky as a representative in the rebel Congress. He also served in the rebel army as a Major General, facing death many times, and always with fortitude. His career as a confederate officer was remarkable. No other man was engaged in as many brilliant military operations east and west, from Shiloh to the surrender of Johnston, as General Breckinridge.—He commanded the reserve of the army which advanced on Pittsburg Landing, and in the fighting which ensued (April 6 and 7, 1862) he was struck twice by spent balls. When the battle was lost he commanded the force of 12,000 men which protected the retreat. He again encountered the Union forces at Baton Rouge (August 5) in command of 13 regiments. He attacked the forces of Gen. Williams, and after desperate fighting for some hours he was compelled to retreat, having lost from 300 to 400 men. General Breckinridge commanded the corps which formed the extreme right of the confederate forces at Murfreesboro and was an active participant in the four days' fighting and skirmishing on that eventful battle ground.—On the last days' fighting his entire corps, forming three magnificent columns of assault, charged the Union lines, and swept the opposing forces before them until decimated by the Union batteries and assailed by the forces which advanced to the rescue, they were hurled back in disorder, and the day was won. Gen. Breckinridge was again in the field during the desperate fighting at Chickamauga. He aided in Bragg's attempt to interpose his forces between the Union army and Chattanooga, and was one of the most energetic commanders on that sanguinary day.

Going north, Gen. Breckinridge was placed in command of about 10,000 men in the Shenandoah Valley. Here (May 15, 1864) he encountered an equal force under Gen. Sigel, which he routed with a loss of 700 men. In November he surprised Gen. Gillen near Morristown, Tenn., and utterly routed him. About February, 1865, Gen. Breckinridge, who was then a Major General, was selected to succeed Mr. Sheddon as Secretary of war in the confederate cabinet. In this position he acted with vigor, and displayed great resources in re-enforcing the army and furnishing it with supplies. He remained at his post until the overthrow of the confederacy, when he escaped to England. He resided there and in Canada until he could return unmolested. He was never, however, relieved from his disabilities.

He returned to his native State in 1868, where he has since lived apart from politics. He was a wise counsellor in peace, and labored by word and example to bury the animosities engendered by the war. Much of the good feeling now prevailing between the North and South is owing to Gen. Breckinridge.

He gave expression to this sentiment at a meeting in Louisville, in October, 1870, called to honor to the memory of Gen. Lee. It was a meeting of all parties, and he said: "If the spirit which animates the assembly before me to-night shall become general and extend over the whole country, then indeed may we say that the wounds of the late war are truly healed. We ask only for him what we concede to the manly qualities of others. Among the more eminent federal generals who fell during the war or who have since died may be mentioned Thomas and McPherson. What confederate would refuse to raise his cap as their funeral train passed by, or grudge to drop a flower upon their soldier graves?"

Mr. Breckinridg had a better opinion of the North than most southern leaders. In Pierce's time he said at a dinner table in reply to the raillery of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, that he "would advise his young friend here to invite some of his constituents, before undertaking the war upon a tour through the North, if only for the purpose of teaching them what an almighty big country they will have to whip before they get through."

The last event of his life was the visit of Vice President Wilson to his home at Lexington, and the mutual kindnesses of that interview will be long remembered by the American people when the name of Breckinridge is mentioned. He was truly a representative man of his time and his section, and his early death only serves to give prominence to the distinction he had attained.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The United States Isthmus Exploring Expedition has returned to Colon, and reports that its labors were eminently successful in running a line for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. There are now three routes designated for passing ships from ocean to ocean, and all of them have their advantages. The most northern route is the Tehuantepec, the middle the Nicaragua, and the southern crosses the Isthmus of Darien. From one of these locations engineer declare that a practicable path can be chosen to shorten the distance from ports on this continent to those of Asia. At the present time all ships starting from the eastern side of North or South America have to pass far south around Cape Horn before they can run either north for ports along the coast or start sheets for islands in the Pacific or points in Japan, China or other parts of Asia. This is a ruinous waste of time, especially when the Cape of Good Hope has been practically blotted off the nautical charts by the Suez canal, which is now in working order. In a short time all the facts in relation to the three projected routes will be laid before the country in an official shape, and the next Congress may be asked to take some steps in regard to the matter. That a canal can be cut from ocean to ocean is conceded. The opinions of engineers settle that point. Of course, there are impediments of no trifling character in the way, but they can be removed by the hand of science. The Suez canal has been constructed; there is a tunnel bepeath the Alps; the telegraphic cable speaks with "most miraculous organs" from under fathoms of deep sea waves. In a few years it is expected that cars will be speeding from France to England with a depth of water above them sufficient to float the largest man-of-war. If these works are possible, why not a ship canal from ocean to ocean across the waist of this continent? The croakers declared the Suez canal could not be built. It was built. They predicted it would soon be choked with the shifting sand of the desert. They have proved false prophets. The same men put in print their estimates to convince the public that the Suez canal would make no returns of a satisfactory financial character. The business foots up in a totally different direction. In the year 1873 the working expenditures of the Suez canal amounted to twenty-three per cent. of the gross receipts. The net revenue for that year was $3,830,000, of which the preferred charges absorbed $2,345,000, leaving $1,485,000 for a share dividend, which is three and three-quarters per cent. In 1872 there were 1,082 vessels passed through the canal, representing 1,439,000 tons. In 1873, the vessels increased to 1,173, and the tons to 2,095,000. Again, in 1874 there was an advance both in vessels and tonnage. The former amounted to 1,264, and the latter to 2,424,000. The British standard of commercial growth is applied to the advance of the canal's business, which is "a minimum increase of five per cent. per annum." Less than this would have added one-half of one per cent. each year to the dividends of the company. If the affairs of the Suez Canal Company exhibit such results as those given from official sources, there need be no fear for the cash returns from a work that would pass vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. If the Suez canal is a success, its parallel enterprise will not be a failure. These facts are sufficient to draw attention to the report of the Darien expedition, which will soon be made public, and induce a more careful consideration of the whole subject.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The manufacture of percussion powder is one of the most dangerous occupations in the world. It is usually made in some isolated building, removed a good distance from all other buildings. Recently John Donahue, employed to make this powder, for the Winchester Arms Company in New Haven, was blown into shreds. In a week or two there were ten applicants for his place.

At Fall River, Mass., the mill operatives in convention assembled have demanded a ten-hour law throughout New England, and a uniform scale of prices.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.

For many years past Mount Everest, in that portion of the great Himalaya range which occupies the western part of the strange kingdom of Nepaul, immediately north of India, has been regarded as the highest mountain in the world. It is known to the Nepaulese as Gaurisankar, but the English named it Everest, in honor of a distinguished officer of the British Indian topographical survey. Its snow-capped summit is 29,002 feet, or nearly five miles and a half above the level of the sea. Of course no one has ever ascended it to this height, but its altitude, like that of the other lofty peaks of the Himalaya, was astertained by triangulation; and until the present time it has not been supposed that any higher land existed on the earth.

If the news be true, however, which has lately come to us from the more distant East, there is a loftier peak than Mount Everest in the great island of Papua or New Guinea. This vast region, extensive enough to form six States as large as New York, is as yet almost wholly unexplored, except along its coasts. Lying close to the equator, where the Indian Ocean and the Pacific meet, it is the home of the cassowary and the bird of paradise, a country grand in its scenery, rich in its vegetation, and abounding in curious and beautiful forms of animal life—the veritable wonderland of the globe. An attempt to explore the unknown interior of the island was made from Torres Strait, which separates it from Australia, by Capt. J. A. Lawson, in the year 1872; and if we may believe his published narrative of the journey, which has just appeared in London, he advanced several hundred miles inland, and about midway between the north and south coasts discovered a mountain 32,783 feet high, which he named Mount Hercules.

The height of this mountain—over six miles—is not the only remarkable thing about it. Its apparent elevation is but little less than its actual elevation; for, instead of rising from a lofty table land like the plateau or central Asia, it stands in a comparatively low plain only about two thousand feet above the ocean, and this gives a clear rise to more than 30,000 feet above the surrounding country. The traveller standing at its base could look up and see its snowy peak towering 30,000 feet skyward from where he stood. Under such circumstances the altitude of a mountain is appreciated.

Captain Lawson tells us that he undertook the ascent, formidable as it appeared. He did not reach the top, but we believe the achievement which he relates is unparalleled in the records of mountaineering. Accompanied by one servant, he set out from the foot at four o'clock in the morning. They passed through dense forests in the first two thousand feet of perpendicular progress, found the limit of tree growth at eleven thousand feet, and by nine o'clock had reached a point fourteen thousand feet above the sea level—almost as high as the famous Matterhorn. A thousand feet higher was the snow line, and they began to suffer from the cold. As they passed on, drowsiness began to overcome them. "Nothing was visible but snow of the most dazzling whiteness. Every peak and crag was covered with it, and it hung over the edges of the cliffs in long fleecy masses." Their eyes were affected by the glare, and they felt themselves more and more lethargic.

"At length blood began to flow from our noses and ears, says Capt. Lawson, "and my head ached in a distracting manner. I saw that our only chance of preserving life was to retreat without further delay; for we were in a pitiful plight. Our lips and gums and the skin of our hands and face were cracked and bleeding, and our eyes were bloodshot and swollen to an alarming extent. The thermometer had sunk to twenty-two degrees below the freezing point, and the air was so rarefied that we were gasping rather than breathing. Our staves fell from our grasp, and we could not pick them up again, so benumbed were our arms and hands. It was now one o'clock and the greatest elevation we had attained was 25,314 feet."

They then turned back, descended to the limit of the snow in three hours, and arrived at their camp at the base of the mountain about half past seven in the evening. Thus, in fifteen hours and a half, they had ascended an absolute height of 23,000 feet, to an elevation which we believe is greater than any ever before attained by man upon the surface of the earth, although balloonists have occasionally gone higher.

These are wonderful stories, and the reader may desire to know whether we altogether trust in their authenticity and accuracy. The fresh, spirited, and interesting narrative in which we have found them is published by one of the most respectable firms in London, and is put forth as a genuine book of travels. The author's account of the flora, the fauna, and in the inhabitants of New Guinea, contains much that is marvelous, and that certainly has hitherto been unknown and unsuspected. Some of his statements, also, are difficult to reconcile with our previously acquired knowledge concerning the island.—Under these circumstances, his narrative is likely to be degraded much as we should view the testimony of a single, strange witness to a startling fact; we do not disbelieve it, but we should like to hear some corroborative evidence. This will probably be afforded by subsequent explorations.—*New York Sun.*

The Indiana normal school was formally recognized by the State Superintendent on the 23d inst., on which occasion Gov