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JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., reb. 15, 1865—ly. TAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT

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soon at my place, No. 22 North Hauover St.,
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CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

ed my head.
"No indeed!"

Miedical.

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Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

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The Great Remedies for all Diseases

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DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters ed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed. Ex. Herbs and Barks, Herbs and Barks, the cross and Barks, the control of the cont

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO.

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Crus Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

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Sitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and the same medicinal virtues. Commach, from a variety of causes, such as Indi-Dyspepsia, very apt to d. The result suffers from the several or more of several or more of



DEBILITY,

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the ened, food is enjoyed, promptly, the blood plexion be comes as the semantial of the standard digests is given to the checks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life. and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their voins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the male portion of our population are selpopulation are estinguyment own ex pression, "never feel guid, devoid of all mely nervous, and have no appetite.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon, Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofland's a good tonic, useful digestive organs, and cases of debility, and Yours truly, Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON." From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Patier of the Tenth Baptist Church. Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I have been frequently re

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, lant Edilor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

CAUTION.



German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co. Pruggists and Deslers in Medicines. PRICES

De not forget to examine well the article you Jan. 1868.-1y

Poefical.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT. It's all very well for the poets to tell, By way of their songs adorning, Of milk-malds who rouse to manipula At Five o'clock in the morning. And of moony young mowers who be

The charms of their straw beds scorning-3efore the break of day to make love and hay, At Five o'clock in the morning.

out between me and you, it is all untrue But between me and you, it is an untrue— Believe not a word they utter; To no milk-maid alive does the fingers of five Bring beaux or even bring butter. The poor cows if told to arouse, Would do so perhaps, in a horn-ing; But the sweet country girls, would they sho

At Five o'clock in the morning?

t may not be wrong for the man in the song-Or the moon if anxhous to settle, To kneel on the wet grass, and pop, but alas! What, if he popped down on a kneettle? For how could be see what was under his knee If in spite of my friendly warning, He went out of bed his house and his head, At Five o'clock in the morning.

But if I were a maid all forlorning, And a lover should drop in the clover, to pop, At Five o'clock in the morning. f I liked him you see, I'd say "Please call a

At Five o'clock in the morning."

Miscellaneous.

A HEART OF GOLD. I thought I loved him. Why? Why I thought I loved him. Why? Why because it was so grand to have a lover. I was just sixteen years old, pretty, and a back wood's girl. John May was one of father's "hands"—a tall, gay fellow that I was fond of. All the other girls liked him, even my sister Lydia, who was even prettier than I; and still he wasn't "well off," and had no good prospects.—He had his mother and little brother to the event of said was only a "lumber." He had his mother and little brother to take care of, and was only a "lumber hand." So my mother told me when they first talked over my proposal from him—father, mother and my sisters. I hadn't anything to say only that I loved him, and by-and-by they half withdrew their objections, and let me do as I would

He did love me. I can remember now a thousand little sacrinees he made, that showed as plain as could be that he loved me with a true, unselfish affection. If I was only proud of his straight limbs strong hands, curly, flaxen hair, and frank laugh, I knew how all the girls envied me when he began to show, as plain as day, that he was in love with

When he went up the mountain with me one day, and rested on the ledge, he asked me—flushing up to his handsome eyes—to be his wife, because he loved me, I thought I should have an engagement ring to show. But after we were engaged, he never seemed to think of it. engaged, he never seemed to himk that. The girls said that they did not believe that I was engaged to him, and I thought John ought to consider that I had a right to a ring. I said so.

"John," said I, pouting, "you ought to give near ring."

o give me a ring. He looked surprised.
"Why, Katie," said he, "a ring don't amount to anything."
"Yes it does," I answered; "it means that we are engaged."

"But don't we know it, darling?" he added, kissing me fondly.

"Yes, but other people don't. I can't tell everybody, and they ought to know it."

eate by-and-by."
"I don't want to be married at pres-"Very well, then, don't trouble yoursee here, Katie, here is a little gold heart; it was made out of the first dollar I ever earned, when father died and I had mother and Jimmy to take care of, the state of the first it was the same of the first it. had mother and Jimmy to take care of.
I got it made for a keep-sake. Take it
and wear it to remember me by."
It was a pretty little bright thing, but
it was not the engagement ring that I
wanted. I kept pouting, but John treated me as if I were an unreasonable child,
and when I wouldn't laugh and chat with
him, he grew grave, kissed me gently
and went away, leaving me by myself in
the moonlighton the porch. I was soangry
that I cried—I had no idea that he would
refuse me: he had never before refused

the moning into the pioch. I was sainly that I cried—I had no idea that he would refuse me; he had never before refused me anything. He had always appeared glad when I expressed a wish that he might gratify it. I could not bear that he should deny me so cooly, when he saw how my heart was set on the thing; speaking briefly, and disregarding my resentment as though I were a child.

I had not sat alone but a minute before I heard his sten again. He came close to my side, and put his arms arond me.

"Katie," said he, and I could see how gentle and earnest he looked in the moonlight, "if I could get you a ring easily, I would do so, but I cannot. I cannot do so without sacrificing the actual needs of those I love. You know, dear, that you are going to marry a poor man, and you must learn what the words prudence, frugality and economy mean. I and you must learn what the words prudence, frugality and economy mean. I had to learn them long before I was as old as you are. Your desire for the ring is only a whim, Katle, it isn't a necessity. I am living very strictly now, that I may deprive my dear mother of nothing in her old age, if I make you my wife next year. You know what my means are. Katle, won't you be good and help

me?"
He looked so firm and good, yet so sorrowful and wistful, that I cannot understand now why I was so stubborn and wicked. I looked him definitely in the

eyes.
"How mean!" said I.
He straightened himself quickly, and stepped back from me. Then he said, in an altered voice: n altered voice:
"Do you think so, Katie?"
"Yes," I auswered, "it's as mean a

dirt to talk economy to me about such a thing. It was bad enough for me to have to ask for it; any other man I know would not have obliged me to do it. It is mean, and it alters my feelings towards you. Take back this heart I do not want it. My hand trembled, and so did his, and

the heart dropped to the ground. He picked it up. "You don't want my heart, Katie?" I was silent.
"Katie, speak to me."
But I would not speak.
"Good night," said he, and turned away. I dropped my bead down and sat there sullen, for an hour after he had

there sullen, for an hour after he nau gone down the hill road.

At last the clock in the kitchen struck nine. I was damp with dew, and arose to go into the house. Just then I saw some one riding up the hill on horse-back. Pretty soon I saw who it was—Bradford Terry; who owned the tract of land on the other side of the hill, and more woods than any other man in the

more woods than any other man in the country. He drew up his horse at the gate.
"Good evening, Miss Katie; are you waiting for your lover?"
I don't know what made me say it, but answered.
"No; I haven't any lover."

Bradford Terry was a little, shrewd usiness man, with a small body and ore insignificant soul. I knew it very horse.
"Haven't?" well I'm glad to hear it. I was afraid you were going to throw yourself away on some poverty stricken fellow—John May, for instance." My cheek burned at his words, but he

The negroes in the interior of south Carollnia are arming; trouble is

"Too pretty for that. Ah, these hand-some girls know their value. Miss Ka tie, would you marry an old fellow like me if he was rich, and would make a la-dy of you?"

dy of you?"

I laughed coquettishly.
"You are not very old, Mr. Terry."
"Only lifty—square fifty—and you are sixteen. Is that too much difference."

was looking at me shrewdly, and I toss-

I was silent.

He had dismounted, and standing beside nie was trying to take my hand.

"Pretty one," said he, " will you be my wife? You shall dress in silks and dismonds."

my wife? You shall dress in Sias and diamonds."
"Diamonds!"
"Yes; diamonds on your white neck, and on your little hands, and on your wrists. They will glitter like your eyes. Will you have them?"
"Yes," fired with the dazzling vision of myself which arose before me. "I'll marry you if you will give me all I want." want."
"I will. You shall have all the money

you want, and spend it as you like."
"I will marry you."
He looked at me in the moonlight.
"Now, you won't change your mind to-morrow?"
No."

"I shall hold you to your promise.— See here, will you wear this?" He slipped a ring from his finger. caught the glitter of a splendid diamond

He placed the ring upon my finger.
"Now you are mine. Beauty, good night!"

"Now you are mine. Beauty, good night!"

I bent my head in silence. He mounted to the saddle, and looking steadily back at me, rode slowly awny.

I went to my chamber and retired. It was strange after all this excitement, that I could sleep; but I fell into a heavy slumber, and did not awake until morning. It was late, and the sun was shining into the room. A little cup, quaint ly formed of birch-bark, which John May had idly fashioned one evening, as we sat together, stood on the stand at the bedside. I put out my hand, smiling, to take it, when the diamond glittered in the light. Then all the work of the previous night flashed upon me.

For a long hour I lay still, thinking, as I never thought before. At last I decided to abide by my decision. I would keep the diamond. I would keep the diamond. I would be the wife of Bradford Terry, and have more diamonds, and luxury without stint.

After this I did not see John May for months. The news of my engagement to Bradford Terry, the rich landlord, spread like wildfire. The girls, my old schoolmates, looked at me with a sort of awe; my mother was in a state of constant agitation and surprise at the honor to be conferred upon the family, and I laughed carelessly at all, and thought of the diamonds.

I don't think I was myself all the win-

integrated carelessiy at all, and thought of the diamonds.

I don't think I was myself all the winter. My mother wondered why I was so wild and restless.

"Why don't you sit down, Katie?" she would say. "You must learn to be dignified and composed."

I'd run away from them all, and walk the hills, to come home pelted by the storms. I liked them. I'd rush, in the face of the lightning, over the crags, and standing on the dizzy heights, sing wildly, with the thunder of chorus. I would scream recklessiy until the woods would throb with echoes. Then I would come home and act rationally for a day or an evening.

throb with echoes. Then I would come home and act rationally for a day or an evening.

Spring came. The river opened, and the logs, which had been bedded in the stream all winter, while it was frozen, came floating down with the blocks of ice. In some cases they came over the falls, a glant net work of ponderous logs, thundering, foaming, straining, and wallowing in their entanglement, now and then blocking up the river's course, and calling for peril and enterprise among the timber hands, that they might be disengaged and sent smoothly on their way to the sawing district, two miles below.

When news first came that the ice had broken up, the men started from their winter quarters and prepared for labor.

An impulse to go up the river and secthem at work, seized me. I went secretly, for my father would not have given his consent.

I went at daylight, one glistening

I saw it an; it was too not; and the logs swept down on the strugiling form and pale face. He went under them, and I never saw his face again. They took him from the river two miles below, but no one was allowed to see him—not even his mother. The heart I would not have was lost to me forver. would not have was lost to me forever.

""" Yes. "Did I marry Bradford Terry?"
Why not?"

Ef you air onla a quarter of a second to ate yon won't git that in time.
We've got lots of men with towerin in tellex and brillyent genyus and all that, out then you see we need just a few men with good common sense like. There may be sum sweet sadness in chuing the bitter cud of adversity, but the most uv'em in this seektion would rather hav terbacker, you know. Ef wise men never made mistakes this would be a hard world for fools—of whom

would be a hard world for fools—of whom a great many are which.
That man who's allus talking about his family is got no family; and tis charite to let him tork.
Some men gets proud mighty quick.—The neerer a dominiker iz to a dunghill the wus he krows.
It required all kinds of men to maik up the wurld, and so you see there had to be sum egostikle durn fools for dry goods clerks.
It don't take as much sense to pick a lock or forge a check as it dose not to do it.

it.
When it rain pudden, you hold up your dish, but don't spend your time waiten for a shower.
You can't do bizness without sense any

a bung hole.

A man that don't knoo eny thing will tell it the fust time he gets a chance.—

Josh Billings. more than you ken start a cooper shop ou a bung hole. Mistah Combask, a negro delegat

to the Mississippi "constushnal cun-wention," has been indicted by the grand Jury now in session, for stealing convention warrants from another negro-delegate. O-o-h! Of such are the Sol-ons who make Southern State constitu-

1667 Forney takes up three columns to tell how the Radicals can carry Penn-sylvania. He will be able to tell how they can't in much less space.

Political.

ruction. Nota Bene:-"Sounds and memories of home?" Faugh? No matter; let it come! What a gun! I thought it thundered, "The Democrats have gained a hunc

Galena, copperhead! my home! Mine and Waskburn's! Let it come: If this is glory I must wear it; I must learn to grin and bear it. I must tearn to grin and bear it.
But this thing is gettling steep;
Have my friends all gone to sleep?
Negroes smished in Washington—
Copperheads got Oregon!
What the d—I does it mean? Are we all so Jolly green? is this the work of my great name:

I b'lieve that Butler is to blame. I b'lieve the *rascal knew*, by gracious? Well these omens black and foul Like the wings of some great ow Fill the air—anear, afar— Like the smoke of my cigar? U Wade—U Washborn? Logan, Hawley ?— Confound it! was there e'er such folly! Juncovering portraits! Faugh! Get out f there are what it brings about!

If there are what it brings about!
If there are the pictures you uncover,
U, Logan nover try it over?
Your senie show, with my old bi—
Ographic Daddy's winking eye—
O fol-de-rol! The answering tones Come back in those poor soldiers' groans; They call me " BUTCHER!" and they grounrom Washington to Oregon!

HOW WE ARE MAKING THE RICH RICHER AND THE POOR POORER.

We have in our eye two citizens of this town—the one a rich Radical Bond-holder, the other a well-to-do Mechanic.—The first came into possession, (by marringe,) of two fine farms, which he sold in 1862 for \$30,000 and invested it all in 5,20 bonds. The last, by dint of hard work, has been able to buy a property assessed at \$5,000 wherein he lives and carries on business. That is all the property he over the course.

ty he owns.

Ten years ago, if the Radical had invested his \$30,000 in Government bonds, he would have received an annual interest of \$1800 and paid his full share of tax-

es.
What interest has he been getting for the last six years? Eighteen Hundred Dollars a year, IN GOLD! That gold he sold at an average of about 60 per cent., realizing \$1080 more every year. Add this to the \$1800 and we have \$2880, as the yearly income from his \$30,000. Here is a gain of \$1080 a year, over the regular legal interest, besides having no taxes to pay, which is equal to \$1200 a

taxes to pay, which is equal to \$1200 a year.

He keeps his carriage and horses, and uses the public roads, but pays no road tax. The property of the Mechanic pays his share.

He sends his Children to the Public Schools, but pays no School tax. The Mechanic pays for the education of his Children.

He has the benefit of the State and County governmente, Courts, &c., giving him the protection of the Laws, but pays no State nor County taxes. The Mechanic pays these for him.

The Mechanic pays on his property 4 per cent. taxes, on \$200 a year.

If the Radical lives to keep his Bonds twenty years, he will have drawn \$36,000 interest, and \$21,600 premium on his gold—which is a fortune in itself. And yet we are told by the Radicals that at the end of these twenty years we must pay him the principal of his Bonds in gold!

This is the Radical system of "making the Rich richer."

the end of these twenty years we must pay him the principal of his Bonds in gold!

This is the Radical system of "making the Rich richer."

"Take care of the rich," said the Federalists in the days of John Adams, "and the rich will take care of the poor."

But the poor now-a-days prefer taking a e of themselves.

"ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL."—Money that is good enough for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Laborer, is good enough for the Bondholder.

Radicals are asserting that not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny of taxes to the government directly.—True, the laboring man does not pay his taxes directly to the government, but every man of sense knows that the consumer pays the tax upon every article manufactured by capital. A practical workingman, a few days ago, being in our office, handed us the following, which in itself is a volume of argument to show that the poor man does pay taxes:

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I went at daylight, one glistening morning, to a large ledge of rocks which hid in the bushes, overlooked the river without being seen. Bruising the sweet wild bayberry and fern, I crouched down there and waited for the men to come. I could hear their voices, and I knew that the logs were coming.

The river seemed to hurry as it flowed, as if in fear of an impending disaster.—Alrealy I could hear the thundering of the breaking lee and plunging logs asthey went over the falls.

Listening, watching, waiting, I forgot myself and fell. I had just heard the approaching shouts of the men, and a nearer familiar voice as it called an order. Then I lost my senses as I reeled headlong into the river.

I might have died there and been happy, but love was stronger than death. Through the half unconscious distress of drowning I heard the voice I knew better than that of the mother who bore me. I flung out my arms, struggling with the old current, was clasped and lifted back, living, to my father's arms. I knew where I was; then came a warning shout:

"Quick! quick! John, the logs are coming!"

I saw it all; it was too late; and the logs swept down on the struggling form and pale face. He went under them, and I never saw his face again. They took him from the river two miles below, but no one was allowed to see him good enough for the Bondholder.

Take the case of the Journeyman Mechanic. What are his wages? From Sto S3 a day, with a family dependent or

Very few mince pies or strawberries do
his young ones get. How many Spring
chickens, Mr. Workingman, at \$1 per
pair, can you afford to buy! Are you
not glad, at the end of the year, that you
have kept body and soul together? No
gold interest for you. You get your pay
in Greenbacks—60 cents on the dollar.
And remember! Whenever you buy
a hat, a coat, a few yards of muslin or
any thing else you pay a TAX for the
FREEDMEN'S BUREAU!
Are you as well off as you was ten

Are you as well off as you was ten ears ago, when you worked for \$1,00 a WHAT IS THE REMEDY? WHAT IS THE REMEDY?
Simply to help turn the Radical party
out of power and put conservative men
at the head of our Government who are
pledged in favor of ECONOMY and REFORM.

VOTE FOR A CHANGE The Workingman who votes for Grant, votes to oppress himself and his children.—Your condition cannot be made worse.—We have confidence that under the head of Governor Seymour, it will be vastly improved for the better.

That representative Republican paper, the Albany Evering Journal, in a leading editorial on "The Death of Mr. Stevens," discourses as follows:
"Politically and morally, Mr. Stevens was a striking illustration of his own theory of personal right and individual independence. He did not often attend within version. Having separated a independence. He did not often attend public worship. Having separated a handsome mulatto woman from her husband, he deemed it his duty to provide for her; and their relations were such as to almost entirely exclude him from other female society—a fact which never seemed to give him the slightest concern. He was an inveterate gamester on a small scale, and almost an invariably, after a day's duty in the House, would drop in, at a favorite casino House, would drop in, at a favorite casino and win or lose fifty dollars, that being the average limit of his betting?

Property The hog may not be posted in arithmetic, but when you come to square root he is there—the hog is.

The Jackson Clarion says that there will be 50 000 majority for Seymour In Mississippi.

pg Republicanism is now playing its farewell engagement. This is positively its last appearance before the American

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VOL. 55.-NO. 13.

WHICH IS THE PARTY OF REPUDIA-

A Grant Organ Gives Up The Contest.

A Grant Organ Gives Up The Contest.

The New York Herald, after weighing all the chances, has at last come to the conclusion that "the history of the Radical party is such that the people will not trust it again on any terms." Nobody denies the intelligence that guides the Harald, and no party feeling ever restrains it from taking the stronger side. Yesterday its convictions were thus expressed:

Two points in the canvass are more important than all others—the history of the Radical party, and the nigger vote.—For eight years the Republican party has been in power, and the final results, as seen by the people, are the derangement of all machinery of government, an almost incredible corruption in office, and a weight in taxes that bears commerce and labor to the earth. Will the people longer have patience with a party In 1864 in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by and under the authority of Republicans signed and sanctioned by a Radical Governor, a bill was passed that the interest of the State debt should be paid in greenbacks instead of in coin, as provided by the act of 1840; in other words they said that where our State owes one hundred dollars, her debt shall be discharged by paying sixty.

Is this repudiation?

In 1862, a Republican Congress at Washington, issued the "Legal Tenders" which obliged a creditor to receive his demand in a depreciated paper, while demand in a depreciated paper, while gold, the lawful currency of the Constitution, was selling for more than two hundred. hundred.
Is this repudiation?
But their repudiation has been broader and deeper than this. They declared that this war was waged for the preservation of the Union, and that when the war closed, the Union would be restored; and yet after three years of darkness and shame; after the people have paid into the treasury over fourteen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the Union is not restored. merce and labor to the earth. Will the people longer have patience with a party that has such a history? This is the question of the hour. Is there any fear in our future that should move the people to trust this party again; even despite the fearful chance that it may continue the same destructive career that has already been so disastrous to the national prosperity? Can any other party inflict upon us evils worse than those we now unter as the consequence of Radical misute? Reconstruction by a system of legislation that deliberately forges calamity for a whole people and prepares Jiffy mittions of acourts, the Chion is not restored.

Is this repudiation?
They promised to runn their duty to the widows and the orphans of the soldiers who now slumber and sleep beneath the sod in thousands of nameless graves, but they pay them a miserable pittance for their pensions, and pay it in green backs, while they claim for themselves the interest and principal of their bonding sold, which even these greenback nensions are taxed to pay. cal misruio? Reconstruction by a system of legislation that deliberately forges calamity for a whole people and prepares the social ruin of 'ten States to secure nower to a coterie of politicians—this is the political crime that stamps the Radical faction as utterly damnable before the people. Men inquire what the faction would stop at that would purchase such an end by such means, and they know that it will not stop at anything sacred in the law and will respect the rights of the people in the North as little as it has done in the South. Does the name of Grant furnish any guarantee for the future of the Radicals? The people are not ready to believe it. Grant is politically only a promise and a possibility. Respectable men are not willing to doubt his honesty or his upright purpose; but these do not always qualify for success in such a strife as he must control to save the people from his party. He may prove capable; he may not, and it is a time when the people cannot trust their future to such a chance. Therefore the doom of Radicalism seems to be burned into the popular brain, and on such reasoning as we have hinted the people appear to drift towards what they regard as the least of two evils, without faith in the Republicans and little hope in the Democrats. Men on either side count for little; it is the history of the Radical party that condemns it.

It is upon these broad views and judgments of parties that the people move.—The common mind averages great results by processes of its own. Isolated facts are forgotten, this or that virtue or vice in gold, which even these greenback pensions are taxed to pay.

Is this repudiation?

They write in letters "Let us have peace." while a military despotism is established over one section, and arms are proposed to be distributed by act of Congress, among they negroes in the South preparatory to a general and indiscriminate slaughter of the whites.

Is this repudiation? ate slaughter of the whites.

Is this repudiation?

They incorporate into their platform at Chicago, a plank favoring economy, while they extend the Freedmen's Bureau until after the elections, at an increase of several millions, and refuse to reduce the standing army until autother year; while they have increased the national debt, by their speculation, appropriation, and thieving, until it is now greater than at the close of the war!

Is this economy?

Citizens of our common country, they have repudiated every obligation and overy pledge made to you and yours.—
They have brought you almost to the door of destruction and ruin; until now you are obliged to work for three days to pro-They have brought you almost to the door of destruction and ruin; until now you are obliged to work for three days to procure for your families what before you could receive for the labor of one day. They are appropriating millions for the maintenance and education of negroes in the South, and call upon you to support them from your scanty purses, levying taxes upon the money received by the sweat of your brow, and almost through blood and tears. They will plot the destruction of twenty-five millions of their own race, to raise to an unnatural elevation, eight million of negroes. They will bankrupt the country and deluge it with crimson dye warm from the hearts of men, to perpetuate their rule, and to do under they could never do under the Constitution. Let us see to it that these golden apples which they hope to pluck shall turn to ashes on their lips.

ments of parties that the people move.—
The common mind averages great results by processes of its own. Isolated facts are forgotten, this or that virtue or vice seems to pass away, but the balance of history is made up at the polls and Kentucky indicates the tendency. * * * The case of the Presidency, therefore, judged by the main facts, seems to stand thus: The history of the Radical party is such that the people will not trust it again on any terms, and this conviction threatens to give the North to the Democrats. If, however, this fails, there is a possibility that Grant may be beaten by iosing the whole South through the defection of the negroes, who will go over to the Democrats, partly led by the natural influences of association and partly by resentment for the relinquishment by the Radicals of that measure that was from the first regarded as necessary to sustain their political opposition to their former masters.

While the producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war rest upon tnose who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled land to produce supplies, the organs of the Radicals are asserting that not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny labors of her natraresser, in whose profession there are some artists so celebrated shat they devote whole hours to the study and toil requisite for the composition of some graceful or fashionable style, where the hair, carefully dressed with the brush and pomade, half hides a piece of crape, c-quettishly chosen, and fastened by heavy pins of tortoise, shell or coral. The chignon, it must be confessed, is not altogether of nature's growth, and if, after the hair, we examine the face, we shall see that Madame Rachel herself could not teach the Japanese much in the art of making up. On the dressing table stands a perfect collection of little boxes just drawn from some hiding place; there are whites for the mouth and cheeks; black for the eyes; sometimes gold for the lips, and yet with all these aids from art, age is unable to conceal its decrepitude, while strangely enough, the children are mostly laden with paint.

The pipe you smoke it in.
The dishes on your table.
All you eat off them.

Boos the Laboring Man Pay any Taxes?

madean legislation requires the ner to pay all taxes. It taxes
The hat on your head.
The boots on your feet.
The clothes on your person.
The food you eat.

The pot it is cooked in. The cup you drink it out of. The implements on your farm.

The paper you write on.
The paper you write on.
The paper and books you read.
The furniture in your house.

The tools you work with.

The jurniture in your he The gas or oil you burn.

The coal you consume. The stove you burn it in

The medicine you take. The tobacco you smoke

The match you light it with

Last week ninety odd Union soldiers were discharged from the different Departments of the Government at Washington, and all the negroes retained in their fat places! Some of these white soldiers, who fought bravely for the restoration of the Union, had but one leg, others but one arm, and most of them were badly wounded and crippled for life. These are the men that Radicalism turns out of office and throws upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world, to beg and starve while the negro is pampered and fed at the expense of the Government, and provided with snug situations at seventy-five and one hundred dollars per month—situations which many a poor but brave and honest soldred dollars per mooth—situations which many a poor but brave and honest soldier, with a large family looking to him for support, would be glad to have.— White men—what say you? Are you willing to submit to this outrage much longer? If you are, then yote for Grant and Colfax, but if you wish to see the poor and deserving white men of our country in those situations, you must yote for Seymour and Blair.

Did not the Radical Congress increase your taxes?
Did not the Radical Congress exempt the rich man's bonds?
Did not the Radical Congress give to New England Manufacturers a high pro tective tariff by which you are made to pay double the usual prices on all your Did not the Radical Congress increase the wages of its members?

Did not the Radical Congress di-solve the Union for which our brave soldiers

military despotism over the South?

Did it not disfranchise the white men of the South and enfranchise the negroes? Did it not establish a bureau for the enefit of the blacks? Did you not have to pay high taxes for Radical politics?

Are these not reasons why you should shun the Radical ticket?

me Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in an editorial article published in the Revolution, a New York paper, says:
"Inclosing we appeal to every patriot (including all the conservative element; we especially mention them as their patriotism is doubtful, and excluding the Radleals, as theirs is certain) to forget all past differences and unite with us in the great approaching struggle to elect Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair, that the work to restore the Union, the Constituwork to restore the Union, the Constitu-tion and the Laws, may be commenced

enough, the children are mostly laden with paint.

Putting aside this coquetry, universal in spite of its bad taste, the dress is very simple, and invariably well chosen. A silk robe, generally of a dark hue, covers a chemise en crepe, made of patches of every color, a perfect harlequin's mantle, where bright green is put beside a lively red. In winter the costume is completed by a short mantle doubled and thickened according to the season. The dress is

nating behind in an enormous knot to the which, with more or less elegance, demands a careful examination and many retouches. The sleves hang like large pockets. To the belt are fustened a pipe in a velvet case, and a pocket book containing two chop-sticks of silver, if it is intended to do honor to the host who may offer refreshments. In one corner of the pocket book sparkles a little mirror, an European innovation, for our civilization has made this slight breach of Japanese manners. of Japanese manners.

During the greater portion of the year

A Working Man's Opinion.—While the Radicals of Detroit were firing a sa-lute in ratification of the nomination of

General Grant, a workingman was heard to exclaim:

"Fire your guns!" you can't fool me any longer. I voted your ticket until it takes three dollars to buy what I used to get for seventy-five cents; and now it is about time for a change."

There are thousands of workingmen in every State who fell just so. They have voted the Radical ticket for the last time. They want "a change," and they are They want "a change," and they are bound to have it. No amount of clap-

trap about Grant's military record can blind them to the fact that he is the mean dumb fool of the most desperate men in the Radical party: The work-ing men won't touch him. - Digest.

The Republican party has brought no peace, no repose, no prosperi-ty to the country. It never can, because it lives and moves, and has its being outside of the Constitution. It gives a seconding to no fixed law, but only the passions of a caucus; and as the winds are not more variable than these, the country is not to expect any permanent prosperity while the Government is administered by such a standard."

Every Japanese girl, of no matter what class in society, appears inspired with an innate love of coquetry. The daughter of the humblest tradesman loves to pass of the humblest tradesman loves to pass whole days in shopping, and takes the greatest delight in preparing, long before it is needed, the dress she intends to display for the first time at the next fete.— The day arrived, the happy girl rises early in the morning, and while her fresh new dress lies in some corner of the room, impatiently submits to the dilatory labors of her hairdresser, in whose profession there are some artists so celebralession there are some artists so celebra

by a short matte doubled and thresen-a according to the season. The dress is long, without shape, open from top to bottom, the upper part is conflued by a belt broad enough to cover the breast and the lower part of the form, and terminating tehind in an enormous knot. to the which with more or less algerance.

During the greater portion of the year the feet are bare; in winter they are clad in white cotton, and rest upon sandals of varnished wood, kept by wooden supports high enough above the ground to escape the mud and the damp. The sandal is ornamented with braids of straw, or sometimes velvet, and held to the foot by a strip of cloth passed between the toes. Occasionaly it is covered with leather or paper, but is never honored by being worn in the house.