THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM
PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,
ROCHESTER, PA.
Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Calls given to all calls.

L. EBERHART,
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. [jel7'68.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Charles M'Henry, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay, to

JOHN M'HENRY, } Executors.
S. L. M'HENRY, }
sep19'68:6t.

Beaver Seminary & Institute.
FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 8, 1868.
THIS SCHOOL, SO LONG AND SUCCESSFULLY conducted by Prof. Taylor, enable students to pursue extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR, Prin'pal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
MEN OF OUR DAY
THE MEN WHO GOVERN OUR COUNTRY, make its laws, have fought its battles, charmed us with their eloquence, founded our colleges, control our railroads, manufactories, and our finances—one attractive volume, full of vivid interest, life-like illustration and characteristic anecdote. 550 well-filled pages—43 fine steel portraits, selling freely of over 50 men. Price now to suit the times. The cheapest as well as the most interesting book published within five years. Sales immense. Every body wants to know the life history of these men. Send for Circular to
ZEIGLER, M'CURDY & CO.
Phila., Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis, Mo.
aug26'68:6t.

WINE FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.
Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROMEL.
apr15'68:1y.

JOS. H. GREER,
ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN, AND
Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.
Office and Residence, ROCHESTER, PA.

LAUGHING GAS!
COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING of the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.
All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.
Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
jan30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

DENTISTRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year. J. S. GOSHORN.
jel7'68:1y.

Law Partnership.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, ... E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Atty's. at Law.
OFFICE, THIRD ST.,
apr6'67:1y. BEAVER, PA.

S. S. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, JR., SEC. & TREAS.
INDUSTRY SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
sep16'.

P. JEUNET,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,
(In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.)
Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order.
The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:3m.

Chas. B. Hurst,
Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.
DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.
Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.
Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France, in Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
apr29'68.

Saml. & Reinemann
No. 30 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh
DEALERS IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRITANIA, JAPANNED, Wooden and Willow Ware, American and French Clocks. They have always on hand the following:

Table Spoons,	Tea Setts,	Water Coolers,
Tea Spoons,	Goblets,	Walnut Brackets
Table Forks,	Tea Trays,	Iron Tables,
Dessert Forks,	Salvers,	Clothes Horses,
Coffee Urns,	Ice Chests.	

apr22'68:1y.

THE CHEAPEST
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. Borland,
MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE & COMMISSION dealer in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, at New York and Boston Prices, thus saving of expenses and freight.
Also, Agent for Philadelphia City made goods at manufacturers prices.
Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers will save money by calling on me before going East.
Goods Received Daily
At No. 102 Third Street,
Near Wood. PITTSBURGH, PA.
RETAIL STORE
No. 98 Market Street,
2D DOOR FROM FIFTH
ap22'68:6m.

JAS. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept9'68:1y.

G. T. PARKER,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery and the diagnoses of difficult cases by having timely notice.
Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store, and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
sept9'68.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for SPRING and SUMMER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.
Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST. BRIDGEWATER, PA.

PITTSBURGH
Flag Manufactory,
AND
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CAMPAIGN GOODS!
SILK, SUTTINGS, AND PRINTED MUSLIN
FLAGS!
All sizes—wire or without staves or attachments.
Also, Medals, Pins, Charms, Silk Badges, Banners, Transparencies, Rosettes, Badges, Portraits, and Card Photographs of Candidates.
Song-Books, Political Documents of all kinds, &c.
Send for a Descriptive Price List.
Address JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer,
Opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
Grant Turner Clubs supplied with caps, capes and orches, send in your orders.
jy8'68:1m.

One of the Largest & Most Successful
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES
In the old extensive and reliable House of
Wm. Flemming,
No. 139 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OUR GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock contains Silks and Hops, Fur and Wool Hats, Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies' and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock. '67:an jo,'67

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK HAVING BEEN BOUGHT during the late decline in prices, we are enabled to offer greater inducements than old houses who are carrying over stocks at old prices. Country Merchants should not fail to visit us when in the city.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
337 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH.
aug26'68:1y.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale at the lowest rates in the market.
200,000 feet No. 1 Common Board, undressed.
100,000 " " 2 " " "
300,000 " No. 1, 2 and 3 Faced Boards, extra dry.
20,000 " Extra Dry Flooring 12, 14 and 16 feet long.
5,000 " " " Weatherboarding, worked
Weatherboarding of all kinds made to order.
3,000 " No. 2 Flooring, 12, 14 and 16.
2,000 " " 1 Oak Flooring Boards.
4,000 " " 1 Clear Pannel stuff, ½, ¾ and 4/4 inch.
Shingles and Lath.
400,000 No. 1, 16 and 18 inch Shingles, guaranteed full count.
500,000 " 1, Lath, full width and evenly sawed.
Joists and Studding.
200,000 feet Hemlock Joists and Studding, all sizes.
Frame Stuff sawed to order.
Wheeler's Water Drawer, and Boardman's Celebrated Water Elevator, constantly kept on hand and for sale.
FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
300 bush. Corn and Oats mixed in the grain.
200 " " " Chopped, for sale.
At low rates. J. & H. DARRAGH.
jy22'68:3m.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
CHEAP AT
J. B. CLARK'S,
BEAVER, PA.
BEST QUALITY.

25 lb Sack	$1 50
50 " "	3 00
Barrel	11 50

SECOND QUALITY.

25 lb Sack	$1 25
50 " "	2 50
bbl.	10 00

aug26'68:6t.

G. W. PUSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
and TEAS,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUIT,
Pickles, &c.
All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.
NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Penn'a.

Coal For Sale
PARTIES WISHING TO LAY IN A SUPPLY OF good Coal for next winter's use, can be accommodated by calling on or addressing
J. R. SLENTZ,
aug26'68:6t. Beaver, Pa.

JOHN ENGLAND. JOHN BRADLEY.
JOHN ENGLAND & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
and
File Manufacturers,
263 LIBERTY STREET,
Old Files Re-Cut. PITTSBURGH, PA.
aug26'68:1m.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old, resin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS 45 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
sept9'68.

House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES and Glassware. Also, Japan Tin, Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Sets, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also,
FRUIT JARS AND CANS.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.
J. & H. BROGS & CO.,
No 156 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

Public Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER LIVING IN CHIPPEWA township, Beaver county, will offer for sale, at his residence, on
MONDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1868,
the following described property, to wit: 5 Milch Cows, 3 head of young Cattle, 3 hundred head of Sheep, 3 head of Horses, 5 head of Hogs, 3 one horse Buggies, 3 two horse Wagons 1 set of wagon Harness, 1 Buckeye Mowing Machine, 1 Wheel Horse Rake, 1 Wind-Mill, about 35 tons of Hay, Straw in the stack, Oats in the bushel, Corn in the ear, Potatoes in the bushel, Corn Fodder in the shock, Farming utensils, 4 Cook Stoves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, (Scarce of Bees,) and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at which time a reasonable credit will be given.
JOSEPH BRITTAIN.

Orphans Court Sale of Real Estate.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John Braden, Sr., late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on MONDAY, OCT. 12th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the farm belonging to the estate of said decedent, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of David Boyle's heirs, on the east by Beaver creek, on the south by lands of Daniel Bernard, and on the west by lands formerly of Benj. Hazens' heirs, containing about one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, on which are erected one two story stone dwelling house, an old log barn. About 90 acres cleared, orchard on the premises, and said premises well watered.
TERMS—The purchase money to be paid in cash upon the confirmation of the sale by the court and the execution and delivery of the Deed.
JOHN BRADEN, Executor.
sept16'68:tf.

T. O. MORGAN
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALERS IN
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.
BRIDGEWATER, PA., Sept. 19, 1868.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
S. J. Cross & Co's.
RETAIL PRICES REDUCED.
BEST WHITE WHEAT
WARRANTED.

25 lb sack,	$1,45
50 " "	2,90
Barrel,	11,50

Second Quality, "STARK COUNTY."

25 lb sack,	$1,22
50 " "	2,44
Barrel,	9,75

Rochester, Sept. 5d, 1868:tf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
MRS. E H BEACOM,
HAS JUST RECEIVED a select assortment of
Fall Goods
which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of
Ladies and Gentlemens Woolen Goods
Plain and Fancy Yarns,
ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
DRILLING,
PAPER MUSLIN.
Also, a good assortment of
LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS
FALL HATS
which will be increased as the season advances.
She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.
Call and Examine!
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
2d St. Opposite the U P Seminary.
Sept9d.

Foreign Affairs.

Thus its Europe for the every will do well when leaving the place between that way to the great leaving England's hospitable shores to find crossing that narrow Channel, and seeing the heart and soul of France beautiful buildings, its gaiety ful shops and gaily dressed with its dark, soot-begrimed narrow, crooked, and old sombre-looking inhabitants the one pattern, (and in particular pattern,) loses much it at first possessed, and then enjoyed. Observing those around him in Paris would be unable to detect away from home, so change dress in the two cities. It seems strange that within three thousand miles from Paris three hundred miles from New Yorker so much alike Parisian that the difference detected, while that of so different and peculiar that at a moment. "Johnny Bull," warm weather, (and it is London during this season) heaviest material, buttoned about him, wears around a cravat composed of a silk, and claps upon his inevitable black silk high hat, and button hole, saunters in heat; while the Parisian for his clothing as keenly not think his dignity if a straw hat, or a low-crown material, so it is in the balance of his dress (for go out at all times,) and spends for whatever amount prepared dispensed. A few such warm seasons as this just passed might have the effect a change in the style of John Bull's dress during the past season numerous were sent to the *Times* suggesting set the example and discard comfortable to the season, in the hope lower classes, whose occupations cannot be exposed to the heat, might example thus set them. But I start something of Paris, and must do so.

Paris, no matter who founded, for authorities differ about whom it was named after, for here is a difference of opinion, is centre of European luxury and fashion, and offers to the visitors the most imposing streets, the most and has the greatest variety of amusements of the world; and yet, notwithstanding, now occupied, improvements, and the attractions are Old houses are being torn down, and in their stead new ones of most beautiful design, and elegant finish are erected; old streets are "wiped out" of existence, and beautiful broad avenues take their places; while the finest opera house the world has yet seen is rapidly being completed, at the cost of $3,500,000, in gold. The situation of the city, especially, those parts bordering on the sluggish river Seine, can hardly be considered good, yet so perfect is the system of drainage and sewerage, that anything like sickness from this cause is not known. The streets and roadways are so cleanly swept that one may walk for miles in the carriage way without soiling the most highly polished shoe; and in many cases I have seen the carriage-ways *scrubbed* as foot-walks are scrubbed at home, with broom and water. So smooth are the streets that the smallest ponies draw such loads as would call forth the intervention of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and that seemingly without effort, and one is almost inclined to think that carriages used here would never need repair, but when their term of service was ended that they went to pieces like the "Wonderful One-horse Shay." Most interesting museums, and collections of all that is interesting in sculptures, paintings or curiosities, (the Louvre Museum being probably the finest collection in the world,) are open to the public free of charge, and beautiful gardens, abounding in shaded walks and cool retreats with charming fountains constantly playing, and excellent music discoursed at certain hours of the day, are to be found all over the city, and are fully made use of, for at certain hours all Paris seems to turn out and heartily enjoy what is offered. All this of course costs a great amount of money, which the people have to pay; but though we at home often read of grumbling and discontent, no evidences of it are shown to the casual visitor, and as a proof that the people have confidence in the government, the zeal to obtain a share in the late loan is cited. I was passing late at night, along the Rue Rivoli, on which is situated the hotel of the Minister of Finance and upon the side-walk in front of the building was gathered a motly throng of the lower class, numbering I can scarcely say how many. Some were chattering as only the French can chatter, others were smoking their pipes or cigarettes, or eating a frugal lunch, while more were quietly sleeping upon the stone sidewalk.

The crowd attracted my attention, but I passed on. For three nights in succession did I notice the same thing; but on the third evening the crowd was so large that a squad of *sergens de ville*, or police, was on duty to preserve order. On this occasion I made inquiry, and found that these people were only would-be subscribers to the loan, who, taking time by the forelock, had come early to stay all night, that they might be on hands in good time on the morrow. The sight was a singular one, and if these people are of the dissatisfied, and are only awaiting the opportunity to cause a change in government, I can only say they exhibited a strange desire to get rid of their money. Among the better classes whom I have met, the pride they have in their beautiful city seems to sanction all expenditure of money for improvements such as I have mentioned as taking place; and to the poorer classes the work it gives them is a sufficient recompense for the taxes paid, to say nothing of the pleasure they take in the public gardens, etc.

During the summer season the Parisians nearly all seem to live out of doors. On all the principal thoroughfares, and in fact on all streets, are located cafes and restaurants, where coffee, wine, beer, absynthe, cognac, &c., &c., without limit, are dispensed to the thirsty ones. In front of these establishments upon the side-walks are great numbers of small tables, around which sit those who refresh themselves, and in the open air, in full view of all passers by, calmly and complacently sit and sip whatever they have seen fit to order. It is quite "the style." Everybody does it, and nobody finds fault with it. Coffee with cognac is the favorite drink, seemingly, but absynthe is to a seemingly fearful extent disposed of, and considering the fact that an absynthe drinker is about as far gone as an opium eater, there must be a number of Frenchmen on the way to ruin. The rotation of meals which a Parisian usually observes is about as follows: Upon rising, generally pretty late, he has a cup of *cafe au lait*, (coffee with milk,) a *petit pain*, (small roll of bread,) and possibly some butter, (always unsalted,) and if in season, a few radishes; about 12 o'clock he takes a breakfast, or luncheon, of bread and meat and a bottle of wine;—between five and six o'clock he takes dinner, consisting of about three to five courses, and during an hour or so later takes half a cup of coffee without milk and a small glass of brandy. These meals are generally all taken at the public coffee-rooms or restaurants, and as I stated before, all class of people frequent them; though it is said that the desire to live a more retired mode of life is gaining ground, and the number of those who take their two chief meals at home is increasing. This is looked upon by most Americans as a sign that while America, in the matter of fashions in clothing, copies after France to a certain extent, France is disposed to copy many things after America. The adoption of American ideas in France is more likely to take place than the adoption of *anything* new in England, and this is shown by the fact that there is now in operation, on the rue Malasherbes, one of the prominent streets, an American cracker bakery, where all sorts of American crackers are made and sold, and in connection with the establishment a genuine American soda water fountain, the foaming water being served out by a good looking American citizen of African descent from Baltimore, and both branches of the establishment; I am informed, are well patronized. At all times a crowd of curious people congregate about the window, evidently admiring the workings of the apparatus, but seemingly afraid to indulge. Besides these I have noticed, in sundry show windows labeled "cravates Americaine," a display of, neckties, bows, &c., such as are worn at home, and which are quite different in many respects from those made on this side; and have noticed repeatedly advertisements of "Americaine Gray's Papier Collares." At hotels now a-days the *table d' hote*, or public table is generally patronized in preference to taking meals in private rooms; and in many other ways the tendency to adopt our ideas and manners is evinced.

A Grand Review.

I was quite fortunate in being in Paris up on the 14th and 15th days of August, the former day being the occasion of a grand review of troops, and the day following, the great Parisian celebration, the "Fetes Napoleon." At the review, which took place on the Champs Elysee, about forty thousand troops were drawn up in two lines along the beautiful thoroughfare, and with a great sounding of trumpets and beating of drums, the Emperor and Prince Imperial, preceded by a squad of the celebrated *Centre Garde* and followed by a numerous staff, rode from one of the lines to the other, both of them acknowledging repeatedly the salutes of the assembled thousands. The Emperor looks somewhat older than most of the pictures and photographs which we see at home represent him to be, but still looks as though he might for some time yet be able to take care of his empire. The prince Imperial, now about thirteen years of age, is a fine looking boy, with a fine face, but seemingly too large a development of head for the size of his body. The review brought out a great crowd of people, who, after the affair was over, quietly dispersed, many of them, doubtless, to get ready for the festivities of the morrow.

The Emperor's Fete,

barring the cause of the celebration, may be compared to the American Fourth of July upon a very large scale. The celebration takes place upon August 15th each year, and is arranged by the Emperor, he giving from his private purse largely to the poor, aged and infirm in all parts of the city, and providing open air theatres, with good performers, for the amusement of the people.—A full description of how the day was celebrated would require more space than I care to take, so I give a mere outline of the order of the day, give some idea of how things of this kind are managed here. At six o'clock a salute was fired from the guns at the Hotel des Invalides, announcing the commencement of the fete, after which came an abundant distribution of alms to the poor.—The troops received an additional allowance of wine, and permission to remain out of their barracks until twelve o'clock at night. They were also allowed half a day's extra pay. At one o'clock high mass was celebrated with a *Te Deum* at Notre Dame, and about the same hour the different theatres and other places were thrown open, free admission being granted, and the very best artistes appearing, of course all these places of amusement were crowded to excess, but the conduct of the audiences, composed principally of the working classes, was of the most exemplary character. The Trocadero, a large open space in the West End, was the scene of innumerable amusements in the way of theatres, shooting galleries, flying horses, etc., etc., etc., such as one sees surrounding one of our State or county Agricultural Fairs, but on a most extended scale, and the people were to be found in great numbers, enjoying themselves at the top of their bent. There were vast crowds of people to be found everywhere, but the best of order prevailed, and no crowding or pushing anywhere. The crowing glory of the whole celebration, however, was the grand illumination in the evening, and display of fireworks, which took place at three different places in the city. On each side of the Champs Elysee there are rows of gas lamps, the posts being about twenty feet apart, and the distance being from Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomph, about two miles and a half. Each of these posts was surmounted with twenty gas-burners, and the posts connected together by pipes on which there were twenty burners, between the posts. All these burners were covered by ground glass shades, white in color. These when lighted presented one continuous line of light, the effect of which can hardly be imagined, and which it would require a better pen than mine to describe; while on the numerous trees on each side of the street, *thirty thousand* paper lanterns of all colors, were hung; and all the public buildings were illuminated in the most beautiful manner, the gas jets, for the most part, following the outline of the building, so that you could readily distinguish, from a very great distance, any of the many public edifices. At nine o'clock the grandest display of fireworks that could be imagined was given from the square surrounding the Arc de Triomph. After which the firing of guns announced the close of the fete, and the crowd began to retire.

One thing that attracted my especial attention was the excellent conduct of the multitude that had assembled in the streets to view the illumination, fireworks, etc. The was no boisterous merriment, no jamming or crowding, but everything was conducted in the most pleasant manner. Of such an occasion in an American or English city. I am certain I could not have written as much. About half past eleven at night a violent rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over the city and quickly dispersed the few people left on the streets, and soon everybody was at home, and the city presented its usual appearance. B.

Force The Fighting.

Republicans of New York! You have heard the news from Maine. It is well. But as a promise of your success it is hardly well enough. Maine went into the campaign with a Republican majority over from 1866 of 11,614, which she has increased by say 10,000 in a vote of about 128,000. Her increase is eight per cent. of the entire vote. You go into this campaign with an adverse majority over from 1867 to overcome of 46,859 in a total vote of 693,175. If you make the same gain of eight per cent. on the total vote 1867 which has been made by Maine, you will barely carry New York by 8,995 majority. And yet we hear of prophets more sanguine than safe, who are predicting that we carry New-York by fifty thousand majority, and basing their deceptive predictions on our success in Maine. Be not misled by any predictions for which your prophet cannot show his figures. Republicans! we cannot afford to be content in New York with no larger gain than has been in Maine. The Republicans carried Maine in 1866 by 27,687 in a vote of 111,873. This exceeds her present majority by eight per cent. of her present vote. We, on the other hand, carried New York in 1866 by only 13,789 in a total vote of 716,841, our majority being less than two per cent of our total vote. If our vote should fall off like that of Maine, eight per cent. on the total vote of 1866, we would lose New York by 43,718 majority. Therefore, we must do *six per cent. better than Maine*, compared with 1866, or we lose the State. In 1864 the Republicans carried Maine by 19,180 majority, very nearly their present figures, in a total vote of 111,999. In the same year we carried New York for Lincoln, against McClellan, by only 6,749 in a total vote of 730,721. If we compare no better than Maine with the vote of 1864, we shall carry our State by only 9,000. We want you, therefore, that there are no trustworthy data or bases for comparison which justify at present the prediction of a heavy, or even of a safe majority in New York. The situation is hopeful, but not assured. The State is ours—we have merely to win it. Moreover, unless we carry New York for Grant and Colfax by more than from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, there is ground to fear that we may lose our Governor, State ticket, and the Legislature, and thereby our United States Senator. Next to the happily improbable calamity of having Seymour for President would be the mortification and disgrace of seeing the Empire State represented at Albany by a creature of the corrupt Tammany Ring, and at Washington by a tool of the reviving Rebellion. Democrats, abandoning the hope of electing Seymour and relying on the fact that many voters will feel greater interest in the Pesidential than in the State ticket, will stand ready to trade Democratic votes on the National for the Republican votes on the State ticket. For these and other reasons we may anticipate that unless we can carry our National ticket by a majority heavier than that which our triumph in Maine justifies us in expecting, we may risk or lose our State ticket. Republicans of New York! we say to you, one and all, New-York is promising, but not secure. It is the most doubtful State north of Maryland, except New Jersey. Your duty is to win the day. To this end, spend no day at home, or in your private business, which you can devote to the salvation of the Empire State in this campaign. See your neighbors. Circulate the facts. Hunt down the lies. Stir up the idle. Turn out at the meetings. Rally 'round the flag. Your highest duty and your truest business for the remaining six weeks of the campaign are to save our country. Let it not be said that had the vote of New York been necessary to elect Grant, the hero of the age would have been defeated. Eternal vigilance is the price of good government. The time for you to show your vigilance is now.

Republicans of New Jersey! You have to overcome a Democratic majority on the vote 1867 of 16,354 in a total vote of 118,582. This is an adverse majority of about 13 per cent. In 1866 you carried your State by barely 1,491 majority, when Maine had 27,687. In 1864 McClellan carled your State by 7,801 majority, when Maine went as largely Republican as now. You have your hands full of fighting, therefore, if you would redeem your State. You must do just *five per cent.* better than Maine if you would carry the vote of New Jersey for Grant and Colfax. Can you do it?

Republicans of Connecticut! You have to overcome a Democratic majority over from 1867 of only 987, in a total vote of 94,154. If you gain eight per cent., as Maine has done, on the vote of 1867, you will carry your State by 7,500 majority. But in 1866 you carried Connecticut by only 541. Republican majority, when the Republicans in Maine gave 27,000. In 1864 you carried your State for Lincoln by 2,400, when Maine gave about her present vote. Your prospect, therefore, is full of hope, if you then are full of pluck and perseverance. We expect to record the vote of Connecticut for Grant and Colfax.

Brethren of Pennsylvania! The verdict of Maine indicates that your success is certain. You have to overcome a Democratic majority in 1867 of only 923. You ought to exceed your majorities of 17,178 in 1866 and 29,075 in 1864, and roll up a majority in Pennsylvania of 40,000.

—West of Pennsylvania, the struggle is warm in Ohio, and the fight is hot in Indiana. But we feel no misgivings of success there. Not a single star in our constellations of States of the West, the North-West, and the Pacific will dip below the horizon in November. Illinois and Iowa should each give 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax. The other States will give as large majorities in proportion to their population.

Republicans of the Southern States! You are passing through an ordeal of fire but without this the true gold can never be separated from the dross. Whether you succeed as you certainly will if you are permitted a fair, full, and free vote, or whether you shall be driven back in defeat as our armies were in the great national humiliation of Bull Run, the shield of the nation covers you, and the right arm of the American people will sustain you. Your immediate foes are those who have once met us on the battle field and who boast their readiness to defy again the majesty and power of the nation. Your cause is ours and our victory shall be your safety. We expect you to carry North and South Carolina and Louisiana. We hope for Georgia, despite the great legislative crime which the Rebels, too soon indulged with power, have committed against the rights of two-fifth of the people of Georgia. If you succeed in the other States, we shall be proud of your heroism, for none but heroes can sustain your hand to hand grapple with our common foe. If you fail, none have so good reason to adhere to the motto "We Hope In God," whose four initial letters, inscribed over the tents and on the banners of the freedom-loving Covenanters of Scotland, are said to have given rise to the honorable but quite forgotten name of "Whig." Republicans of the South! You are the men in the gap! Stand bravely by your guns! Hitherto hath the Lord helped you. Your ultimate victory is certain. Four years of the administration of Grant and Colfax, and Peace will do as much to give you prosperity as the past eight years have done to give you freedom.

Republicans of the Union! You found the country an aristocracy of slaves and masters of mudsills and man-stealers. You have made its air too pure to be breathed by a slave. You were assailed, in arms by the marshaled drilled, and concentrated hosts of depravity, despotism, and brutality from every corner and jungle of the entire nation, and, at the cost of the blood of your best and noblest sons, you struck down every foe of freedom and the Union. Finish in honor the noble work which you have begun in fidelity, and carried forward thus far with brilliant and reassuring success. Establish the equal rights of man in harmony with the integrity of the States and the sovereignty of the nation. Then the spirits of the founders of the Republic will look down upon your triumph with joy, that what they planned and prayed for you have been permitted to accomplish. Our future Republic, with its hundred millions of people will recur to the eventful era through which we are passing as one in which the people were heroic and the voters were statesmen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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The Baby's Journal.

I am here. And, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me, the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered, she treated me. That comes of being a two-day's old baby.—Never mind, when I'm a man I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby." That's me. I'm "Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty, white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "Ganma," Emmeline to'd me, and then she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said it was Ganma's baby so it was. I declare I do not know who I belong to; but I'll holler, and may be I'll find out.

There comes snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I wonder what snuffy has in that big black bottle, and why she don't give Ganma's baby some.

Here's Bob; he's twice as pretty as I am, to, you know. He kisses me and scratches me with his mouth—I don't wear a mustache myself. I like Ganma. She treats me like a gentleman, and parts my hair on the side. Snuffy parts it in the middle.

II.

I'm a year old, and I've got a name. I'm Jo; and Uncle Jo gave me a silver cup this morning, but they won't let me have it to bang on the table. Ganma would give it to me in a minute, and I think, some day, when I catch her alone, I'll get it yet.

Cousin Lizzie is staying here. She is a nice girl, only she won't let me pull her hair. I think she might—such long, soft, yellow curls—She won't let Uncle Jo touch a curl either. He just lifted one up the other day, and she drew it away and bent over head and kissed me ever so much, and Uncle Jo walked away.

Oh! I've got the prettiest mamma; her eyes shine so bright, I declare I am proud of her.

I've had lots of toothache, and I've rasped a few teeth; they don't come out as Ganma's do, though. My pretty mamma tells me to show my toofies, and then I have to grin for everybody. I bit Bob's finger yesterday, but he didn't seem to mind it.

III.

I've got short clothes, and Cousin Lizzie is teaching me to dance. Uncle Jo helps her too. When I am through my lesson, she catches me up and kisses me, and then Uncle Jo kisses me too, right on the same spot. Isn't that queer?

Cousin Lizzie is going home soon; I'm sorry; so is Uncle Jo. I heard him tell her so, and then she stooped to tie my sleeve ribbon, and grew very red in the face about it. That's funny, too.

I've got a little sister. She looks pretty well for a girl. I remember when I did not look any better.

Cousin Lizzie has a new bright ring on her finger; I guess Uncle Jo gave it to her. She don't scold any more when he pulls her curls now.

Oh! ain't I glad I've got a Ganma! for Cousin Lizzie forgets me now sometimes But Ganma don't forget—not she; and she isn't so taken up with this girl baby that she can't remember a fellow who used to be No. 1. She says my nose is out of joint, but it don't feel broken.

IV.

I knew it was a sorrowful world when I came, and that is why I cried.

I've tried to-day to wake dear mamma, and I cannot. She will not speak to me or move, or open her bright eyes. She does not even turn when the baby cries. Both her little hands are laid on upon her breast, and full of flowers. And cousin Lizzie and Granma are all in black frocks, and I've got black ribbons on. And Bob sits by her with his head in his hands; and uncle Jo cries as he stands beside them both and lays his hand on his shoulder and says, "God help you, brother." And all the while the sun is