THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper [illegible] North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

[illegible] paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
[illegible] paid after 3 and before 9 months..... 2 50
[illegible] paid after the expiration of 9 months.... 3 00

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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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Auditors' notices..... 2 50
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Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

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1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$16 00
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G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL R. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2499. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 48.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. (v6n22-71tf

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—for—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, 76.

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.
e25-1y 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. [v5n16*2

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

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipe bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my29-1yrd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1872 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
Je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'75-tf

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny House.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Market Street, Clearfield Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Repairing neatly done.
May 21, 1873-6m.

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—Tea, Lemon and Oysters in season. Bakery nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 19-'73.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (v3.735)
NEW WASHINGTON.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jel4,76

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 22, 1874.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Cooley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLHUN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

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—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr 7-'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1872.

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. 16, 1876.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES
We have printed a large number of the new FEE Bills and sell on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my29

Cards.

FREDERICK O'L. BUCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, next door to First National Bank. se11, '76.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
e26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 72y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1272

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
BARRY L. WALLACE. JOHN M. WHITLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. Jan.1'76

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

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. Jan1'76

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the old Western Hotel building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [Jy14,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House. 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,'73tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 3:pd

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. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug19'75

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 9 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 Pennfield, 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 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,'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-'73

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle
Market street.
July 11, '68.

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.

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 in reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

THE SONG-BIRD.

The song-bird sheweth on the bough,
His song is never sad;
The bough is frail, the mind is high,
And yet his song is glad—
He knoweth he hath wings.

That carol riseth higher yet
When morning turneth night to day,
And still more notes when passing clouds
Obscure the heavenly ray—
He knoweth he hath wings.

O Thou whose voice the spirits hear,
Speak to our souls in doubt or fear,
And tell us we have wings.

Bid every dark misgiving cease,
And all be confidence and peace—
Oh, tell us we have wings.

QUESTIONS ON THE THEORY OF TEACHING.

The following questions have been prepared by County Super't. Gregory, for the approaching session of the Teachers' Institute, which will commence in Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, on Christmas day, December 25, 1876. They will be asked in the form of general lessons, and teachers should give them some study beforehand, in order that they may give intelligent answers:

The Principal Agencies in Education.

1. Name the three most potential agencies in the promotion of education.
2. Which of the three do you regard as the most important? Why?
3. Whose personal influence is the most felt by the child?
4. What do you think of the power of this influence?
5. At what age does the child begin to be affected by it?
6. What is the office of the family in the education of the child prior to the school age? What during the school period?
7. Name correct the most prominent duties of the parents toward the school.
8. How may a teacher influence parents to discharge these duties?
9. Has would you induce parents to visit the school?
10. Why ought a teacher to visit the parents of his pupils?
11. Name some of the advantages of these mutual relations.

The School.

1. How far advanced in intellectual culture ought the child to be previous to entering the school?
2. Name some of the more important moral habits to be formed in the child before entering the school.
3. What personal habits should the child possess before admission to the school?
4. What is the most important lesson in the child's life?
5. How would you habitually cure pupils to obedience? Order? Industry? Promptness?
6. Which do you regard as the most potent agency in education—the family, or the school?
7. Do you think the school, in any case, more influential than the home? If so, under what circumstances?
8. For how many hours per day ought children under ten years of age be kept in school?
9. How many recesses, and of what length, would you allow each children?
10. What employment would you provide for them?
11. For how many minutes ought primary pupils to be engaged in a class exercise?

The State and Education.

1. Why should not the education of the young be left exclusively to the family?
2. Why should it not be confided to the church and the family alone?
3. Give what you conceive to be the best reasons why the State should exercise control and supervision over education.
4. What do you mean by the *State*?
5. Why is knowledge the inviolate right of man?
6. Why is education the universal interest and duty of man?
7. How is man's inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness best secured?
8. Why are ignorant men not free men?
9. Why is ignorance a menace to free institutions?
10. Do you think the mere ability to read and write a sufficient qualification for the exercise of suffrage? If so, why?
11. What were the words of President George Washington in his farewell address?
12. What distinguished Jurist was the author of the following sentiment: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance?"
13. Upon what does the value of the common schools depend?
14. Name the agencies by means of which their quality is to be improved and raised to the required standard.
15. How extensively should good common schools be established in this country?

School Studies.

1. How would you prevent children from using language mechanically in reading or otherwise?
2. Name some of the evils arising from the use of words by children without attaching to them their proper signification.
3. Why should ideas precede the use of language?
4. At what stage of progress would you permit the use of a reading book?
5. What aids to teach reading should precede the use of books by children?
6. How would you employ the black-board in teaching?
7. In what manner would you make use of cards, charts, pictures, and objects, in teaching primary reading, and for what purpose?
8. When and how would you aim to cultivate an easy and natural expression in reading?
9. How would you develop emphasis?
10. How would you secure accurate enunciation?
11. At what stage, and how, would you introduce writing in a primary school?
12. What objections can you urge against teaching writing as a merely imitative art?
13. What use can be made of black-boards and slates in teaching writing?
14. How would you connect writing with the reading lessons?
15. At what stage of progress would you introduce spelling, and how?
16. What are the advantages of a written exercise in spelling?
17. What are the objections to the mere oral spelling of words arranged in word columns?
18. At what stage, and how, would you introduce drawing into a primary class?
19. What kind of lessons should precede and accompany those in drawing?
20. In what way, and how often, should a teacher test the accuracy of the pupils' mental impression?
21. During how many hours per day should a primary school be continued in session?
22. In what manner would you aim to promote the moral and religious training of the children?
23. State what you deem the proper use of text books? What their abuse?
24. What power of the mind is arithmetic calculated to call into exercise when properly taught?
27. At what time, and in connection with what studies, should a teacher attempt to cultivate a ready and correct use of language on the part of his pupils?
28. State generally how you would conduct a class in reading in a grammar?
29. What kind of a drill would you prescribe as a means of cultivating distinctness of articulation and compass of voice?
30. What are the advantages of occasional concert or simultaneous reading by a class?
31. What serious objection can you urge against the memorizing of lessons on geography from a text book?
32. What use would you make of wall maps?
33. How would you counteract verbomania with lessons in language?
34. What are the two more important objects of the study of grammar?
35. What should be the length of recitations in grammar schools?
36. How would the discipline of a grammar school differ from a primary or secondary grade?
37. In connection with what other studies ought a knowledge of the structure of our government to be taught?

Civil Government.

1. How many methods of electing a President, and what are they?
2. How many, and what plans were proposed?
3. How are Electors appointed?
4. Who may not be appointed Electors?
5. Why is this?
6. How many Electors for each State?
7. What are the various steps required to be taken by the Electors?
8. What restrictions on the voting?
9. How must the votes be transmitted?
10. What are the steps to be taken for canvassing the votes in Congress?
11. What is the result?
12. What if no candidate is elected by this process?
13. What is a quorum for election in the House?
14. Why are so many required for a quorum?
15. To whom is the election in the House confined?
16. Why is this so?
17. How are the votes taken?
18. How many votes are necessary to a choice?
19. How long may the House continue to vote if they do not succeed in electing a President?
20. What if the House finally fail to elect?

Of the President.

21. What is his military position?
22. In what sense is he the head of the army?
23. What may he require of department officers?
24. What pieces has he over reprieves and pardons?
25. What are they?
26. What may they become ministers?
27. What is said of pardon in case of impeachment?
28. What power has he over treaties?
29. What is a treaty?
30. Who settles the plan of treaties on the part of government?
31. Through whom does he act?
32. What is necessary to the completion of a treaty?
33. What control has he over appointments?
34. How does he present his nominations to the Senate?
35. How does the Senate act upon them?
36. What is an Ambassador?
37. What is a Minister?
38. What is a Consul?
39. What is said of Judges of the Supreme Court?
40. What are the other officers whom the President may nominate and appoint?
41. When may the President fill vacancies?
42. What is the constitutional provision about messages?
43. What practice has grown out of this provision?
44. What are the President's means of information on the state of the Union?

Of the Vice President.

45. To what office must the Vice President be eligible?
46. Why should this be so?
47. What are the three conditions of eligibility?
48. How many times, and in what instances, has the Vice President been called to the Presidential office?
49. In what two ways may the Vice President be elected?
50. To what number is the Senate confined in the choice of this officer?
51. Why is it proper that the Senate should elect this officer?
52. What Vice President was elected by the Senate?
53. What is the nature of his oath of office?
54. How long is the term of the Vice President, and why?
55. What are the powers and duties of the Vice President?
56. Wherein do his duties differ from those of Speaker of the House?
57. In what cases do the duties of the Executive devolve on the Vice President?
58. In such cases what is his title of office?

GREAT CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Later news from southeastern Bengal, says the New York *Sun* of the 28th of November, confirms previous rumors of immense loss of life and property occasioned by the cyclone of October 31st. Storms are frequent enough in those latitudes, but a Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says that this storm was more severe than any since the great cyclone of 1864, and that fuller details will doubtless show it to have been even more destructive than that memorable tempest.

The October cyclone arose somewhere in the Bay in Bengal, and rushing northward in the track of vessels bound for Calcutta, dismasted many large ships, and did much other damage. But this was trifling compared to what it did on shore. Calcutta itself narrowly escaped its violence. At Chittagong it stranded every vessel in the harbor, and almost destroyed the town. Three large islands, Hatliah, Sandeep, and Dakhin, with numerous smaller islands included in the Bachergange, Nookholly, and Chittagong districts, were entirely submerged by the storm wave, as was also the main land for five or six miles inland.

These islands are situated in or near the estuary of the river Megna. They have been formed by the deposition of earth washed down by the sacred river Ganges during its periodical inundations. The waters of the Ganges pour into the Bay of Bengal by fourteen principal channels. Some of these channels are so narrow that the rigging of coasting vessels is often entangled in the trees on the banks. Plentiful supplies of fish for the Calcutta market are procured in the numerous water courses of this region, although with difficulty and danger, as crocodiles and formidable serpents abound. The forests and jungles are crowded with tigers and other ferocious animals, and everywhere reigns the deadly malaria which makes the "Sunderbunds"—as the low, marshy lands of the delta are called, from being covered with the soondru, or sunder tree—the most inhospitable and unhealthy, as it is the hottest part of British India. Government has made vigorous efforts to clear and to people the Sunderbunds. It has offered special inducements to settlers in this extensive maratime district and its adjacent islands, and relays of fresh victims to accident and disease have been tempted there to fill up the gaps left by their predecessors. A large portion of land has been cleared, and timber, cotton, rice, sugar cane, honey, and the mulberry tree for feeding silk worms, have yielded rich returns to enterprise and labor. The biggest of the submerged islands, Dahkin, was 800 square miles in extent, and had a population of about 249,000. Hatliah and Sandeep together had about 100,000 inhabitants.

Up to 11 o'clock on the night of Oct. 31, according to a despatch from Calcutta, there were no signs of danger; but before midnight a wave swept over the country to a depth in many places of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many persons to save themselves by climbing among the branches, and some took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some were thus carried across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong district, but a vast majority were never heard of again. The country is flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. More than one tree presented the queer spectacle often witnessed during an inundation of the Ganges—a "happy family" serpents, birds, and beasts of divers and hostile kinds, waiting aloft for the water to subside. All the cattle were drowned. The boats were swept away and other means of communication destroyed. The Calcutta *Government Gazette* says that "wherever the storm wave passed it is believed that not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants." The lastest official estimates, in a report by Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, put the total loss of life at 250,000. In some places the stench from the putrefying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of the cholera, which has already appeared in Nookholly, is expected. The Government is hastening to its duty of relieving the sore distress which prevails among the survivors of the cyclone.

Remoteness lessens the shock of the direst disasters, and India still seems far remote even in this day of triumph for steam and for the electric telegraph. These have almost annihilatad time and space, so that Cook's travelers, who are nicknamed "globe trotters" in the East, can circumnavigate the earth in three months; and the earliest news of the Bengal cyclone came from Calcutta to London and New York in less than a fortnight. It was received, however, with comparative indifference, because the scene of the tragedy is so distant, and so little is known of the victims and their whereabouts, most of the localities that suffered not even being named on the map. Then there were so many victims as to leave only the same vague, confused notion of an aggregate loss of life which our limited conceptive faculties allow of that occasioned by a battle, an earthquake, a famine, or a pestilence, or of the total number of deaths during an hour throughout the world. Moreover, there are limitations to human sympathy as well as to human responsibility. As the eye-lid protects the eye, a merciful film veils and shields our perception of human woes in the gross. But, on the other hand, the fact that both in England and in the United States, India is regarded as a favorite field for missionary effort will create an interest regarding the fate of the cyclone which otherwise would hardly be possible.

OTHER FLOODS AND EARTHQUAKES.

With the exception of the earthquake at Antioch, A. D. 450, in which, according to Gibbon, 250,000 people perished, history affords nothing like so whole a destruction as this. The only other convulsion of nature which can be compared to these is the great earthquake of 1783 in Calabria, which probably caused the death of at least 100,000 people, and was felt distinctly in a large part of Europe. Originating under the center of Calabria, the disturbance passed under the sea, and rolled up a mountain of water which destroyed the city of Messina. On the morning of November 1, 1855, an earthquake threw down the principal part of Lisbon; the sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and then returned in a wave fifty feet high; in six minutes 60,000 people perished. The battle of Actium was fought thirty-one years before the Christian era, while the ground rolled and rocked under the feet of the soldiers on land as they watched the sea fight in which they could take no part. This convulsion of nature destroyed about 10,000 people. In 1812, 10,000 persons perished in a similar way at Caracas.

Of memorable inundations the following are noted down: In the early part of the fifteenth century the sea broke in at Dort, in Holland, and drowned seventy-two villages and over 100,000 people, and about one hundred years afterward a general inundation, caused by the failure of the dykes in Holland, is said to have destroyed 400,000 souls. It is not too much to say that within historic times recorded calamities by flood and earthquake have killed off between two and three million people. Of all that have occurred in recent years, the flood in Bengal is by far the most disastrous.

THE ST. CLAIR MASSACRE.

AN EVENT RESEMBLING THE CUSTER BUTCHERY.

The horrible fate of General Custer and his fellows brings forcibly to mind many similar catastrophes which have marked the history of this country. The almost complete destruction of General St. Clair's expedition against the Miami Indians in 1791, and the Kearney massacre in 1806, recur with special prominence—the one on account of its points of resemblance to the Little Big Horn disaster, the other because it occurred so recently. The St. Clair affair was a sad blow. The Miami Indians had been giving much trouble to the settlers on the Western frontier, and two expeditions had already essayed in vain to quell them.

The third expedition was the fatal one. The troops assembled in September, at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. The troops numbered 2,000 regulars and 1,000 militia, an artillery corps, and several squadrons of horse being included in the regulars. The expedition set out on the 6th or 7th, marching directly north through an almost unexplored country, hewing their way through forests, bridging streams and encountering great hardships. The little army was poorly clothed, poorly fed, and poorly disciplined. There was much dissatisfaction and many desertions. A line of posts was established on the route, and detachments of troops left to garrison them. By this means General St. Clair's force soon became reduced in numbers, and on November 3d, when he encamped on the bank of the Wabash river, twenty-nine miles from Fort Jefferson and ninety-seven miles from Fort Washington, he could count only 1,400 effective men. Only half of that number were destined to leave that camp. Its site was not well chosen. The ground was very defensible against regular troops; an open space, surrounded by close woods and dense thickets, with here and there a ravine and a small swamp—it was just the kind of covert for the Indians in their mode of warfare, and General St. Clair learned that to his sorrow. Of the massacre let the historian tell the story:

"About half an hour before sunrise on the next morning (Nov. 4, 1791)," writes Washington Irving, "and just after the troops had been dismissed on parade, a horrid sound burst forth from the woods around the militia camp, resembling, says an officer, the jingling of an infinitude of horse bells. It was the direful yells followed by the sharp reports of the deadly rifle. The militia returned a feeble fire and then took to flight, dashing helter-skelter into the other camp. The first line of the Continental troops, which was hastily forming, was thrown into disorder. The Indians were close upon the heels of the flying militia, and would have entered the camp with them, but the sight of troops drawn up with fixed bayonets to receive them, checked their ardor, and they threw themselves behind logs and bushes at a distance of seventy yards, and immediately commenced an attack upon the first line, which soon extended to the second.

"The great weight of the attack was upon the centre of each line, where the artillery was placed. The artillery, if not well served, was bravely fought. A quantity of canister and some round shot were thrown in the direction whence the Indians fired; but, concealed as they were, and only seen occasionally, as they sprang from one covert to another, it was impossible to direct the pieces to advantage. The artillerists themselves were exposed to a murderous fire, and every officer and more than two-thirds of the men were killed and wounded. Twice the Indians pushed into the camp, delivering their fire and then rushing in with the tomahawk; but each time they were driven back. Gen. Butler had been shot from his horse, and was sitting down to have his wound dressed, when a daring savage darted into the camp, tomahawked and scalped him. He failed to carry off his trophy, being instantly slain.

"The veteran St. Clair, who, unable to mount his horse, had been borne about on a litter, preserved his coolness in the midst of peril and disaster, giving his orders with judgment and self-possession. Seeing to what disadvantage his troops fought with a concealed enemy, he ordered Colonel Darke, with his regiment of regulars, to rouse the Indians from their covert with their bayonet, and turn their left flank. This was executed with great spirit. The enemy were driven three or four hundred yards; but, for want of cavalry or riflemen, pursuit slackened, and the troops were forced to give back in turn. The savages had now got into camp by the left flank; again several charges were made, but in vain. Great carnage was suffered from the enemy concealed in the woods; every shot seemed to take effect; all the officers of the Second Regiment were picked off excepting three. The contest had now endured for more than two hours and a half. The spirit of the troops flagged under the loss of officers. Half the army was killed, and the situation of the remainder was desperate. There appeared to be no alternative but a retreat.

"At 9:30 Gen. St. Clair order Colonel Darke with the Second Regiment to make another charge, but in fact to regain the road from which the army was cut off. This object was effected. 'Having collected in one body the greatest part of the troops,' writes one of the officers, 'and such of the wounded as could possibly hobble along with us. We pushed out from the left of the rear line, sacrificing our artillery and baggage.' Some of the wounded officers were brought off on horses, but some of the disabled men had to be left on the ground. The poor fellows charged their pieces before they were left, and the firing of musketry, heard by the troops after they quitted the camp, told that their unfortunate comrades were selling their lives dear. It was a disorderly flight. The troops threw away arms, ammunition and accoutrements; even the officers in some instances divested themselves of their fuses. The General was mounted on a pack-horse which could not be pricked out of a walk. Fortunately the enemy did not pursue above a mile or two, returning most probably to plunder the camp. By seven in the evening the fugitives reached Fort Jefferson, a distance of twenty-nine miles. Here they met Major Hamtranck, with the First Regiment, but as this force was far from sufficient to make up for the losses of the morning, the retreat was continued to Fort Washington, where the army arrived on the 8th, at noon, shattered and broken-spirited. * * * * In this disastrous battle the whole loss of regular troops and levies amounted to 550 killed and 200 wounded. Out of the 95 commissioned officers who were in the field, 31 were slain and 24 wounded. Of the 219 militia, Col. Oldham and three other officers were killed, and five wounded; and of non-commissioned officers and privates, 38 were killed and 29 wounded. Fourteen artificers and ten pack-horsemen were also killed; and thirteen wounded. So that, according to Colonel Sargeant's estimate, the whole loss amounted to 677 killed, including thirty women, and 271 wounded."

WHAT THE ARMY HAS DONE.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT—THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS AND WHAT HAS RESULTED THEREFROM—THE ARMY NOW AS ACTIVE AS THOUGH ACTUALLY IN WAR.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report made to the Secretary of War, says:

By the assignment of Major-Gen. Schofield to the superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is raised to a command equal to that of a division, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the commanding general of a department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order general court-martials, to approve or disapprove of their findings, and to execute all sentences not especially reserved by the Articles of War to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well-established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field.

Gen. Sherman says the Academy, under Gen. Schofield's administration, will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world. He adds:

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,331 men, all of whom are as actively employed as though war existed. By the sub-division of territory every foot of the country is under the supervision of a general officer, near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress, and the civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States.

I herewith submit the annual reports of all the division and department commanders as far as received, and to them refer for the most minute details of events which have occurred therein during the past year. From these it will appear that a remarkable state of peace has been maintained among the Indian tribes of the Pacific States and Territories. At one time the removal of the Chiricahua Indians in Arizona to a place selected for them by the Indian Agent on San Carlos reservation threatened serious hostilities, but by the prompt action of Gen. Kautz with parts of the Sixth Cavalry and Eighth Infantry the removal was effected without serious results.

In the military divisions of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but the troops have been actively employed in aiding the United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent cases of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea coast forts is a chief duty of the troops in this division, but the reports of the Chiefs of Engineers and of the Ordnance Bureau will better describe the actual condition than I am able to do from any reports that reach me.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the military division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years and still continues. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sheridan's report, but in anticipation of its receipt will endeavor to give a concise account of some of the chief events, as gathered from reports and letters that were received during their progress.

In the Department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as is heretofore referred to in the Department of the South, with similar results; and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment. On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, there has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civilization has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought an asylum on this side of the Rio Grande; but from Gen. Ord's letter and reports, there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses, cattle, &c., and escape with their stolen property to the other side, where they are comparatively safe from pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid until it is too late to intercept them. I believe no one supposes that the authorities of the national Government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border.

There is now in Texas two regiments of cavalry—the Eighth and Tenth—which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard, and also three regiments of infantry—the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth—which are necessarily very small under the existing laws; still, I hope, with increased activity, that these troops will suffice to protect the border from the incursions which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

In the Department of Missouri, Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring for reasonable security to the Kansas frontiers, pretty strong garrisons at Fort Sill, Elliot, Dodge, and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas river and the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The chief events to which General Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux, and after giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Gen. Custer with his command, &c., Gen. Sherman says:

Col. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri river for Fort Peck with four companies of his regiment, the Sixth Infantry, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendered chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his own special followers during the retreat down Bad Route creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British possessions. Col. Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies from the North and follow this last desperate band to the death. The winter is close at hand, and there is great danger from the weather in that high latitude; but with a reasonable certainty of finding some food at Fort Peck and abundance at Fort Buford, or his own cantonment on the Yellowstone, he will be sure to fetch up at one or the other; and I trust, en route, will make an end of Sitting Bull.

Gen. Crook, after his long march from the Yellowstone to the agencies at the head of White Earth, in co-operation with the local garrisons under Col. Mackenzie of the Fourth Cavalry, assisted in disarming and dismounting those Indians. He then distributed his worn out troops to their posts, and at once reorganized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th day of October for another early winter campaign against that fraction of hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse, which was last encountered by him near Silm Butte, north and east of the Black Hills, which are now filled with a considerable population of miners capable of their own defense. I trust in this also he will be successful.

Gen. Sheridan in his last dispatch on the subject used the following language, which I heartily endorse:

"If successful, which I do not doubt, the Sioux war, and all other Indian wars, in this country of any magnitude, will be over forever."

Generals Sheridan, Terry, and Crook, have been so constantly employed that they have not yet transmitted their annual reports. These will be received and submitted in due season, and will more fully detail the events which I have attempted to sketch from their short despatches which were transmitted from day to day.

The complete arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the agencies; but I trust that next year all of the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there is any chance of civilizing them, the opportunity of so doing will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

A WATER-PROOF TRAMP.

He was a tramp, bound Chicagoward; as he boarded the couplers at the rear of an incoming engine, just across the line of Indiana