CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

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The Clearfield Republican.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within three months...$2 00
If paid after three and before six months.... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of six months.... 3 00

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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
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Job Work.

BLANKS.

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½ sheet, 25 or less, $1 50 | ¼ sheet, 25 or less,$4 50
½ sheet, 25 or less, 2 50 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 8 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes.

JACOB S. COLE,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.

THE subscriber adopts this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture boots and shoes at the old stand, opposite Drancker's Hotel, where he invites the public to give him a call. His work is made out of the very best French Calf and Kip, and at exceedingly low prices for cash or approved country produce. All kinds of heavy boots and shoes made to order, and all work warranted. JACOB S. COLE.
Curwensville, July 30, '68.-1y

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but 'nary one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

IN consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT, of the old "Short Shoe Shop," would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material, just received from the East, and is prepared on short notice to make and mend Boots and Shoes, at his new shop in Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please all, (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay-at-home patriots.) He is prepared to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Don't forget the shop—next door to Showers & Graham's store, on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and kept by a fellow commonly called
jy2,'67-y "SHORTY."

DANIEL CONNELLY,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer

HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figures. He will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the postoffice, where he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand.
my8,'67-y DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.
COR. MARKET & 3D STS., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined not to be outdone either in quality or price for his work. Special attention will be paid to manufacturing Sewed work. He has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls.
nov9,'67-6-tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
IN CURWENSVILLE.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.
oct17-tf [8:13] LEWIS T. ROSS.

Hotels.

THE WESTERN HOTEL.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well-known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Lanich,) and re-fitted and refurnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped alike agreeable to both patrons and proprietor. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market affords; and no pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests.
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
oct15 Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the "Morrison House," has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy. The chambers are well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.
je25 J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE,
(Formerly kept by Jas. H. Galer.)
Front Street, Philipsburg, Penn'a.

WE will impeach any one who says we fail to give direct and personal attention to all customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where all may feel at home and the weary be at rest. New stabling attached.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Philipsburg, June 11, 1868. Proprietors.

J. W. WALLACE . . . . . THOS. H. SHAW
AMERICAN HOUSE,
Lutherburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by R. W. Moore, and latterly by Wm. Schwem, sr., has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, to which the attention of the traveling public is now called, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited.
apr16,'68-1y-pd SHAW & WALLACE.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
nov21-tf WM. M. JEFFRIES.

RAILROAD HOUSE.
MAIN STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of Liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.
nov1,'65. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.
COXESTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Watermen of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and re-opened the hotel formerly kept by E. Shreiner, at Coxestown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He has blown all the rocks out of the river and planted snubbing posts for half a mile above his place. [feb19,'67] GEORGE FALK.

R. ROBISON & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
No 255 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

Have on hand a large stock of

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders,

PLAIN AND SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Mess Pork, Dried Beef, and Leaf Lard, all of our own Packing, Curing and Smoking.

Lard Oil, Flour, Cheese, Dried Apples and Peaches,

With a general assortment of Groceries, at the lowest market prices. [June 13,'68-1ypd.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

THE CLEARFIELD STORE
RECONSTRUCTED.

George L. Reed.....William Powell,
John F. Weaver.....William W. Dettz.

GEO. L. REED & CO.,

Two doors north of the Court House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING returned to our old business stand, we hereby notify the citizens of Clearfield and the public generally, that we have entered upon, and intend to prosecute, a vigorous campaign against high prices and inferior goods, and have now on hand a full supply of all kinds of goods used in this market. In the line of

Dry Goods,

We claim to have a full assortment, consisting in part of Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Prints of all grades and styles; and

Fall and Winter Dress Goods,

Such as Alpacas of all shades; De Laines, Merinos and Flannels; besides, a full assortment of gentlemen's wear, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Satinetts and a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Notions, Hosiery, Trimmings,

BONNETTS, &C.,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES.

We have a full supply of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, linseed, coal and fish Oils,

FLOUR, BACON, DRIED FRUIT,

Sugar-cured Hams, Mess Pork, and a full supply of Provisions.

Hardware and Queensware,

Wooden & Willow Ware.

All the foregoing articles will be exchanged for CASH, LUMBER, or COUNTRY PRODUCE, and at prices to which there can be no exception. Those in need of Goods in our line, will please

CALL AND SEE US!

GEO. L. REED & CO.
Clearfield, Sept. 17, 1868-tf.

RICHARD MOSSOP IS NOW

Selling, at half their usual price,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOSIERY,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOYS' do do
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS,
RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
BROOMS AND TUBS,
CANNED FRUITS,
BEEF AND PORK,
FLOUR AND FEED,
&c., &c., &c.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL
AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,
Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.
dec20 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Face Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. QUDLIN.
Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

BUY the DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 25 cents. Every voter should have one. tf.

Drugs and Medicines.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A. I. SHAW, DRUGGIST,

(Second street, opposite the Court House,)
CLEARFIELD, Penn'a.

THE subscribers respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has now on hand a full supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries Stationery, &c.

PHYSICIANS

Will find his stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY,

Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Perfumed Note Papers; also, a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Are requested to examine his stock of Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Setts, &c., &c.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS

Will find a full supply of prime Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Snuff, Fine-Cut, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL,

Of the best brands, always on hand.

LIQUORS.

The best quality of Liquors always on hand, for medical purposes.

Physicians' Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.
April 9, 1868. A. I. SHAW.

A NEW FIRM.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
Druggists, Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mossop, now offer, low for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Oils, Gla Putty, Dye Stuffs, Stationery,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.
J. G. HARTSWICK,
Dec. 13, 1865. JOHN IRWIN.

Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to their advantage. MANY MAY NOT be aware that COUNTRY Physicians who do a RIDING practice have NOT TIME to attend to the treatment of CHRONIC diseases, and consequently NEGLECT them; hence this class of diseases requires EXCLUSIVE attention.
GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf

Trusses and abdominal supports of every kind of the latest improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SWAIMS' PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Helmbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jane's and Ayer's medicines of every kind, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

RUSS'S St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's, Hoofland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters; also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by
HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

Banks.

Clearfield County Bank.

THE Clearfield County Bank as an incorporated institution has gone out of existence by the surrender of its charter, on May 13, 1865. All its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the Banking business at the same place, as private Bankers, under the firm name of the "Clearfield County Bank." We are responsible for the debts of the Bank, and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received and interest paid when money is left for a fixed time. Paper discounted at six per cent as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all Deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the business men of the county is respectfully solicited. As President, Cashier and officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said Bank to be presented for redemption.

JAS. T. LEONARD, RICHARD SHAW,
WM. PORTER, JAS. B. GRAHAM,
A. K. WRIGHT, G. L. REED,
WM. A. WALLACE.

The business of the Bank will be conducted by John M. Adams., Esq., as Cashier. [Jun28,'66

J. D. M'Girk. Edward Perks.

BANKING & COLLECTION HOUSE
OF
McGIRK & PERKS

Successors to Foster, Perks, & Co.,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

WHERE all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. mar7-tf

County National Bank.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS Bank is now open and ready for business. Office on Second street, in the building formerly occupied by Leonard, Finney & Co.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

JAS. B. GRAHAM, RICHARD SHAW,
WM. A. WALLACE, WM. PORTER,
A. K. WRIGHT, GEO. L. REED.
D. W. MOORE, JAS. T. LEONARD,
jn28,'66] Cashier. President

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE times are hard; you'd like to know
How you may save your dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade,
But had a household to support
That squandered all he made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend,
I look thread bare and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go
To get a suit that's sound and cheap:
To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well,
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meal,
They don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night,
With all their wants supplied,
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all,
If you'd save money, go and buy
Your clothes at—
REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

Where the cheapest, finest and best Clothing and good Furnishing Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style apr11,'67

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1868 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. [je24-tf

"WE WILL LIFT A LITTLE."

Lift a little! lift a little!
Neighbor, lend a helping hand
To that heavy laden brother,
Who for weakness scarce can stand.
What to thee, with thy strong muscle,
Seems a light and easy load,
Is to him a ponderous burden,
Cumbering his pilgrim road.

Lift a little! lift a little!
Effort gives one added strength;
That which staggers him when rising,
Thou can hold at arm's full length.
Not his fault that he is feeble,
Not thy praise that thou art strong;
It is God makes lives to differ,
Some from wailing, some from song.

Lift a little! lift a little!
Many they who need thy aid;
Many lying on the road-side,
'Neath misfortune's dreary shade.
Pass not by like priest and Levite,
Heedless of thy fellow-man,
But, with heart and arms extended,
Be the Good Samaritan.

THE BOURBONS.

As it may now be regarded as certain that Queen Isabella and her children will be excluded from the throne of Spain, we have in her expulsion another example of that retributive justice which has followed the race to which she belongs for the last eighty years. The question of who is to be her successor being yet unsettled, it would be premature to say at present that she will be the last reigning Bourbon sovereign; but in the meantime we give a brief sketch of that celebrated royal house, the history of which events taking place in Spain invest just now with a peculiar interest.

ORIGIN OF THE BOURBONS.

The House of Bourbon, which has given so many sovereigns to France, Spain and Italy, is of French origin, deriving its name from the old lords of Bourbon, a noble family which centuries ago held very large landed possessions in the former province of Bourbonnais in the center of France. Through the marriage of a member of the Capet family with a Bourbon heiress, the noble house became allied to royalty in the thirteenth century, and about the middle of the sixteenth we find the first of the race on a throne, in the person of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre. Antoine was the father of the gallant and renowned Henry of Navarre, who afterwards became King of France under the title of Henry IV. With this celebrated prince begins the history of

THE BOURBON DYNASTY IN FRANCE.

And what a history! Extending from 1589, when Henry IV. ascended the French throne, to 1830, when Charles X. was driven out of his kingdom by the revolution of July, it embraces a period filled with events of the deepest interest and of the highest possible interest to the human family. From the accession of Henry IV. up to the time of the first French revolution, there was no break in the royal succession of the Bourbon line in France. Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. were all Bourbons; but, taking the first and the last of these five kings as regards their qualities as rulers, nothing could present a sharper contrast than the character of the first French Bourbon sovereign, Henry "the great" and "the good," as his people delighted to style him, and that of the unfortunate "son of St. Louis," who fell by the guillotine. Whatever the original virtues of the House might have been, by the time that the volcanic outburst of the revolutionary spirit first shook France and tumbled a dishonored throne into the dust, the race had become wholly degenerate. The guillotine did not, however, finish it in France. From the stormy days of the Revolution, and through those of the Consulate and Empire, the two brothers of the unfortunate Louis lived in exile; but when Napoleon fell the elder of them was placed on the French throne by the Allies under the title of Louis XVIII.; a son of Louis XVI., who died while yet a child, in 1795, had been the seventeenth of that name. Louis XVIII. had no children, and on his death, which took place in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. But experience had utterly failed to teach wisdom to this obstinate and tyrannical ruler, who sought to restore the absolutism of the French monarchy, the consequence of which was that a revolutionary outbreak occurred in July, 1830, compelling the King to flee from France, and finally to abdicate. The latter he did, in favor of his grandson Henry, Duke of Bordeaux; but the act came too late to save his house. Louis Philippe had already been chosen King of the French, and the Bourbons were, to all human appearance, forever excluded from the throne of France. The only surviving descendant of Charles, and representative of the alleged claims of the Bourbons to the French throne, is that same grandson, now known as the Count de Chambord, who is 48 years of age. He is, of course, an exile, but is regarded as the lawful King of France by the legitimists, whose hopes of a restoration he feeds by occasionally holding levees in kingly style.

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN.

The establishment of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty originated with Louis XIV. of France, who, in the year 1700 succeeded in placing his grandson, Philip, Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain, as Philip I. The descendants of Philip ruled without interruption until, in 1808, Napoleon compelled King Charles IV. to resign, and nominated a successor to him in the person of Joseph Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother. Charles died at Rome in 1811, and after the overthrow of Napoleon the eldest son of Charles ascended the Spanish throne, as Ferdinand VII. Dying, in 1830, Ferdinand left the crown to his daughter Isabella, in whose favor he had set aside by royal decree the salic law forbidding a female to sit upon the throne. The claims of Isabella were contested by Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, which gave rise to the Carlist war, but Don Carlos, having failed to establish his pretensions, eventually resigned them, and died in 1855. His son, the Count de Montemolin, in 1860, renounced all claims to the throne of Spain. The Bourbon princes of Spain have invariably exhibited all the worst characteristics of their race—foremost among which are a passion for absolute power, and a proneness to sensual self-indulgence—and under their pernicious rule every interest, the prosperity of which constitutes the strength and glory of a nation, has dwindled away.

THE BOURBONS IN ITALY.

The late Bourbon dynasties of the Kingdom of Naples and the duchies of Parma and Piacenza, were founded by Philip V. of Spain in the early part of the eighteenth century. They were overthrown for the time by the first Napoleon, but after his downfall the Bourbons were restored to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, which they continued to govern till the revolution of 1860 drove Francis II. to Gaeta as a refuge. This prince still lives, an exile and a murderer, and it does not seem probable that he will ever recover his lost possessions. The Bourbons of Parma and Piacenza lost those duchies in 1859, which were annexed to Sardinia, and now form a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE BOURBON FAMILY.

That branch of the Royal Family of France, known as the House of Orleans, is a younger branch of the Bourbon family, and was founded by Philip, Duke Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIV. From him descended that Duke of Orleans who played so remarkable part in the first French Revolution as Citizen Egalite, and met so tragical a fate, perishing by the guillotine in 1793. Louis Philippe, chosen King of the French in the Revolution of July, 1830, was the son of Egalite; and the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, is the present representative of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. It will be remembered that this prince and his younger brother, the Duke of Chartres, were with our army some time during the late war. The Count of Eu, another of Louis Philippe's grandsons, is the husband of the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, the heiress of the throne of Brazil; and the Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Philippe, is married to Marie Isabella, infanta of Spain, and sister of Queen Isabella. The party in Spain, known as the Liberal Union, is supposed to be in favor of his election to the Spanish throne in the room of Isabella.

HOW RADICAL CONGRESSMEN VOTE THEMSELVES RICH.—Hon. Sanford E. Church, in his speech at the recent great mass meeting in New York, exposed the way the rapacious Jacobins in Congress corruptly vote themselves rich, in the name of "loyalty." He said:

I desire to ask Mr. Atkinson why it was that two dollars a gallon was put upon high wines which did not apply to the quantity on hand? I desire to ask him whether he does not know, and every man does not know, that members of Congress and Radical politicians bought largely of high wines before that tax was put on, and then pocketed the two dollars a gallon which that tax increased it in price. Why, it would not take a great many barrels of high wines to make a man rich. That tax would amount at forty gallons a barrel, to eighty dollars a barrel, and a thousand barrels of high wines, which is not a great quantity, would make a man very rich. I charge here, without fear of contradiction, that men high in office—members of the Senate and House of Representatives—corruptly voted that tax to put the money into their own pockets. [Applause.]

ARMED NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.—Nine out of every ten of the negroes to be seen daily on our streets are "armed and equipped" as the Radicals direct. Some have huge bludgeons, some immense knives, some pistols of every pattern, while, by far the larger number carry at a "shoulder," or in a careless and indifferent manner, the regular Government musket, and many of them with a fixed bayonet. Why the negroes are thus armed the whites know not. There is certainly no cause for these hostile acts on the part of the law-abiding whites. These are carried about with the negroes wherever they go, night and day. It is a common occurrence to hear firing all hours of the night in all parts of the city. Bullets have entered several private residences within the past few days, going in close proximity to the sleeping inmates. Notwithstanding all such positive violations of law, no arrests have been made, either by the military or civil authorities, so far as we have been able to learn. Such is Radical rule and ruin in Alabama.—*Montgomery Mail.*

THE OLDEST TANNERY.—The oldest tannery, it is said, in the United States, is located at Bethlehem, Bucks county. It was built by the Moravians in 1743, and enlarged by them in 1761. Eleven vats, sunk at that time, are still in use, though they have been repaired on several occasions. The building is of stone, three stories high, and the walls on the first story are thirty inches thick, and above that twenty-six and twenty inches. This old structure, now used for tanning purposes, was purchased some four years ago, by Mr. Lewis E Gerlock.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Don't live in hopes with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the wheel that propels them on to wealth and happiness. Cut this out and carry it in your vest-pocket, ye who idle in bar rooms and on the streets.

MRS. Mary L. Hutchinson, the mother of the Hutchinson family of singers, died of paralysis, at Milford, New Hampshire, September 20, aged eighty three. She was the mother of sixteen children, to whom the musical powers with which she was naturally gifted were generously transmitted.

BEECHERISM.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is not at all above the love of lucre. Bait your hook with greenbacks and you may land him anywhere you please. You may land him in the pulpit, where he shall take the beauty of brotherly love for his text, and preach damnation to all who don't agree with him. You may land him in the rostrum, and he shall discourse of "charity to the neighbor," and end by abusing him. Fling him out on the green award, and he shall praise the glory of the flowers, the majesty of the trees, the music of the running streams, and the fertility of the globe. Cast him back into the city, and he shall recant all the praises of the country as he recanted his only honest utterance, the Cleveland letter, and pander to the worst passions of the worst faction that ever cumbered the earth. His religious precepts have a secular taint, his secular outpourings are mixed up with religious cant. He is apostle, preacher, journalist, lecturer, essayist, farmer, horticulturist, missionary, and charlatan, and through all these various masks and faces men may see Henry Ward Beecher, and may trace the supreme egotism of the Yankee. Not content to limit the versatility of his powers within the range we have described, he now unfrocks himself once more. He aspires to the honors of the novelist, and as Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, the liberal patron of the Sylvanus Cobb class of novelists, has offered Mr. Beecher quite a large sum of money for the parade of his talents in a new field and the notoriety of his name, he has pocketed the—well, the compliment, and has kindly consented to fraternize with Sylvanus Cobb and other *litterateurs* of a similar calibre. The first instalment of the novel so bargained for has been out a week. To say that the opening chapter is "Beecherism" is simply to state what every one who knows the intense vanity of the man would expect it to be. The hand of Beecher is visible in every line. The notions of Beecher, both secular and religious, crop out in every sentence. New England was his birthplace, therefore he lauds New England, as her accepted apostle should, and with the certainty that he will be amply repaid by fulsome praise from the quarter from which he is constantly sniffing the air.

"The chief characters of the opening," says one of the Northern journals, "are the hero and heroine of a love story." How that story is constructed we learn from the following brief but happy analysis: "Mr. Beecher sandwiches at intervals between the points of his love tale and the moral which is to adorn it. *First comes a streak of love fat, and then follows a streak of religious lean!*" It is his old pulpit method transferred to the writing of a novel. First a text from Scripture, and then a discourse on Sharp's rifles—the thin streaks of "religious lean" being almost entirely hidden between the broad layers of political fat. One peculiarity of the novel in question we have already alluded to. It introduces us to Beecher under different forms and disguises. Writing from what the Germans call "his inner consciousness," the man Beecher stamps his image upon all the most prominent of his personages. Here, for instance, is a description of himself sermonizing under the disguise of Parson Marsh: "There had been some little parish quarrel, and on that afternoon the text was: 'A new command I write unto you, that ye love one another.' But after the sermon was done, the text was the best part of it. Some one said that Parson Marsh's sermons were like the meeting-house—the steeple was the only thing that folks could see after they got home."

We cordially commend this portraiture of Beecher by his own hand to the devotees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

In another place we have a still more graphic sketch of Beecher in the disguise of a rooster in the midst of his congregation of hens. We quote:

"The great golden-speckled rooster drew up with magisterial dignity and called out 'Cut-tark-cut, cut, cut.' Receiving no answer, with a low crooning noise in his throat, he cocked his eye, first at the doctor, then at the house, as much as to say, 'Do you know what's going on here?' And then letting down his right foot, which had been drawn up in suspense, he pompously moved off to lecture his hens on the mystery of life!"

The whole of the above extract is capital. How admirably Beecher hits himself off as "golden-speckled." The "Cut-tark cut, cut, cut," the shrewd, side-long cock of the eye, the artful insinuation that everybody must necessarily be ignorant but himself, implied in the query, "Do you know what's going on here?" and the consequential air with which he moves off to lecture his hens "on the mystery of life," are all so characteristically Beecherish that no one can mistake the man, whether he appears in broadcloth as Parson Marsh, or in feathers, as the Cock of the Barn-yard.

NO ROMANCE.—A few days ago, a young girl, accomplished and beautiful, who two years ago was moving in the highest society in New York, died in the cell of a station house, having been brought there drunk and disorderly from the streets. Her father, once quite wealthy, had failed in business and died, and she had married a young man from one of the "first families," who had deserted her, leaving her with a child, unable to support herself. She saw no choice but starvation or shame, and chose the latter. She drank to drown her despair, and in eighteen months met her death.

The following is a neat hit at those dilatory people who are always behind time. Some one said to a person of this class: "I see that you belong to the three-handed people." "Three-handed! that's rather uncommon." "Oh, no, common enough—two hands like other people—and a little behind-hand!"

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

AN ESSA ON LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch iz a work ov nature and iz a good job.

It iz a summer resort for men, wimmin and children, especially the latter.

Children are az plenty here, and az sweet az flowers in an out door gardin.

They play in the sand for work, and git their feet wet for fun.

There iz some attempt at style here, but the prevailing diseaze iz good common sense, you can see this stick out in the way people take it natral and easy, and don't try to outstrip each other in wearing a fu clothes, and them exquisett.

I didn't see but one woman here who was dressed too ekonomical and her dress was plenty long enough at the bottom, but the front side of her shoulders seemed tew lack sumthing.

I put up at the Continental Hotel near the roof ov the building from choice.

I kan say that this house is kept a good deal; without neutralizing my dignity, for i paid the same price that the rest ov the boarders did for my vittles.

I shall put up here agin, when i cum, if i have tew straddle the ridge-pole.

I never leave a good hotel for a better one, i learnt this fishing for frogs. If i am where the frogs bite good, that's mi puddle. I have known folks tew swop a good horse for a poor one, jist for the sake ov 10 dollars tew boot.

My wife puts up with me at the same hotel; it iz an old fashioned way we have ov doing things.

She always goes tew fashionable resorts, when young widders are anyways plenty, tew put me on mi guard, for I am one ov the easyest critters on record to be imposed upon.

She has saved me (by the hare of the head) more than sixty times alreddy, from being spilte by the widders.

She iz an ornament to her secks—mi wife iz.

I would like tew see a yung widder, or enny other man, git the start ov me when mi wife iz around.

If i jist step out sudden tew git a soder cocktail tew cool mi aching brow, mi wife goes to the end ov the verandy with me, and waits for me, if i go down onto the beech tew astronomize, jist a little, all alone by moonlite, she stands on the bluff, like a beacon lite, tew warn me ov the breakers.

No man whose feet are slippery, and who haint been accidentally insured against recent widders, ought tew be allowed on the Branch without a wife who understands her bizz.

The hotels now are phat with folks, all ov whom aekt fust-rate, except the pesky widders, and i don't see enything awful about them, but mi wife duz, and she knows.

The biggest thing they have got here, for the present, iz the pool ov water, in front ov the hotels. This pool iz sed bi good judges tew be 3,000 miles long, and sum places five miles thick.

Into this pool every day at 10 o'clock, the folks all retire, males, females, and widders, promiskuss.

They dress in flannel attire, ov menny colors, and look as near alike when they are in the pool, az a flock ov ducks and drakes.

The water in this pool has stood so long it has got nearly salty, and ought to be change, and I believe they have got a bill before the Nu jersy legislature for that purpose, but Nu jersy folks are shy about trieing experiments. They are always willing to invest a little sumthing in a ded sure thing, but i don't think they will ever undertake to freshen the pool.

The Grecian Crook is prevailing here just now among the young ladys.

The bend seems tew be sum whare near the broad of their backs, and gives them a very intellektual look, the same az the anshunt greeks had altho i think their walk resembles tew much a sore-footed goose.

The turnouts are unkommen menny, and slik four in hand are frequent. I had the espeshall honor ov being slung around the beautiful avenuws and through the queenly grounds ov Mrs. Huoy bi four white-footed sorrels dressed in russet and white harness, and driven tew an elegant drag by their owner, Proff. Eastman, ov po' keepsie.

I set up on the back seat as stiff as a bridegroom, and evry boddy seemed to have their eyes close reefed on us.

The Hon. Abiah Palmer, ov the New York senate, sat with the Professor, and the Rev. Henry Frost supported me.

The bands of musik in front of the different hotels played for us.

I must say i felt a little big.

And it ain't to be wondered at, for I have been much in the habit of late years, ov going afoot when I rode.

The scenery here iz grand, espeshily the pool, and the air iz az bracing az a milk punch.

The tables are full ov vittles, and the servants are az polite az dancing masters. I gave one ov them a 50 cent shinplaster, and he opened and shut in front ov me for five minits, az easy az a jack nife that had been recently greased.

Drink are reasonable espeshily out ov the pool, and cigars must be plenty and cheap, judging from the vast concourse ov stub ends lieing around loose on the lawns.

The last touch ov civilization has finally reached Long Branch. Sum enterprising missionary has just opened a club house, where awl kinds ov gambling iz taught.

I leave to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m.

Daniel Webster penned the following beautiful sentiment:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for all eternity."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The beggar's avocation—Praying for his daily bread.

The hand that can make a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Capital diversion for woman—To have her head turned by a "charming fellow."

We are all children of time. Men are the sons of morning, and women are the daughters of Eve.

No matter what part other persons may play, a grocer is very sure to play the counterpart.

Cato, the elder, said, "That wise men learned more from fools, than fools from wise men."

"How do you mix your colors?" said a connoisseur to a great artist. "With brains, sir!" was the reply.

The Greek Slave—The poor Irishman who has to carry a hod all day for twelve shillings.

An editor asks his subscribers to pay him that he may play the same joke on his creditors.

Model wives formerly took "a stich in time," but now, with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

The reason that Butler favors the greenback system is because he is afraid that his spoons will be melted and run into coin.

Austria has forbidden army officers to swear at subordinates. This is an example; America might follow without detriment to the "services."

A charity scholar, under examination in the Psalms being asked, "What is the pestilence that walketh in darkness?" he replied "please sir, bedbugs!"

"In my youth," says Robert Walpole, "I thought of writing a satire upon mankind; but now, in my old age, I think I should write an apology for them."

A Californian writes to the papers about a snake with a head as large as a milk-pan and eyes like apples. He saw twenty feet of the snake and didn't stay for the rest.

True wealth consists in virtue, and not in the possession of great estates; and wisdom consists in understanding and not in years. The wisest of men is he who has the most civility for others.

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