THE ADVERTISER.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

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THE ADVERTISER.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

SOCIAL DIRECTORY.

LODGES.

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☞ **Brownville Chapter No. 4. R. A. M.** Regular Communications first Monday night in each month. Lecture Meetings every Monday night. JOHN BLAKE, M. E. H. P. RUFUS T. RAINEY, Sec'y.

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☞ **Baptist Church.**—Corner Fourth and Atlantic streets. Services every Sabbath except the third in each month, at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. T. S. LOWE, Pastor.

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☞ **St. Mary's—Episcopal—Peru.**—Service every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10 o'clock p. m. Rev. R. C. TALBOTT, Pastor.

☞ **M. E. Church, London.**—Services every other Sabbath. Rev. J. W. MARTIN, Pastor.

☞ **M. E. Church, Peru.**—Services every Sabbath. Rev. MARTIN PRITCHARD, Pastor.

☞ **M. E. Church, Nemaha City.**—Services every other Sabbath. R. BURGE, Pastor.

CITY OFFICALS.

☞ **City Council.**—Meets the First Thursday in each month. Mayor, C. F. Stewart. Aldermen, F. A. Tisdel, W. D. Lewis, F. E. Johnson, C. Neidhardt, D. Plasters. Marshal, D. Campbell. Clerk, J. B. Decker. Attorney, S. French. Treasurer, J. W. Middleton. Engineer, T. W. Bedford.

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Northern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 12 p. m.
Southern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 3 p. m.
Northern—Via Peru—
Southern—Via Nemaha—Tri-Weekly: Departs Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrives same days at 6 p. m.
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Post Office Hours from 7 a. m., to 7½ p. m. Sundays from 10 to 10½ a. m. W. A. POLOCK, P. M.

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HEWETT & NEWMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Brownville, Neb. Office No. 70, McPherson Block, up stairs.

FRENCH & ROGERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to their care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

JOB A. DILLON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

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WM. M. DAILY, Physician and Surgeon, St. Deroin, Neb. Graduate of Cincinnati Eclectic College. 31y

W. H. KIMBELIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 85 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 a.m. to 6 p. m.

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A. P. COGSWELL, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Cogswell Block, corner First and Atlantic streets. Will give prompt attention to the Sale of Real Estate and the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District. 3tf

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in Hannaford & McFall's Furniture Store, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in District Court Room. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

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GEO. G. START & BRO., Dealers in Grain, Produce, &c., Aspinwall, Neb. Highest market price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

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No. 37 Main St.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

46 Main-st., Brownville.

C. M. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor

FEED STABLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and affords the best accommodations in the city to the local and traveling public. It is centrally located. Stages for the West, and Omnibuses for all trains, eo from the Sherman House. Fair first class, charges moderate. 15-tf

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Valuable Lands in above named States for sale on long time.

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BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. 41-6m

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Wholesale and Retail

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OLD KENTUCKY

WHISKYS AND LIQUORS

Pure Wines, Bitters, &c.,

63 MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

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House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Grainer & Paper Hanger,

No. 60 MAIN STREET,

Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN BAUSFIELD,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

Brownville, Nebraska.

Is prepared to take contracts in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best of style. Also, will build Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 29y

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

John L. Carson, Banker,

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Exchange bought and sold on all the principa cities. Also dealer in

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Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Taxes paid for non-residents. All kinds U. S. Bonds wanted.

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WAGON MAKING, Repairing, Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. 34-1y.

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POSSESSING an Electro-Magnetic Battery, he will be fully able to attend to all Nervous and other diseases.

Will be in Brownville from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 18th of every month. 3tf

STAR HOTEL

Brownville, Nebraska.

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PROPRIETORS.

General R. R. & Foreign Ticket Office.

OMNIBUSSES TO ALL TRAINS.

Daily Stages for All Points West.

BEST SAMPLE ROOM IN THE STATE

JOHN Q. A. SMITH. E. H. WILCOX

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AND

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SMITH & WILCOX.

Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in Cash.

☞ Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

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BROAD ST., BET. 3d & 4th,

FREMONT NEBRASKA.

S. H. FOWLER,

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This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and P. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

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House, Sign and Carriage

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No. 56 Main St.

BROWNVILLE

Mixed Paints

FOR SALE.

GILDING

GRAINING, SMALTING,

FROSTING, KALSOMINING, ETC.

28-1y

THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

The Future of the Republican Party.

BY SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To all "the prophets of evil," who presume or predict that the great party which won the three last Presidential campaigns, and has controlled the National House of Representatives during fourteen out of the last sixteen years, is destined to pass away before the next election and to be succeeded by some new organization, I answer that it is impossible. Politicians did not create it, for it rose into power by a spontaneous movement of the people. It has fearlessly confronted issues before which all other parties have quailed. It has gone forward from one issue to another, with the buoyant, healthy, elastic step of patriotic progress. It has written a history for itself, and for the nation as well, which has no parallel in the annals of parties in the whole civilized world. It has maintained its predominance through canvasses of national despondency, as in 1862, and canvasses of political disaffection, as in 1870. It is the hope to-day of the millions who dread the result of a victory won by those who ruled the Democratic National Convention of 1868. It is anchored in the affections of those who rejoice over what it has done for the nation, and they will not allow it to die.

But in various quarters is heard the cry: "It has performed its mission, and a new party is therefore inevitable." Precisely such an assumption fell from the lips of Andrew Johnson, in the summer of 1868, when he had resolved on that treachery to the party that had elevated and honored him which became so manifest the succeeding winter. His argument was that, the Rebellion having been crushed and slavery destroyed, the work of the Republican party had ended, and new political combinations became a necessity. The Philadelphia Convention of the next year was the result of this pronunciamento. To it came, in person or by letter, senators, cabinet ministers, representatives, editors, ex-governors, ex-embassadors, prominent office-holders, etc., who had stood high in the confidence of the Republican party, weilding, as they supposed, sufficient political and personal influence to make their wishes good. Indeed, such an exodus would have been more than sufficient to shatter any of the parties of the olden time. But when the contest came at the polls, the grand and patriotic Republican party proved to be stronger than ever. Men calling themselves leaders had left it; but they had no followers. The people stood firm and steadfast.

This noble organization has proven, too, since 1865, that its work, even of that era, was by no means done when Mr. Johnson and his friends were so willing to pronounce its funeral farewell, and bury it from the sight of men.

Some of its proudest triumphs for the nation and its own history have been won since the close of the Rebellion. Not hastily, and sometimes after months of consultation and debate—sometimes, too, without the hearty concurrence at the outset of all its representative men—it has gone forward in its work of national regeneration, of humanity and justice and equal rights, often defying the prejudices of generations, often risking political defeat, but ever animated, inspired, and strengthened by the right, until it has achieved results that five years ago would have been deemed impossible. Let us group together briefly its advancing steps during the past decade. In 1860 it only struck at slavery extention. In 1862, amid political reverses, it hazarded even its political existence by standing with its leader on the platform of his immortal Proclamation of Emancipation. In 1864 it demanded the extinction and perpetual prohibition of slavery by an indisputable constitutional amendment. In 1866 it rose in its demands, and planted itself on the Civil Rights Bill; and it also organized a Freedmen's Bureau, for the protection of the millions it had enfranchised, regardless of all the clamor or as to its cost to the Treasury. In 1868 it advanced still further, and demanded that equality under the law, the validity of the war debt, and other essential provisions, should be forever fixed in our National Constitution. And in 1869 it resolved that the ballot should be made, by the Constitution, the protector of all men in our land—the poor as well as the rich, the humble as well as the strong, the black man as well as the white.

An organization that has thus proved its ability to confront and settle such progressive issues as the necessity of the times or its duty to the nation required, and that has won these victories over the powerful opposition of a party that had for so many years dominated in our land, is not to be cast aside as affete and incapable until it has had time to grapple with newer issues, as they are similarly developed and rise into national importance. And the people who have given in its strength and power (I mean the people at large) will not be driven from its support by hostile clamors or criticisms, any more than they were in 1865 and 1866. Precisely as was the case then, the only persons who talk of disintegration of the Republican party are those who have been diligently striving to disintegrate it, and with whom "the wish is father of the thought.'

What wiser, better platform can be devised for the present time than this terse, compact, irrefutable one embodied in the conclusion of President Grant's last Message?

1. Thorough enforcement of every law.
2. Faithful collection of every tax.
3. Economy in disbursement.
4. Prompt payment of every debt of the nation.
5. Reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit.
6. Reduction of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.
7. Honesty and fair dealing with all other peoples, that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided; but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us.
8. Reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country.
9. Securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

Is it not a striking fact that, out of all our forty millions of people, no critic has been found, of any party, who has attempted to antagonize a single one of these nine points, embodied in the President's platform?

But there are other and vital reasons for the maintenance of the unity and power of the Republican party. It alone prevents the Democratic party from weilding the authority and controlling the legislation of the nation. Is any warning needed to prove the necessity of this, more than the whole public see whenever the hope of a Democratic triumph revives? The demands of those who were found to be in the ascendant when the reunited Democratic party met in National Convention in 1868, are not forgotten. With their party in power, especially if that victory was largely achieved by Southern electoral votes, the mastery as to its policy would be with them, as of old. Was not the Democratic success in New York last November followed by renewed outrages of midnight assassins in Kentucky, which the whole land hoped had ended, but which were so infernal that its Governor was compelled to brand them as disgraceful to the State, and to offer large rewards for the discovery and punishment of the offenders? Did not the recent canvass in Georgia elicit a bitter proclamation from Toombs and Linton Stephens, denouncing the Fifteenth Amendment, its enforcement law, and the election law, as infamous? Was not the Democratic victory in North Carolina followed by the prompt election to the Senate of its rebel governor during the war, whose disabilities had not been removed, when there were thousands of other Democrats who were eligible? Was not the next step the impeachment of the Republican governor of the State by the Democratic legislature? And does any one, in the party, believe for a moment that this would have been attempted if he had not striven to protect the poor and the humble from outrage, floggings, and murders, and to punish their oppressors? Does any one believe that anything saves the Republican governor of Georgia from the same Democratic discipline, since the Democratic victory in that State, but the fact that the term of half of the State Senators has expired? Are not the well-known resolutions recently offered by Southern Democrats, in both branches of Congress, most significant indications?

I allude to these things in no spirit of partisan bitterness; but they are essential to the scope of this review, and could not be omitted.

What preserves the republic from the rule of the Democratic party, which contains these elements within it, is the continued power of the Republican party. And it is because the voting masses of this patriotic organization, who, without the lead of politicians, created it, realize that it was a reform party at its birth, and has been a reform party during all its existence, and has carried through more vital reforms than all other parties in our century of national life, and can elaborate and consumate all needed reforms in the future as their necessity becomes apparent, that they intend to win another triumph for it and its standard bearers in 1872. However the President, its successful candidate in 1868, may be criticised or attacked, I believe him stronger with the people at large than he was when thus chosen. Then there were fears with some that, though a Republican, he might not be on its advance line. Who fears it now? Some doubted whether, with a life spent in armies and all his fame won there, he might not be too quick in pushing international questions to a warlike settlement. Let his stand in regard to Cuban intervention, despite his personal sympathies with that struggling people, prove how these doubts have been dispelled.

Man Going, the Earth Abiding.

Everything seems to abide but man. The world is the grave of our race. Men who have prevailed to open the glorious book of nature, and to look thereon, who have deciphered the mystic characters, traced by an eternal hand on its earliest stone pages, tell us that between the successive acts of creation whole eternities have intervened. And yet while in this inspired volume we read, "Thou, Lord in the beginning has laid the foundation of the earth, and the heavens are the works of Thy hands, they shall perish, but thou remainest; and they shall wax old as doth a garment, and as a vesture shalt Thou fold them up and they shall be changed." There are no signs of decay. The stars that met the wondering gaze of the world's first fathers look down in their calm and quiet beauty on the men who are but strangers and sojourners here. Nature puts off her vestments when they have become faded and worn in the heat and dust of the world, but in the spring-time she puts on garments as beautiful as ever, that have been woven in her own loom during the deadness of winter. We are told that the worshipers are greater than the temple; and yet we see generations treading its aisles and presently they are lost to view, but the temple abides. It seems as if the world continued and only men pass away.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—In the mountains of Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children come out, when it is bedtime, and sing their national song, until they hear their fathers, husbands and brothers answer them on their return home. On the shores of the Adratic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen awhile for an answering strain from off the water, and continue to sing and listen, till the well known voices come borne on the tide, telling that the loved ones are almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the song of the loved one at home, who sings to cheer him; and how they strengthen and tighten the bonds that bind together these humble dwellers by sea! Truly it is among the lowly of this world that we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.

LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE.—The cemetery where rests the remains of this immortal patriot of two hemispheres is in the garden of the street of Pictus. It is twenty-two English feet wide, and one hundred and sixty feet long, divided into one hundred sepulchres, and that of the Lafayette family is at the further extremity. His grave is beside that of Madame Lafayette and of their daughter Virginia, who died the wife of M. Lasteyrie Dusaillant; a hillock of earth carried from America covers his ashes, and two modest grave-stones cover those of his wife and daughter.

From the Workingman.

'Tis Better to Smile than Sigh.

BY S. JENNIE JONES.

There are thorny paths that we all must tread,
And though both you and I
May deem ours thorniest of all,
'Tis better to smile than sigh.

Though darkly gather the clouds o'erhead,
Beyond is the bright blue sky;
And however long the shadows may be,
'Tis better to smile than sigh.

There are heavy burdens to bear aloft:
But, though others have mounted high
On the ladder of Life, while we grope below,
'Tis better to smile than sigh.

There are sunshine friends, who, on cloudy days,
Are fain to pass us by;
But, with virtue within, and God, above,
'Tis better to smile than sigh.

Our brightest dreams may fade in air,
And vanish our castles high,
But while strength remains to do and dare,
'Tis better to smile than sigh.

There are many wrecks on the stream of life,
For the joys of earth must die:
But, with work to do, and a crown in view,
'Tis better to smile than sigh!

The Pawnee Tribune on Geography and Population.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: I like 'cheek' and believe a certain amount of it, to be necessary to success, but some men have more than their share. The Pawnee *Tribune* of Feb. 4th, in an article headed "The Census," says: "It (Pawnee county), has not quite half as many as Richardson, and only about half as much territory; it has about two-thirds the population of Nemaha, and about the same proportion of territory. Thus it will be seen that Pawnee is as thickly settled as Richardson or Nemaha. Johnson, with two-thirds more territory, has a population of 654 less than Pawnee."

Now let us see what the map of Nebraska says: The map shows that Pawnee county is 18 by 24 or 432 square miles.

Johnson county, 18 by 21 or 378 square miles.

Memaha county, 18 wide, by an average length of 22 miles, or 396 square miles.

Richardson 18 miles wide, by an average length of 32 miles, or 576 square miles. Now for density of population.

Richardson, pop. 9739, square miles 576. to square mile, 16:91.

Nemaha, pop. 7759, square miles 396, to square mile, 19:59.

Johnson, pop. 3426, square miles 378, to square mile, 9:06.

Pawnee, pop. 4180, square miles 432, to square mile, 9:07.

There are the figures. Will the Pawnee *Tribune* please to copy them?

W. A. POLOCK.

For the Advertiser.

HASTE.

It is an old saying, that "haste makes waste." How true is this in all life's thorny way. Comparatively few deliberately consider, before engaging, even in the most intricate affairs of life. The child's almost every movement seems rushing headlong into danger. Youth hastens to leap over the wall regardless of the thorns, brambles and pit-falls on the other side. Lovers enamoured, mistaking mere animal passion for true love, beauty for amiability, and cunning for genius, have hastened nuptial ties to their life-long sorrow. Boys overdesirous to become men, have imbibed the habits of some men, covering themselves with shame, are on double quick for ruin. Girls in innocent verginity, on ambers of passion, dance to the tune of deceit played upon a false tongue, and barter all chastity. At sight of glittering dust, men make haste to get rich and die in the alms-house. "*Peres*" is written over against nations in haste for vainglory. In these fast days, birds must fly swifter; insects must creep faster; the steed must make quicker time; the sailing craft must trip along; the mad monster on the iron track must bound his mile a minute, and the news messenger must hasten his electric click. This is haste in physical life. Christian, apace. Thy deeds of kindness and acts of love shall waste thee nothing. Sinner, apace. Thy return to God cannot be too soon. Time hastens; Eternity is beginning; Judgment is setting; Sentence is passing; haste thee sinner, haste.

Waste comes of haste in worldly strife;
Just so it is in moral life.
Haste begins e'er life's scarce begun;
'Tis solemn madness thus to run.

Yet 'tis well t' run in christian life
If not in haste for worldly strife;
Running well it is said, betimes
Leads us to God, in fairer climes.

E. D. PHILLIPS.

Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 31. 1870.

An Indian Confederacy.

The Indians located in the territory south of Kansas held a general council recently at Ocmulgee, and certain members of the Board of Indian Commissioners were present. Delegates were in attendance from the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Confederates, Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, Great and Little Osages, and Shawnees. The council was in session several days, and the proposition to ask for the permanent organization of the Territory in an Indian government, subject to the several treaties with the various tribes after a long discussion, was adopted by a vote of 48 to 5. The council, having resolved upon this, also considered and adopted, as the basis of their proposed government, a bill of rights, the same, essentially, as that in the constitution of Illinois. The plan, which is recommended by the Board of Indian Commissioners, is for Congress to organize this Territorial Government for the Indians, giving to each tribe or nation now in the Territory a Representative, and additional ones according to population. The Commission ask for such legislation as will absolutely protect the Indian Territory, both east and west of the 96th parallel of west longitude, from settlement by the whites, in order to preserve the same permanently for the location of such other tribes as may be induced to settle there.

The Indians of the Territory are more or less civilized; the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws fully so. They have all abandoned the nomadic habits and now follow agriculture. The Cherokees and Choctaws have for many years cultivated cotton, and when the Territory shall be brought nearer to market, by means of railways, there is no reason why these Indians may not become a wealthy community. The climate and soil are well adapted to all crops, and especially adapted to stock raising. Industry, or that industry which is shown in persevering physical labor, is a matter of slow growth among a people whose habits and traditions, to the remotest period, have held it to be degrading. It is difficult to reduce nomadic tribes to the comparitavely uninteresting drudgery of the farm. Yet it has been done. The example of the Cherokees has had its effect upon the neighboring tribes, and one after another they have resorted to agriculture, to stock raising, and to the general business of earning their living by labor. With laborious habits, thrift has been promoted, and, with plenty to eat and drink and wear, there has sprung up an ambition to be something better. The family relation has been purified, and education encouraged; and while they have surrounded themselves with the comforts of civilization, their isolation from the white race has preserved them from many of its vices. These men think their safety depends upon the continuance of their absolute separation from the whites, and no doubt they are correct. If they can be given a general government, composed of their own people, which, without violating the tribal relations, will authorize a general supervision of the local affairs, will enable them to make roads, and regulate the management of property, and adjust personal and political differences, they think they can so promote the general welfare that many other tribes, now eking out a miserable and uncertain existence on the plains, will be drawn in and become members of the community. Civilized Indians are not warlike. If these predatory tribes, who give so much trouble, and are so expensive to control, whether in peace or at war, can be induced to join their fortunes with this Indian Confederacy, the result will be that we shall have no more Indian wars. The capacity of the present Indian tribes in the Territory to manage a government is not to be doubted. The affairs of the Cherokees have been managed for many years by a local government, including a Legislature, and the great progress and success of the people have been, in a great measure, the result of that government.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, has proposed an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, setting apart the territory lying between Arkansas and Missouri on the east, Kansas on the north, Texas and New Mexico on the west, and Texas on the south, as a permanent home for the Indians now there, or who may hereafter go to the Territory. It also provides, in pretty nearly the general form, for the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indians. The Governor is to be appointed by the President, but is to be selected from the residents of the Territory. The Judges, and all officers of the Territory are to be Indians, elected or appointed by the people or the Governor.

Who Wore the First Ring?

"Conclusive evidence is not obtainable," remarks a recent writer, "when rings were first used." But one fact is plain, they are of great antiquity, were always worn as tokens of trust, insignia of command, pledges of faith and alliance, and, equally strange, as marks of servitude. The religious system of Zoroaster is exceedingly ancient, and in some of the old sculptures of that sect, images hold a ring, indicative of omnipotence and power. And to this day the Persians, Hindoos, and all the eastern nations, attach great significance to the ring. The Egyptians were particularly fond of this ornament. There are specimens in the museum of the Louvre. Some date as far back as the reign of Moeris. At the British Museum there is an exceedingly fine specimen. This is a ring of the finest gold, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period, with figures of Serapis, Isis, and Horus. The same collection has also others of a similar metal, set with the scarabæus or sacred beetle. Others have the names of Thothmes III and Rameses III. The most ancient ring in existence is that formerly worn by Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, found in a tomb in the vicinity of that monument, of the finest gold, with hyeroglyphics. Sundry passages of Holy Writ prove the antiquity of rings. When Pharoah confided the charge of all Egypt to Joseph, he took the ring from his finger and committed it to him as a symbol of command. Ahasuerus did in like manner to his favorite, Haman, and subsequently to Mordecai. The impression of the monarch's ring had the force of a command. "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the king's name, and seal it with the king's ring, may no man reverse." Rings among the God-favored people, when used as seals, were called "tabaoth," the name of a root, signifying to imprint and also to seal. They were commonly worn on the little finger of the right hand.—*Young Ladies' Journal.*

Daniel Boone's Grave.

The grave of pioneer Daniel Boone, says a writer from Frankfort, Ky., is marked by a monument rather imposing in size, but the chief impressiveness is from design rather than size. It is a square block or blocks of marble without profuse ornamentation. There are four scenes from the grand pioneer's life, one on each side of the four sides. On the south side he is represented as being engaged in a death-struggle with indians. He has his foot on the breast of one already slain, and is making a thrust at another who has his tomahawk raised to strike. The relic vandals have broken off a part of the arm of one of the Indians, and the left hand of Boone. On the west side Boone is represented as being in a dense forest with his rifle by his side and a slain buck at his feet. This picture is perfect, except that some unfeeling brute has broken off Boone's nose and taken it away. On the north side the picture is so defaced by relic-hunters that it is hard to tell what it was the intention of the designer of the picture to represent. On the east side Boone's wife, Rebecca, sits at the door of her log-cabin milking a cow. One of the cow's horns and a part of the milk-bucket have been broken off by wicked sinners after relics.

Thiers Elected to the Assembly.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success was beyond all expectations.

Little by Little.

"Little by little," the torrent said,
As it swept along its narrow bed,
Chafing in wrath and pride;
"Little by little, and day by day,"
And with every wave it bore away
A grain of sand, from the banks, which lay,
Like granite walls, on either side.

It came again, and the rushing tide
Covered the valley far and wide,
For the mighty banks were gone.
"Little by little, and day by day,"
A grain at a time they were swept away,
And now the fields and meadows lay
Under the waves, for the work was done.

"Little by little," sure and slow,
We fashion our future of bliss or woe,
As the present passes away;
Our feet are climbing the pathway bright,
Up to the region of endless light,
Or gliding downward into the night,
"Little by little, and day by day."

From the Evening Post.

A Financial Policy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21st, 1871.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

As sound principles of finance, ever the same in essence, yet vary with the times and circumstances of men and things in their expression and application, we have primarily to inquire what are the results and what are the ends that a secretary of the Treasury, in the present condition of this country and its debts, should propose to attain by the adoption of a settled line of financial policy, and what are the outlines of the course to be pursued?

I propose to answer in my way both of these questions.

As to the first, it should be the study of the Secretary to reinstate the national credit, to fund the matured and maturing obligations of the government at a lower rate of interest, to relieve the people of all imposts and taxes other than those absolutely necessary to meet the current expenses, and pay the interest on the bonds.

To reinstate the national credit it is the dictate alike of common-sense and of the highest financial insight that he should first devote his attention to regulation and adjustment of his matured debt; in other words, to the payment of the funding of his irredeemable legal tender notes—those notes which now constitute as far as the government is concerned almost the sole barriers to its entire resumption of specie payments.

To pay off the debt, or to effect its conversion into time obligations, could be achieved—as I have already stated elsewhere—by making the National Currency act a free banking law, and as new banks were established and currency issued, the notes could