

Meeting Part about Army Mules

At Perryville, opposite Harrisville, 2 miles northeast from Halmar, a great mule and wagon show has been established. The American flag at that point waves in triumph over 6,000 mules and 8,000 wagons, with arrivals every day. A thick cloud of dust covers over the region round about, and the air is resonant with tumultuous brays, intermingled with the hoarse cries of the mule-breakers.

Climbing down from Port Deposit in a buggy, by the river road, in the outskirts of the city, we came on a vast corral of United States wagons, including a space of five or six acres. Inside of the inclosure we noticed a perfect nest of long cars and a compact mass of black hides working and surging to and fro. There are quite a number of these pens near Perryville, each containing 1,500 or 2,000 mules, collected from all parts of the country, and stored in these pens to await the process of breaking.

Some distance from the pen we found the breaking ground, where a host of lusty darkies were engaged in the work of taking the mules through a rudimentary course of instructions preparatory to fitting them for duty in harness. The process of breaking is exciting and interesting, and not unattended with danger. The mule is driven into a "chute" just the width of his body, with strong wooden bars on each side, which prevents his kicking out literally, and at the same time admit of his being handled through the cracks. A rope is then fastened to his jaws, and another tied as a girth around his belly; after which one is attached to his fore foot, and passed under the girth and out at the rear, in which condition he is turned out for the preliminary exercises, consisting of a series of frantic plunges, with some ground and lofty tumbling, vicious attempts to bite, and strike with his fore feet. The exercise continues for a longer or shorter period of time, according to the intelligence and obstinacy of the subject. But your mule is not altogether such a fool as he looks, and after coming to grief a matter of a dozen times by means of the check rope, he wisely concludes that plunging and rearing is not remunerative, and lies still, either reflecting or groaning piteously. If unusually obstinate through the first course, he is trotted round the course at double quick time, and his hide copiously anointed with stout cudgel. After the first course, the mule then being supposed to have absorbed something of the rudiments of his education, it is reconducted to the "chute" where he is invested with harness and again led forth, and another series of gymnastic exercises takes place. After becoming somewhat accustomed to the harness, the mules are hitched up to the large wagons, and driven around the course. The operation of hitching up is a delicate one, requiring great care. The negro approaches cautiously and gingerly, with his eyes fixed on the mule's ears. A suspicious movement of the auricular appendages is seen, and the startled African springs backward as quick as lightning, just in time to escape a flashing pair of heels. Again he approaches, and finally succeeds in hitching up.

A brace of broken mules are usually put in the rear, with a team of wild ones in front. Different phases of mule character are developed in the process of starting. Some plunge and rear all the time, others lie down and obstinately refuse to move; others kick out of the traces, face on the driver riding the saddle mule, rear up and viciously strike at him with their forefeet. Again our mule will remain properly quiet for a time, and then spring forward to the full length of his traces with such violence as to bring him to his knees. Nothing but the natural obstinacy of the mule prevents a general smash-up. Fortunately while one ploughs forward, the other through sheer perverseness, will pull back. Sometimes a forward mule will turn round in his traces, come to a dead halt, and stare at the driver in the most ludicrous and side-splitting manner. In shoeing mules, a broad leather belt is passed around his belly, and the mule is hoisted clear, when his feet are drawn back and fastened, when he helplessly submits to the operation of shoeing, entering sundry protests in the way of snorts and groans. Currying is an operation which hardly pays for the danger incurred. The mule is altogether too handily with his heels to render it a desirable employment. Sometimes a currycomb is fastened to an eight-foot pole, when the groom stands out of danger and rakes him down from "long tow." Watering the mule is not the least interesting of the operations I witnessed at Perryville. The mules, to the number of a thousand and at a time, were driven down a small ravine in front of a hotel, spreading at its mouth to a width of about a hundred yards into the river. They rushed far out into the stream, so that most of them were covered with the exception of their heads floundering and plunging, and lashing the water into foam, and all braying continually. They remind me forcibly of a school of immense porpoises sporting in the water. Negroes are exclusively employed in the breaking and training of mules at Perryville. I asked one of the men superintending the matter why this was so? "Well," said he, "the bigger is the next thing to a mule anyhow. They understand each other better, and there is a natural affin-

THE LIBERAL REVIEWS BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

- 1.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY.
- (Continued)
- 2.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
- (Top)
- 3.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
- (Fr. & Church.)
- 4.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
- (Labour.)
- 5.—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE
- (Top.)

A STARTLING EXPOSITION.

The Chicago Tribune, heretofore so among the greatest and earnest friends of Gen. Fremont, devotes five columns to an exposition of military affairs in Missouri, making disclosures far more damaging to the "Path Finder" than anything divulged thus far by the agency of Adj. Gen. Thomas or the Congressional committee lately sitting at St. Louis. We make the following extracts:

Early in the campaign, Mr. Boss, of our editorial corps, went to St. Louis, Ironon, Cape Girardeau, Cairo and Paducah. He returned with a report of the goings on that was doubtful and unsatisfactory. Later, and about the time the army moved west, after the needless sacrifice of Mulligan and his command, Mr. Medill went from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and along the route to Sedalia and Georgetown. He left behind an ardent admirer of Gen. Fremont, and a disbeliever in the reports prejudicial to his fitness for his place. His letters, which excited no little commotion among our readers, give the sincerity of his conversion to the opposite opinion. When the congressional committee charged with the duty of examining into army and navy contracts went to St. Louis, Dr. Ray went down to endeavor to get at some of the facts developed.—His private letters contain'd matters of such moment and so prejudicial to the management of the Department, that Mr. Scrips, fearing that he had been misled by interested parties, deemed it his duty to see himself what foundation there was for the charges, and he went down. Thus the editorial propitators of the Tribune, who are to suffer by a mistake in this grave matter, have one after another been on the ground, personal observers of the state of the Department. All had been the fast friends of the General; all of us had supported him for the Presidency in 1856, all were in favor of his appointment to the Army of the West; all are willing to live or die by the doctrines of the proclamation that have gone so straight to the hearts of the people.

Collectively at an earlier stage in the campaign they had been complimented by the General for their earnest support of his policy, and warmly thanked them for their "generous devotion to him"—The result is what would have happened to any four earnest men who desire a quick termination of the war and an acknowledged triumph of the holy cause. Profound conviction of the incompetency of the General, disgust with the character of the men by whom he is surrounded and in whom he puts his trust, and an assurance not to be shaken that unless Gen. Fremont is removed, and the affairs of the Department are put into new hands, Missouri and finally Kentucky and Tennessee, are hopelessly lost.

In relation to the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon, the editor makes the following statement. He says:

"We have the word of a brave and truthful man, who was with Gen. Lyon the day before the fight, (the battle was on Saturday) that, with high judgment, in the presence of most of the members of his staff, he declared his belief that there was a deliberate purpose to cut him off and destroy his force! We urge no charge against Gen. Fremont that he had such a purpose; but there were those about him who are not exempt from suspicion of this crime.

And of the surrender of Colonel Mulligan—

"We add, on the authority of Hon. J. A. Gurley, member of Congress from Cincinnati, at that time a member of Gen. Fremont's staff, that a messenger from Col. Mulligan, with his loud cry for reinforcements, cooled his heels two days among the thieves in Fremont's ante-room, unable to put down the court etiquette there enforced by the sharp sabres of the body guard, and at last by the aid of Lieut. Gen. Hall, got in only to hear that the General 'would see about it'."

Then follows more about the "ante-room thieves," of whom it is remarked—

"To see the Commander of the Department, save in cases which make the exception to the rule, has at any time within the last two months, been a matter of greater difficulty than to get an audience to the Emperor of France, the head of an empire, and an army of 400,000 men. It was for the interests of Californians and their confederates that this should be so, because while all the others were excluded, they had free access by the back stairs."

Among other specifications in regard to the character of these retainers, it is charged that "one of the Government Inspectors of horses at St. Louis, is a graduate of the Kentucky State prison." The above will do as a specimen of this shocking exposure. The editor says in conclusion:

"We are informed upon sufficient authority, that when the investigating Committee concluded their labors at St. Louis, they sent a dispatch to Washington, (by mail to Springfield, so that it might not be stopped,) telling the President the true and exact condition of affairs in Missouri, and urging upon him the instant removal of Fremont, upon the ground that in his hands the war could not be continued a year, for reason of want of funds to supply the waste and profligacy in his department."

New Song.—"How do you like the claim song?" asked an old lady of her daughter as they stepped out into the street after a popular concert.

"Claim song?" exclaimed the young lady in astonishment. "Why, what do you refer to, mother?"

"Why, the first one she sang." "Oh! you mean Shells of the Ocean, don't you, mother?"

"Well, yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was something about claims any way, and you know I do like them so well. Didn't you like it?"

A celebrated barrister—a friend with whom Jerrold loved to jest—entered a certain club room where Jerrold and some friends were enjoying a cigar. The barrister was in an excited state, and exclaimed: "I have just met a soundly barrister!" "What a coincidence!" interrupted Jerrold.

Attorneys at Law, &c., &c., will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kenney, Elk Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1860.

P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kenney, Elk Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1860.

JAS. R. LARRIMER, TESTIMONIAL ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Col. Larrimer's Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield County and Elk counties. July 30, 1860.

P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kenney, Elk Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1860.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him, in the several Courts of Clearfield and adjoining counties.

Office the one formerly occupied by G. R. ELLIOTT, June 26, 1861.

deco. 1, 1861.

BURGESS, EYE, EAR AND LUNG PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Doctor BORT,

HFORMERLY Physician and Surgeon to the Brompton Long Hospital, of London, England, now of PITTSBURGH, Pa., begs leave to announce to all Invalids, that, owing to the many solicitudes of his friends, he has concluded to pay professional visits to the following-named places, and by arriving on the day set forth, can be consulted by the afflicted, both Male and Female, on Diseases of the Heart, Liver and Lungs, Cancer, Fits, Scrofula, and all Ulcers of the Blood and other Diseases, attending the EYE and EAR. PARTIAL DEAFNESS, Ringing Noises in the Head, and Discharges from the Ear, can be speedily cured by Dr. Bort's Scientific Treatment, and many other Diseases that have baffled the skill of the so-called distinguished physicians.

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CORRIGA, at Whitmer's Hotel, June 1st, Again, Sept. 1st and 2d.

DOVER, at the Americas House, from 3d to 6th June. Again, Sept. 2d, 4th and 5th.

LUTHERSBURG, at Reed's Hotel, June 10th and 11th. Again, Sept. 10th and 11th.

CLEARFIELD, Johnson's Hotel, June 12th to 16th. Again, Sept. 12th and 13th.

BELLEVILLE, Morrison's Hotel, from June 17th to 19th. Again, Sept. 14th and 15th.

TYRONE CITY, at Mrs. Thomas' Hotel, June 21st and 22d. Again, Sept. 17th and 18th.

At his INFIRMARY, from June 22d to July 17th.

Listen to the Voice of Truth and Reason and Profit by it.

The time has come when all who will, can escape the iron grasp of Mercury, by calling, without delay, to see the well known and justly celebrated European Physician, Dr. Bort, who will administer those only true and safe medicines, extracted from the most choice roots and herbs, which are prepared under his own supervision, and therefore avoid the use of all MINERAL POISONS, which were never designed for the system, to take which many thousands have fallen victims and gone to early graves.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Remember that Dr. Bort wants no patients but those fully capable of appreciating and distinguishing the services of a regular thoroughbred physician, from a paltry, unlearned and trifling quack.

Remember, Dr. Bort's remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others in this country prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in the world.

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Remember, that citizens of education, and our popular men, are all well acquainted with, and take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Bort to the afflicted.

Remember, that Dr. Bort makes full representations to gull the unfortunate, but all he says will be faithfully carried out.

Remember, that Dr. Bort pays every attention to diseases of a chronic nature.

Dr. Bort is furnished with over six thousand letters of recommendation from some of the most distinguished men living. Also has awarded to him diplomas from some of the most celebrated Hospitals and Infirmaries in Europe, for his unparalleled cures in Diabetis, and observations in observing remedies for the cure of diseases that have heretofore baffled the skill of many of the medical profession.

An early call from those wishing to consult the Doctor, is earnestly requested, so as to receive full benefit of treatment, and thus do justice to himself.

Please bear in mind that when Dr. Bort will be in your place, Persons desirous of consulting him will confer great favor by calling on the first day of his arrival, as his rooms are so often crowded, it is utterly impossible to attend to the anxious solicitors of all. Dr. Bort will arrive at each of the above places on the 1st epoch on the day appointed.

Please extend the invitation to all invalid acquaintances, and oblige yours, &c.

May 29, '61.—2.

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