THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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Job Work.

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¼ sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.

WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12:70

GEO. J. MCCULLOUGH.....DAVE L. KREBS.

McCULLOUGH & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office adjoining the Clearfield County Bank, 2d St.,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

All legal business promptly attended to. Consultations in both English and German. n3'69

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.

WALLACE & WALTERS,
Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, conveyances prepared, taxes paid, and insurances taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,70

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ja30 Clearfield, Pa. 1y

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store.

Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867-1y.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opposite the jail.

Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb28,'63-tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'64

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy22] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

E. I. KIRK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Luthersburg, Pa.

Will attend promptly to all professional calls. aug18-1y:pd

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co., Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29,'69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Having removed to Annaville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 2 6m pd.

F. B. REED, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Having removed to Williamsgrove, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [jy11,'67

DR. S. J. HAYES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office on Main St., Curwensville, Pa.,

WILL make professional visits, for the convenience of the public, commencing in April, 1869, as follows, viz:
Luthersburg—First Friday of every month.
Anneville—First Monday of every month.
Lumber City—First Thursday of every month.
Spending two days in either place. All orders for work should be presented on the day of his arrival at each place.

Teeth extracted by the application of local anæsthesia comparatively without pain. All kinds of Dental work guaranteed.

N. B.—The public will please notice, that Dr. H., when not engaged in the above visits, may be found in his office, in Curwensville, Pa.
Curwensville, Feb. 4, 1869. [8-42

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.

DR. A. M. HILLS,
Desires to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry,
S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.,
Who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attestation of professional skill. All work done in the office I will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.

An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patients with confidence.

Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. [June 4, 1868-1y.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 42--WHOLE NO. 2154. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870. NEW SERIES--VOL. 10, NO. 29.

Cards.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.

Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Weeds. (apr4,'66-tf

DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Having permanently located, he now offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, and the public generally. All calls promptly attended to. oct29-y

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located in Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.

All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. my19-1y

DR. M. L. KLINE,
SURGEON DENTIST.

HAVING located in Wallaceton, Clearfield county, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place, and the surrounding country. All work guaranteed, and charges moderate. [oct.12,'69-tf.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13-tf.

AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned will attend to the calling and crying of sales anywhere within the limits of Clearfield county, on short notice. Charges reasonable. Address CHARLES H. HENSEL,
n24-3mpd Smith's Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa.

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

THOS. S. WASHBURN,
SCALER OF LOGS,
Glen Hope, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

THE subscriber has devoted much time and attention to the SCALING OF LOGS, and takes this method of offering his services to those who may need them. Any further information can be had by addressing as above. je29-tf

SURVEYOR.

DAVID REAMS, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., offers his services as Surveyor in the west end of the county. All calls will be attended to promptly, and the charges moderate. 1:19:70

SURVEYOR.

THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

THOS. W. MOORE,
Land Surveyor and Conveyancer,

HAVING recently located in the borough of Lumber City, and resumed the practice of Land Surveying, respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners of and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties.
Deeds of conveyance neatly executed.
Office and residence one door east of Kirk & Spencer's store. apr14:y14m.

N. M. HOOVER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Two doors east of the Post Office,
MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

A large assortment of Pipes, Cigar Cases, &c. always on hand. my19-1y

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.

Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.

Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.

Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, notions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

At their new store room, on Second street, near Merrell & Bigler's Hardware store. [Jan11

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
Je8'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. P. KRATZER deceased, late of the Borough of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
C. KRATZER,
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1870-6t. Administrator.

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

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1870.

ODE.

The warrior ruled his crimson age
With brazen helm, and spear, and shield,
And mad ambition's lust and rage,
Made earth a reeking battle-field;
And thrones were built and prop'd with swords,
And man was scourged with chain and rod,
And kings and priests, and feudal lords
Elate o'er prostrate millions trod.

The soul of man! that asks no sword,
Nor tramp, nor plume, nor banner'd train,
To smote the tyrant, king, and lord,
And give the nation life again—
Yet shall, in Freedom's name, subsist
The world, and smile its woe and wrong,
With THOUGHT—the jewel of the mind!
And SPEECH—the glory of the tongue!

And wide as Earth, the Press shall bear
That thought and speech on wings of flame,
Till Paine and Franklin's names shall share
A more than king or warrior's fame—
And man, rejoicing—freed at length—
Shall bless the Printer's Art, that gave
His thought and speech immortal strength,
To free Earth's serf and Errors' slave!

[For the Republican.]

HAIR VIGORS, INVIGORATORS, &C.

SLOW BUT SURE POISONS.

The general use of the many advertised Hair Restoratives, Invigorators, *et it omni genius*, all produce effects causing great bodily suffering, ill health and death. Lead in some form or other is always an ingredient in these swindling mixtures, and by the application long continued of these nostrums to the skin of the scalp the lead is absorbed and its poisonous effects will surely manifest themselves in various forms of lead poisoning.—The sufferer from these poisons has no warning from this insidious enemy in and through the veins until its fatal fangs are so deeply buried into the system, that its dreadful effects are hardly ever discovered until the victim is placed beyond cure, and many doubtless go to their graves without their physicians ever dreaming of the cause of the disease. It produces paralysis of the muscles of the face and limbs, as well as neuralgia. Persons will complain of sudden pain in the head, ear, eyes or muscles of the face and shoulders, chest and back; very often numbness of the limbs, hands or feet, amounting in some cases to actual loss of motion; all caused by this deadly poison found in the Ambrosias, commonly called Hair Restoratives.

It is high time that the warning voice of the press should be heard and heeded, by the multitude of dupes who are daily victimized by these rascally and murderous cosmetics and hand washes. So many of these worthless compositions are now thrown upon the community, all professing to be perfectly innocent in their composition and *purely vegetable*, that people are induced to use them without ever inquiring into their ingredients, or giving even a passing thought of the dreadful consequences sure to result from their use.

If any one doubts what we say and is curious to discover the presence of the poison we speak of, let them go to any drug store and procure a solution of sulphurated hydrogen and mix it with any of the Hair Vigor or Invigors, when a black color will immediately result, and a precipitate be thrown down on the bottom of the vessel. Glauber salts or sulphide of ammonium will produce the same results.

Any one valuing their health should not fail to apply these simple tests to any head or scalp washer, which either curiosity or faith in the mixtures may induce them to use to promote the growth of the hair.

The press daily records some cases of lead poisoning by absorption into the system through the pores of the skin by the use of the many advertised Hair Dressings, and one would think that these warnings would suffice to lessen the use of such articles, especially among intelligent and thinking people who value their health and are not entirely given over to the vulgar code of fashion. We beg to warn all who are using these washes, that they are gradually but surely bringing destruction and death upon themselves or at least a condition of intolerable suffering from which death only is a merciful but certain relief. And again, we urge those using these Hair washes to first ascertain if they contain any lead poison, and when discovered, to at once abandon their use. We have taken pains to obtain a correct analysis of two of the most popular of these Hair Renewers, as found in the country, namely: Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer and Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, so that our readers may know what they give their dollars for.

* * *

JUST IN PLACE.—Daniel Webster once told a good anecdote in a speech. When asked where he got it, he said: "I have had it laid up in my head for fourteen years, and never had a good chance to use it till to-day."

My little friend wants to know what good it will do to learn the rule of three, or to commit a verse of the Bible or in the catechism. The answer is this: Some time you need that very thing. Perhaps it may be twenty years before you can make it fit in just the right place. But it will be just in place some time, and then if you don't have it, you will be like the hunter who had no ball in his rifle when he was met by a deer.

"Twelve years ago, my teacher made me study surveying," said a man who had lost his property; "and now I am glad of it. It is just in place; I can get a good situation and a high salary."

VALUABLE PRESENTS.—Some one speaking of presents, says: "The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your children, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, love; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience."

THE CORRUPT AGE.

With the present stringency of the money market we hear complaint of dullness in trade and consequent inability of those engaged in mercantile pursuits as well as in mechanical avocations to make ends meet, and to fulfill obligations entered into a short time since when times were better, and which are now maturing. Honest men seem to find themselves going rapidly into the background, while the brazen faces of roguery and downright rascality wear radiant smiles, and their owners "fare sumptuously every day."

The doctrine of future rewards and punishments is only a fable of the past, scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitant—at least it would seem so by the lives of thousands in our city, who ignore it and live for themselves.

In short, a season of demoralization, general in its character, appears to have become inaugurated, affecting alike the Pulpit, the Press and the Bar.

Ministers of the Gospel, Editors and Authors, Judges and Lawyers, abandon their high and honorable callings to assist in the carnival of crime and rascality. Where the greatest confidence should be reposed is found the secret and dangerous enemy that betrays us;—where we should look for moral instruction we find the gilded brand of infamy held up for our admiration, as the stamp of virtue.

Authors sell the falsehoods of their feverish imaginations to gain wealth, while publishers can be found base enough to demoralize a whole community for a share in the venture.

The Press cries "Corruption" with a loud voice while its editors enrich themselves by praising and endorsing the scheming scoundrels who make a trade of public robbery. Jobs of gigantic proportions are juggled through Legislative Bodies to be "quo warranto'd" and blackmailed by the Attornies and the *outside associates* of our *honorable* Judiciary, after which processes they are legitimate burdens for the public to groan under.

Rings and political combinations made up of the worst class of society rule all of our interests, and Integrity and Industry hang their heads in sorrow if not in despair.

We are not of that over-sensitive nature, which is easily appalled by the tares among the wheat in human life, for we know that the world is full of beauty, and much for us to love and admire.

But we confess to a feeling of indignation at the broad sway crime is having, and to a blush of shame that manhood can become so debased, so false to its truest interests in the well being of society, and we have been led to reflect upon the causes which have produced these sad results.

We find two prominent evils which attract our attention the most. First, the thirst for notoriety and self-aggrandisement among the Instructors of the people, and secondly, the fondness for extravagance and foolish display among nearly all classes of the community. To these two sources we think can be clearly traced nearly all of the evils of our day.

In olden times Ministers of the Gospel led their flocks through virtuous and holy paths; the meekness and humility of a suffering Savior were the doctrines taught to proud humanity and "to sell all that one had and give to the poor" was the only road to follow Jesus.

In the House of Worship He was the centre of thought and adoration—*not* the marble palace with stained windows, nor the velveted pew nor even the political or the sensational orator, if any there were who officiated as ministers in those days. Men attended church with their families to listen to the reading of the scriptures and the holy advice explained to them by their pastors. Truth and wisdom were deemed superior to political harangues, and good sense and sound logic were more esteemed than rhetorical flourishes and attempts at blasphemous witticisms. Men were taught to live rationally, and happily Vice did not become Virtue when indulged in by church members, nor did pastors consider it their duty to gloss over the sins of their congregation in order to assist the cause of Christianity.

In those days authors and public writers won golden reputations by elucidating facts and truths, by writing works of instruction and beautiful poetic and prose effusions for the edification and enlightenment of the masses—many of which works will live forever.

Theirs was not the task to demoralize society, to create a demand for obscene literature or slanderous reading which should make angels weep—theirs not the baneful trash that destroys the youthful mind and praises guilt in the first chapter of a periodical, that the second may have a still larger sale—that robs the dead to enrich the living.

Youthful minds fed with moral truths became the giant intellects encased in robust bodies, protected by good habits, which led our country on to greatness and honorable esteem among all the nations of the civilized world.

Justice sat on her bench and meted out *right* to all who came, irrespective of party or monied power.

But in an evil hour came the dread scourge of internecine War, brother rose against brother. "Peace on earth and good will toward men" gave way to the fierce battle cry of "Blood" and North and South from the pulpits which had lent their aid to fan the sparks into life, came rallying shouts of the champions of Satan rather than the Apostles of Christ. Not even could a Sabbath be spared to the worship of the Supreme Being, nor His day remain a day of rest.

Politicians and clergymen went hand in hand while the latter strove to gain as much notoriety in the pulpit as the successful warriors won in the field.

Congregations were taught to revel in the excitements of the times.

Youths who had enjoyed the comforts of home and the blessings of maternal tenderness, were thrown upon the tide of horror and ruined in the debaucheries of camp life.

As the Government spent lavish sums of money, the unscrupulous became rich, and rascals strode into place and power. Money, and not brains, became the talisman that opened the door to society.

The Merchant flourished in the sale of his wares, the Mechanic in the demand for his services. Men who had previously lived upon moderate incomes, hastily rented superb mansions and adopted a correspondingly extravagant style of living. Thus while the war lasted, the money spent by the Government assisted the follies of the people.

But then came the termination of the war; the Government ceased its heaviest expenditures—the money ceased to flow into its wonted channels. Honesty had been to a great extent ignored; pride was more powerful and men could not return to the simplicity of former times. Society had been terribly shattered in all its moral restraints. Many who had been honest formerly became rascals rather than abandon their profligate ways of living, and daily we witness the astounding increase of crime in our midst, and wonder how such things can be!

Sensational preaching, judicial corruption, editorial pandering to political parties for self-aggrandisement, and the dissemination of outrageous publications, to entrap the young under the name of literature, have all had their influence, and the results of all are to be seen in each day's experience.

And in order to escape from the follies of to-day we must as far as practicable conform more to the customs of the past. Those who persist in the extravagances of the present will find too late the error of their course.

Ministers of the Gospel had better return to preaching the doctrines of Christ, after laying aside the borrowed robes of worldliness, pride and speculation.

Judges had better re-assume the character of high-minded and honorable gentlemen which is far better than the corrupt reward of roguish indecency and a retinue of jail-bird supporters.

Editors and Authors will find truth and honesty of purpose much more desirable than the perpetration of outrages upon the communities they process to instruct.

Parents should carefully select the reading matter necessary for their little ones; and men must economize so that their expenses shall, at least, not exceed their incomes.

Thus inducements to corruption and fraud may be made less, and mankind happier by conforming to the necessities of the times.—*Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine.*

THE BENEFIT OF READING.

As a resource—a change from the ordinary cares and toils of life—reading is a sedative that composes the mind and restores its calm and regular movements. Like a temperate and wholesome drink, it at once refreshes and nourishes, and may be safely taken in large and frequent draughts. Most men need something like a balance-wheel to equalize the operation of their mental and moral powers, and to prevent the imagination and fancy from domineering over the reason and judgment, to break the sudden shocks of passion and interest, and to carry the mind past seasons of weariness, depression, disappointment, or affliction. A man without any such conservative provisions in his nature is the fool of chance and of every wind that blows. His mind, ill-regulated from the start, becomes rapidly more and more disordered by the wear and excitement of each succeeding day. His only relief is in other excitements still more frivolous and unsatisfactory, until his increasing restlessness is looked upon, even by the very servants who witness it, with less of compassion than contempt.

This miserable condition can never be the fate of the reading man. To him a few books in his house are as a couch on which his mind can repose for an hour or two of each day, and then he returns calm and refreshed to his customary business. Moreover, any kind of business or vocation is dignified and made honorable when pursued by such a man—a man who reads, and has some knowledge and ideas outside of his necessary daily occupations. But the man who knows nothing, and can talk of nothing beyond his business—whether that is forging horse shoes, selling muslins, painting pictures, or preparing law cases—degrades that business, and is degraded by it. And who does not know that we have narrow-minded and miserably ignorant professional men, artist and merchants, as well as blacksmiths? Unvaried toil of any kind is mean and degrading.

Reading is no loss of time to the business man, by allowing his rivals to pass him in the race. For this life is not a race depending upon one short and exhausting effort; it is a voyage—a journey of alternate action and repose. Continued action without repose, produces a mental heat or fever that is unfavorable to the exercise of the judgment, without which the greatest talents achieve no results. The artist who has worked many hours over his composition, until, wearied and confused, he begins to doubt as to some of the details or effects of his piece, loses no time by shutting up his studio and passing the evening in pleasant society or at play. On returning in the morning, as he unlocks his door and catches the first view of his work, he can judge of it almost as clearly as though it were that of some other person. Even the statesman, harassed by his rivals, or burdened with some problem of domestic or foreign policy, may wisely take his gun or his rod, or unmoor his little boat for a few hours' sail; and, on returning to his office, his burdens and difficulties will probably not be found greater, but less, than when he left them; simply because he comes back stronger and with cooler judgment to cope with them. Even the scholar, who has so much to learn that he weighs time to the utmost grain, will end with becoming little better than one of his own vocabularies, unless he gives some hours of each day to his family and the general interests of society.

Thus it is that any pursuit, though in itself the most dignified, when it is so followed as to keep the mind always bound to it—always in harness—becomes, after awhile, a slavish physical habit. The mind then works mechanically and without judgment, and, therefore, does much to no purpose, reaping in the end neither happiness nor respect as the fruit of its labors. Against this what better and more perfect safeguard for the man of business than the habit of reading?

Thus far we seem to have spoken of reading as a pastime, a change, a sort of soothing and healing medicine for the mind. But it is more than this; it is food to be taken, not exceptionally, like medicine, but daily and regularly through life. Nor does a person's relish for this food—that is, his love of reading—depend wholly upon an original taste for it, caused by some peculiarity in his mental constitution; for such a taste is sometimes lost by neglect where it once existed; while, on the other hand, it has been acquired almost involuntarily.

That reading expands and strengthens the mind by the gradual absorption of ideas, is a fact too well understood to need any illustration here. But it also gives a distaste for small things, as the pretty gossip, mean jealousies, and foolish disputes and squabbles that disturb and belittle those minds that are occupied with them for the want of something of more consequence.

The reading man should not, and generally does not, read from motives of vanity, in order that his knowledge may impress others with a sense of his superiority. He will wisely be content to keep his gains to himself. We hold that no one is obliged to make any philanthropic display of his treasure, where, most probably, he would not be understood, or only be sneered at for his pains. There are scholars and writers enough by profession ready to enlighten the world quite as fast as the world is willing to be enlightened. It is only for the interior and visible benefit to the mind and happiness of the individual that we are now advocating the advantage of a habit of reading, and not that it will even help him to practical success in life. Does any one doubt that the desultory reading of books will hinder material success? We suspect that there are more reading men than we know of—men, too, have succeeded enviably in life, but who read for their own private satisfaction. Judicious, thoughtful reading makes a man not only superior to his own class, whatever that class may be, but also superior to many, and the equal of others in classes above his own; and, in short, will go very far towards making the commonest man a gentleman.

Every man who has education enough to read a newspaper or the Bible, may secure for himself all the pleasure and advantage to be derived from books. If he begins by reading but a little, he will be interested and entertained; if he continues the practice, he will become an intelligent or well-informed man; and if he chance to persevere through a series of years, he will become almost a learned man, or, what is better than a learned man, a wise man, a true philosopher, and one who is able to discern the mutual relations of things, and judge of their comparative values. Such a reading man is more fortunate than a scholar, for two reasons: first, he is in the world, while the scholar is secluded from it; secondly, he is free to think and interest himself about many different things, while the scholar, to be complete master of his special subject, must confine his time and thoughts almost exclusively to that subject.

Reading from a sense of duty and not from inclination, would seem to promise little benefit; for Shakespeare has said, "No profit grows where no pleasure's ta'en;" but he also tells us that "use doth breed a habit in a man." So that if persons will compel themselves regularly to do some one thing, such is the force of habit, that an inclination or expected repetition is soon set up in the mind, in just the same that our artificial physical habits are acquired. In trying to acquire an appetite for reading, it is better at first even to linger a long time over one book or a part of a book, until every word and shade of thought is made familiar, than rapidly to turn over page after page, of which no distinct ideas are impressed on the mind. When but little of what is read is clearly understood, but little will be remembered.

Seventeen of the old European governments have recently adopted a declaration renouncing the use, in time of war, of explosive projectiles under a certain weight, on account of their cruelty and destruction of life. This indicates progress in the right direction. But if they can agree to go thus far, why not go farther, and renounce the use of all instruments of human destruction, and indeed a resort to war at all?

"Dr." Mary Walker's husband has sent a poem to the Independence (Mo.) *Sentinel*, of which the following is a "stanzer:"

The bird calls from its gilded cage
Its mate far in the wild wood;
And so my soul still waits for thee,
Bright angel of my childhood!

But if our fate, a cruel lot,
Hath cut our hearts asunder,
Why, Mary—being my trousers back!
And then go vote forever!

A little Sabbath school scholar said she couldn't help laughing to think how astonished Goliah must have been when the stone from David's sling hit him, as she didn't believe that such a thing ever entered his head before.

"OUR CONGRESSMAN."

He Calls Bad Names and is Called "You're Another."

The startling speech of Mr. Dawes, to which we referred two weeks ago, seems to have created a desire on the part of a number of his fellow Republicans in the House to win a little notoriety by attacking the Massachusetts member. Among these was our Congressman, Mr. Schofield, and the success that attended his effort may be seen in the following. The bill under discussion was the one to establish a Navy Yard at League Island, Philadelphia, which Mr. Schofield favored and Dawes opposed:

Mr. Schofield assured the House that he would have said nothing on the subject of the bill had it not been for the very extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) the other day. It seemed to him as if that gentleman had made up his mind that the bill must be defeated without regard to its merits or demerits. He described the circumstances attending the making of that speech; how the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had solemnly asked the attention of the House to it, reminding him of the "Hear ye, hear ye" of a court crier, and, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburne) took his seat beside Mr. Dawes to give him audience, reminding him of the words of the old song describing how a certain auditor

"With emotion dull,
On the pivot of his skull,
Turned round his listening ear."

It was a picture for a painter. All this was prepared in advance; this raising a tempest to drown a fly. In this connection, he alluded to the appropriation of $3,000 made the other day to enable, as he put it, the gentleman from Ohio to entertain some festive bankers of New York, and to the circumstances of the gentleman from Wisconsin having recently got through an appropriation of $200,000 for the Des Moines Rapids, not estimated for by any of those "unworthy Departments." It had forced itself upon his conviction almost, that which had been repeatedly told him, that "the gentleman from Massachusetts had a little balance to settle with the Republican members of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Dawes—Will the gentleman be kind enough to state explicitly just what he means by the last remark?

Mr. Schofield—The gentleman himself knows, I suppose, because (in a jesting way) I have told him what had been suggested; but if he insists on my stating it here, I will say that it has been hinted to me that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not altogether satisfied because the Republican members from Pennsylvania, in the organization of the House had preferred a gentleman whom they thought could sometimes find modes of signalizing his friendship other than by the infliction of wounds.

Mr. Dawes—Does the gentleman mean to impute any such motive as that to me in what I have done here on this floor? I ask the gentleman to answer me frankly and fairly here on record, does he intend to impute to me any such motive in anything I have done here?

Mr. Schofield—If the gentleman will not be so very sensitive, and will be quiet for a few minutes, he will see just how much I am imputing to him.

Mr. Dawes—The gentleman will do me the favor by answering my questions.

Mr. Schofield—When the gentleman was making that extraordinary speech about everything but the bill, I begged, and so did my colleagues, for a word of explanation, and it was declined. I will answer the gentleman's question in my own way, and I wish now that he would let me have the floor.

Mr. Dawes—If the gentleman will do me the favor to cease his inundoes and to answer explicitely my interrogatory, whether he does, here in this place, as a member of the House, impute to me such motive, he will do me a favor and will do me justice.

Mr. Schofield—If the gentleman from Massachusetts will be less nervous, and will listen to what I have to say, he will understand exactly my meaning. When I saw all this preparation, and when I saw that the gentleman roamed over the whole Government to find something obnoxious, and that when he had at last awakened the indignation of the House against everything that could be criticised in all the Departments; and when I saw him gather up his hostility and hurl it at the bill, which only proposed to remove an old Navy yard to a new one, the convention, I say, was almost forced upon my mind that perhaps the insinuation might have some foundation, and that is all I was saying.

Mr. Schofield then proceeded to review these portions of Mr. Dawes's speech criticising the economical notions of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Postmaster General. He would not pause to criticise the irreverent illustration of the gentleman from Massachusetts that this was a "John the Baptist bill." If he chose to say that the bill bore the same relation to an appropriation that John the Baptist bore to the coming of the Saviour of men it was his own taste, but of course in the assignment of parts he took to himself the position of Herod—he was to decapitate this bill.

Mr. Dawes said the insinuation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on which he based his speech, and which I failed to induce him either to put in plain English or to say distinctly that he endorsed, if it had any meaning at all, is equally an insult to the Speaker of the House, to the Pennsylvania delegation, and to myself, and has no justification, as you, Mr. Speaker, know, in any particular fact, nor in the course of my conduct here in the fourteen years that I have occupied a seat in this House, and is unworthy of a gentleman.

Mr. Garfield said that he was sorry that he had not been in the Hall when the gentleman from Pennsylvania alluded to him. He denied that when he asked to have order restored in order that the House might hear Mr. Dawes speak, he knew what the subject of the speech was to be. As to his drawing $3,000 for interviewing certain New York brokers, the statement was too gross to be permitted on the records of the House. Any insinuation that the Committee on Banking and Currency asked or obtained money for itself, or that it was interviewing brokers as if it was a party to any scheme of brokers, was unworthy the gentleman, and as outrageous wrong to every man who believed in investigating frauds.

Mr. Schofield said that if the gentleman had heard what he said, and the manner in which he said it, it would have saved him some little excitement.

Mr. Garfield—No excitement at all, but records are records.

Mr Schofield, after disclaiming any intention to reflect on the gentleman from Ohio, remarked, in conclusion, that as to the use of the word "unworthy" by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he took it with the text which had been always his text, that "faithful were the wounds of a friend." That seemed to be the way in which the gentleman always signified his friendship.

The *Tribune* says the scene "was painful in the extreme, and regretted by members generally."

A Rose Without a Thorn.

There is one circumstance connected with the rose, which renders it a more true and striking emblem of earthly pleasure than any other flower—*it bears a thorn.* While its odorous breath is floating on the summer gale, and its blushing cheek, half hid among the sheltering leaves, seem to woo and yet shrink from the beholder's gaze, touch but with adventurous hand the garden queen, and you are pierced by her protecting thorns; would you pluck the rose and weave it into a garland for the brow that you love best, that brow will be wounded; or place the sweet blossom in your bosom, the thorn will be there. This real or mingling of pain and sorrow with the exquisite beauty of the rose, affords a never-ending theme to those who are best acquainted with the inevitable blending of clouds and sunshine, hope and fear, weal and wo, in this our earthly inheritance.

With every fair, or sweet, or exquisite in this world, it has seemed meet to that wisdom which appoints our sorrows, and sets a bound to our enjoyments, to affix some stain, some bitterness, or some alloy, which may not inaptly be called, in figurative language, a thorn. Saint Paul emphatically speaks of a "thorn in the flesh," and from this expression, as well as from his earnestness in having prayed thrice that it might be removed, we conclude it must have been something particularly galling to the natural man. We hear of the thorn of ingratitude, the thorn of envy, the thorn of unrequited love—indeed of thorns as numerous as our pleasures, and few there are who can look back upon the experience of life, without acknowledging that every earthly good they have desired, pursued, or attained, has had its peculiar thorn. Who has ever cast himself into the lap of luxury, without finding that his couch was strewed with thorns? Who has reached the summit of his ambition without feeling on that pinnacle that he stood on thorns? Who has placed the diadem upon his brow, without perceiving that thorns thickly set within the royal circlet? Who has folded to his bosom all that he desired of earth's treasures, without feeling that bosom pierced with thorns? All that we enjoy in this world, or yearn to possess, has this accompaniment. The more intense the enjoyment the sharper the thorn; and those who have described most feelingly the inner workings of the human heart, have unfailingly touched upon this fact with the melancholy sadness of truth.

Pittsburg, from Billings' Stand-point.

Josh Billings, who recently delivered a lecture in this city, writes down his experience in Pittsburgh as follows:

Pittsburgh is located on the land side of the Ohio river, and kontains a popolashun fully equal to its size.

To a stranger, the busioess done here would seem tew be all smoke, but it is really the most manafacting place in America.

The principle crop raised here, out of the ground, is kole. The atmosphere is composed of oxigin and coal dust, which gives the face uv natur, and man and lovely woman, a burnette look.

The best stiddy bizziness for a new beginner to go into here, is the clothes washing bizzincss, a common paper collar has tew be washed four times a day, and even then shows signs of colour.

Pittsburgh is celebrated for the wealth and refinement, of its inhabitants, and the buty uv its wimmin sixes. I saw more pretty buty here, in twenty minutes than I ever did before in the whole av my eventful life. If I was an inconsolable widdower, I should at once move to Pittsburgh and commence married life again.

Yesterday I saw my first stern wheel steamboat. I thought for some time that it was a stationary saw mill in the middle uv the river, but after a while discovered what a condem phool I was.

If I was going tew live my life over agin (which I have not yet decided to do,) I should like to hatch a nu lektur on natral history, and read it for the fust time in Pittsburgh.

I have done a good deal of lektring for the last few years (more perhaps than has been helthy for mi final salvashun,) but I never lektured at an audience in mi life, where the whole conglomerated mass seemed to look upon me as their best friend, so mutch as they did last night.

I really thought I was at a kamp meeting, and had struck something suddenble.

Sam shouted, and some cried, and sum seized themselves by the hair of their heds and if I hadn't hav bin a well balanced man (which I attribit to parting mi hair so much in the middle of mi hed) I shoeld hav bin hove from mi usual center, and bin guilty of some onesidedness, which might have passed for affectashun.

They have a fellow living in Lafayette, Indiana, who is humility personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might "be allowed the privilege of going home