THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 18 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Notices and Extracts..... 1 50
Business notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 15

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$5 00	1 column	$32 00
2 square	8 00	1 column	45 00
3 square	10 00	1 column	60 00

Job Work,

BLANKS.

Single quire	$2 50	6 quires, per quire	$1 75
2 quires, per quire	2 00	Over 6, per quire	1 50

HANDBILLS.

1 sheet, 25 or less	$2 00	½ sheet, 25 or less	$1 00
1 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

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

Office in the Court House. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

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 letters taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,70

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 Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.

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

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

All legal business promptly attended to.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.

Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.

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. [sep18,'65-y

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 Anaverville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 6m pd.

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

HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 11 tf.

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

HAVING located at 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. my12 1y

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,

Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg ment, 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. Woods. [apr4,'68-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. apr29-y

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.

Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country. apr19-6m pd.

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

Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap21,67

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 attainments 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. [Jan. 5, 1870-1y

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70tf.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.

All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yr

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
[y23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

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.

SURVEYOR.

DAVID REAMS, Lutherburg, 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.

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

CHROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.

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

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.,
COUDERSPORT, POTTER CO., PENNA.

Orders collected. Bills timed to direct parties and reasonable terms.

Address Wardland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
jy25-1y 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, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.

At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. Jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
R. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
je6'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,
Opposite the Court House,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2'70

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and licensed Conveyancer,
Lutherburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,'70tf

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor & Manufacturer of the
Celebrated Iron Frame Pianos,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Philadelphia,

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest Prize awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Established 1824.] jy14-3m

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . S. DAVIS CAREY.

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.

Paper, Flour Sacks and Bags, Pasteboard, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. ja5'71,70-1ypd

NEW
MARBLE WORKS.
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

CALL and see the new MARBLE WORKS, on Market street, opposite the Jail.

MONUMENTS,
GRECIAN TOMBS,
FRENCH COUCHES,
TABLE TOPS, MANTLES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
TERRA CUTTA WARE,
HEAD & FOOT STONES,
of new and beautiful designs.

All of which will be sold at city prices, or 20 per cent. less than any other establishment in this county. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders thankfully received and promptly filled in the best workman-like manner.

S. A. GIBSON.
Aug 3 1870-y Agent.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 43—WHOLE NO. 2186. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870. NEW SERIES—VOL. 11, NO. 11.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

EIGHTH
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
CLEARFIELD COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will be held on the
FAIR GROUNDS,
NEAR
CLEARFIELD,
ON
Wednesday,
Thursday,
and Friday,
THE
12th, 13th and 14th
DAYS OF
OCTOBER, 1870.

THE PREMIUM LIST is published in pamphlet form, and can be had by application to the Secretary of the Society, either personally or by letter.

Family Tickets, during Fair..... $2.00
Single Tickets, during Fair..... 75
Single Admission Tickets..... 25

THURSDAY:—Purse of $100 to be trotted for.
FRIDAY.—Purse of $50 to be trotted for.

For conditions, entries, &c., see pamphlets.

It is to be hoped that Farmers will take an interest in this Exhibition. No pains will be spared by the officers of the Society to make it a creditable one.

Judges will be announced from the stand on Wednesday.

Premiums for Stock and Cereal Grains have been largely increased.

G. R. BARRETT, President.
A. WRIGHT GRAHAM, Secretary. aug10

NEW HOUSE!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!

HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

Are now receiving, direct from Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, an immense stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARD, GROCERIES, &c.,

Bought at lower prices than have been made to any house in town since the good old days before the late "unpleasantness"—all to be distributed to those who visit Curwensville for supplies, in accordance with the great sacrifice at which they were bought.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call at Hartsock & Goodwin's Cheap Store to examine the splendid stock of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, FANCY GOODS, &c., now on exhibition.

They Defy Competition!

Parties cannot do themselves justice in buying the necessaries of life without calling on

HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
Curwensville, Penn'a. my4.3m

DAVID REAMS'
LUMBER MANUFACTORY,
NEAR LUTHERSBURG, PENN'A.

MANUFACTURES all kinds of Lumber for building purposes. Always on hand—

LATH FOR ROOFING,
PLASTERING LATH,
PALINGS, &c., &c.

His Plastering Lath are evenly sawed and of different lengths, to suit purchasers; the Palings are four feet long and ready pointed.

All kinds of Sawed Lumber will be furnished to order, and delivered if as desired. Prices will be liberal, according to quality.

All kinds of GRAIN taken in exchange for Lumber.

Lutherburg P. O., Jan. 19, 1870.

New Cabinet!

MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY offer for sale Town Lots in the borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., and also lots to suit purchasers outside the limits of said borough. Osceola is situated on the Moshannon Creek, in the richest portion of the county of Clearfield, on the line of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, where the Moshannon and Beaverdam branch roads intersect. It is also in the heart of the Moshannon coal basin, and large bodies of white pine, hemlock, oak, and other timber surround it. One of the largest lumber manufacturing establishments in the State is located in the town, while there are many other lumber and shingle mills around it. The town is but seven years old, and contains a population of one thousand inhabitants.

For further information apply at the office of the above company.

JOHN LAWSHE,
ap6'4 Superintendent.

WAGON-MAKER SHOP FOR RENT.

The shop lately occupied by William McKnight, deceased, situate on the alley between Reed and Pine streets, near R. R. Depot. Will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

GEORGE C. PASSMORE.
Clearfield, August 17, 1870-3m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1870.

MY ENEMY AND ME!

Why should I spend my precious time,
Swift moments as they go,
In heaping contumely and spite
Upon my bitterest foe?
Why should I build a barricade,
That s'en shall reach the sky,
Bristling with shafts of hate, between
Mine enemy and me?

She may have done me grievous wrong,
Have crushed my heart's desire,
Yet may my kindest, softest words
Prove living "coals of fire"—
May do the work, when curses fail,
Envenomed though they fly,
And serve, in time, to reconcile
Mine enemy and me.

"Vengeance is mine," the Lord hath said,
Again, "I will repay:"
Then let me lay my weapons down,
And wait "the coming day:"
Then wheat and shaft shall sifted be,
The truth and living lie,
And God himself shall judge between,
Mine enemy and me.

COL. FISK ON THE WAR PATH.

Gould Pays Grant's Subscription to the Rawlins Fund—The Whole Story at last—Half of the Subscription Charged to Fisk—How it All Came About—Little Dan Butterfield in the Pool—Jay Gould as a Statesman—Why Cuba was not Recognized by the Administration.

On Saturday morning last an attache of the *Sun* called on Col. Fisk, at the office of the Erie Railroad to get the exact truth in regard to the payment of General Grant's thousand dollar subscription to the Rawlin's fund by Jay Gould. The Colonel was arrayed in citizen's attire, neat but not gaudy. He wore a fawn colored velvet business coat, with vest of the material, black docskin pants, and highly polished French kid boots.—His shirt bosom was elaborately embroidered, and bore upon its snowy fold the Colonel's resplendent diamond pin. After exchanging military salutes, we opened business by saying:

"Colonel, I have come to ask you for the facts about Mr. Gould's paying Gen. Grant's subscription to the Rawlins' fund."

"Well, the facts are that Gould paid the subscription, and that Grant expressed himself as very much obliged for it."

"How much was the subscription?"

"It was one thousand dollars.—Gould also subscribed a thousand, and he paid it himself."

"Were those subscriptions paid by check?"

"Yes. Here, Coman, go and ask fund checks."

Major Coman, the Colonel's private secretary, went for the checks, and soon returning, handed them to Colonel Fisk, who turned to us and said:

"Here, you see, is the check that Gould gave for his own subscription. It is made payable to the order of General Butterfield, who was the treasurer of the fund, and is endorsed by him as treasurer, and has the bank cancellation on it. When Gould paid his own subscription, Butterfield suggested to him that it would be a great accommodation to Grant if he (Gould) would pay his (Grant's) subscription also. Gould then paid Grant's subscription with this check, which, you see, is also drawn to the order of Butterfield, and endorsed and marked 'Rawlins fund' by him on the back."

Col. Fish handed us the check, whereof we give a copy for the benefit of future historians and biographers:

11 Broad street, New York.

New York, Sept. 14, 1869.

No.——

Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., bankers, pay to the order of Gen'l Daniel Butterfield one thousand dollars,

$1,000. JAY GOULD.

Payable at the Continental Nat'l Bank.
Sept. 11, 1869.
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

On the back of the check is General Butterfield's endorsement and the words "Rawlins' fund," in the General's well known handwriting; also, the stamp of the Chatham National Bank, where Gen. Butterfield kept his account, and where he deposited the check. It also has the usual revenue check stamp on its face, and the cancellation mark of the Continental National Bank, where it was made payable, and where it was paid, and then returned to Mr. Gould with other checks. After examining the check, we said:

"Colonel, this check is dated September 11, 1869; that was before the great gold earthquake, when you and Gould and Grant and Corbin were all good friends, was n't it?"

"Yes, we were all on terms of the warmest affection in those days. Butterfield was in the family circle, too. He got up the Rawlins fund. He sent around to Gould and other thousand dollar men to meet at the subtreasury, and when they got there, Butterfield out with his subscription paper, and showed a telegram from Grant to head the list with his (Grant's) name for a thousand dollars. This was done, and then Gould and others put down their names, and afterward Gould was asked to pay Grant's subscription, and that check you are holding in your fingers was Gould's response to the call. I didn't know anything about his paying it 'till I found five hundred of it charged to me. By the way, I've a letter written to Mr. Dana on the subject, which I'll show you before you go."

"Did Mr. Gould see President Grant after he paid the subscription for him?"

"Yes; he met him at Corbin's—You remember Grant went on from Saratoga or somewhere to attend Rawlins' funeral, and then returned to fashionable dissipation again. On his return, he stopped in New York a short time, and it was then that Gould met him at Corbin's."

"Was anything said by Grant about the payment of the subscription?"

"Yes; he thanked Gould for paying it, said he was much obliged, and so on. You see, Grant and his party thought we were made of gold, and this building packed with money.—They'd already got one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of us, and expected to get enough before the gold speculation was ended to make all their multitudinous relations rich. On that occasion, Gould's particular lay was the independence of Cuba.—About the material interests of this Gould is a fearful patriot, and the greatest of living statesmen. He knows more country, and what will conduce to its prosperity and greatness than Grant and all his cabinet put together. Gould is posted up on everything. His theory is that if Cuba were a free republic our trade with the island would be immense, and that the Cubans would be among our very best customers for wheat, flour, coarse cotton goods, pork and other produce. So he went in strong with Grant to acknowledge the Cuban republic and showed him how certain the island, if once severed from Spain, would be to seek annexation to the United States. Gould quoted to Grant what old John Quincy Adams said about it, as given in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Here, Coman, go in and ask Gould to send me the volume of the 'Britannica' that has that passage in from John Quincy Adams about Cuba and to mark what he read to Grant."

Major Coman went for the volume, and soon returned with it open at a marked passage. Col. Fisk looked at it a moment, and then said:

"Yes, that's it. Old Adam's head was level. Here Coman, copy this out for this gentleman. He may want to let the million readers of the *Sun* see what these fellows say."

Major Coman copied the passage for us, and here it is:

"The opinion of their (the United States) government," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "upon this subject may be gathered from a dispatch of the late President Adams, in which he says that 'Cuba has an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together;' and that 'if an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree could not choose but fall to the ground, so Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self support, could gravitate only toward the North American Union, which by the same band of Almighty power should not see her own fall.'"

"That passage," continued Col. Fisk, "seemed to impress Grant greatly, and he said:

"'Cuba will be independent before January, 1870.'"

Gould then quoted Rawlins' dying words about Cuba, or what Rawlins said at a cabinet meeting, I forgot which, and Grant said:

"'Those were not Rawlins' exact words. What he actually said was much more beautiful and forcible than the report in the papers.'"

"What do you suppose made Grant turn tail on the Cuban business, Colonel?"

"A nasty speculation. Dick Schall, Bancroft Davis, and a lot of Grant's relations got up a scheme to make a big pile out of Cuba, and so went back on their regular recognition of the revolutionary government. A proclamation of recognition had actually been written and was ready for promulgation, and would have been issued in a few days had it not been for that scheme. The speculators, through Bancroft Davis, got hold of old Fish, and woolled him blind. Fish was never offered money, but he was fooled by those who heard the chink of coin in the scheme. Gould thinks Cuba would have been one of the States of this Union to-day if Rawlins had lived. You ought to talk to Gould about Cuba. He can show you how much the island would be worth to this country as a market for our surplus products, as a place of winter resort for our invalids, and for our rich folks up North who would like to save firewood during the cold season, and all that sort of thing. Gould has got the longest, and the hardest, and the levelest head on all public matters that you ever saw, you bet."

"One question more, Colonel, as to that Rawlins subscription by Grant. The subscription was made in honor of the memory of his dearest friend. It was a sacred offering upon the alter of friendship; how, then, could he allow it to be paid by a stranger?

"I'll tell you how. Grant is not only a greedy little wretch, but he's a fool. He don't know anything. He hasn't brains enough to comprehend the position in which such a thing places him before the country. All he can see in the matter is that he saved a thousand dollars by it. He is too destitute of sensibility to comprehend what you say about the subscription's being a 'sacred offering upon the alter of friendship.' He is incapable of true friendship, and never felt any of the sentiment which true friendship inspires. To sum him up in one sentence, he is the nation's hog."

"I see, Colonel. Now, if you'll give me that letter you spoke of I'll go."

"Here it is. I was going to send it down."

COL. FISK'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Sun.

DEAR SIR: I notice in your issue of this morning an article headed "Gen. Grant Euchred," which reads as follows:

"The President went to Long Branch on the steamer Plymouth Rock on Tuesday last, and on going off the boat exhibited a pass on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, but as Admiral Fisk had given orders not to pass any of Gen. Grant's family on any boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company, his railroad pass was repudiated, and the President's fare demanded, notwithstanding his right bower, Col. Tom Murphy, tried to push him through. John Hoey, of the Adams Express, hastened to Grant's rescue, got him a ticket and he passed along."

This order, now going the rounds of the papers, is so entirely different from the real order issued to the commanders of the steamships owned by the Narragansett Steamship Company that I am compelled, in justice not only to the corporation I represent, but also to the individual against whom the garbled order appears to be aimed (occupying the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of this country), to lay before the public the genuine order, and to give at the same time my reasons for its issue.

That there was any intention on the part of the subscriber to this letter that the President of the United States, or any of his family or staff, while travelling on the steamers of the steamers of the Narragansett steamship line, should not be treated with the greatest courtesy, as ladies or gentlemen, is entirely erroneous.

The simple truth and the whole truth is that an order was issued to allow them the privilege to pay for all accommodations they call for; and this is the beginning and the ending of the order I issued, an entirely different one, you will observe, from that copied into your journal from the Boston *Transcript*.

My reason for taking this course (viewing the matter in a common sense light) was that I was weary of furnishing free transportation to the President and his innumerable relations over sea and land, as I did to a very great extent last summer, particularly as I had not the satisfaction of knowing that the civilities extended were appreciated, never having been even thanked for the efforts I had made in the matter.

On reviewing the transactions of the last year I found that I had not only furnished a large amount of free transportation, but that I had been allowed the great privilege of subscribing to Mr. Grant's charities. In the final settlement of the gold speculations of the fall of 1869, in which I supposed (and still beleive) the President was a partner with us, I find the following item charged to my account: "One-half of Grant's subscription to the Rawlins fund, $500." The circumstances are simply these:

A subscription was started for the widow of the late lamented Rawlins. The President placed his name at the head of the list for $1,000; Mr. Gould followed for a similar amount, and these signatures were followed by others for various sums.

Mr. Gould, having himself paid the amount set opposite his name, was called upon by an agent of the President to do the same. In doing this he did, taking it for granted that this disbursement was part and parcel of other moneys passing through the hands of Mr. Corbin. I was, of course, charged my proportion; but I should never have found fault with this, nor would I have even mentioned it, were it not for the manner in which the President gossiped about me in the fall of 1869. Why he did so (after what I had done for him), is only known to him who "makes the apples round."

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and feeling, not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," but, to a certain extent broken in spirit, not being even thanked for what I had done, I determined, after quietly commoning with my own heart, to restore my peace of mind by henceforth treating the President of the United States, and all connected with him, as becomes the high position he occupies at the head of this great nation, ignoring his treatment of me, and never for one moment assuming that I deserved any thanks from him, or bore the slightest resemblance to a gentleman. The result of this determination was the issue of an order that whenever the President, or any of his family, or staff, travelled on any of the steamers of the Narragansett line they should be treated with the greatest respect, but not upon any other footing than that of ladies or gentlemen.

That the article reported in your paper as having been sent to the Boston *Transcript*, was published either to belittle me or to make political capital there can be no doubt; and for some few days there have been whispering that it emanated from one upon whom the President has recently bestowed the most lucrative offices in his gift, in spite of the notorious fact that this lucky individual has voted the Democratic ticket for the last twenty years.

Mr. editor, I beg of you, in justice to myself, to make this letter public. Give me the advantage of having my side of the story read. I trust that some will believe, if not many, that now, in my waning years (the best part of my life having been given to the service of the public), I am determined that no matter what treatment I may receive pesonally I shall never forget the duty I owe the public, the corporation whose interests I represent, and to myself; and I shall take care that no matter who may be traveling under our charge, they shall, one and all, be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

The republican press endeavors to make party capital out of all this, instead of placing my order before the public as it was actually issued—an order, I will say in conclusion, which was simply intended to impress upon the officers and men under my charge that they, as well as myself, are but the servants of the public.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES FISK, JR.

WOMAN.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman, in the shade of domestic retirement, sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life.

Harsh words are like hailstones in summer, which, if melted, would fertilize the tender plants they batter down.

Napoleon's new Home.

The Castle of Wilhelmshoche, near Cassel, in the former Electorate of Hessen, is one of the finest mansions in Europe. It was built about 1788, by the Elector William, at a cost of fourteen millions of thalers, which he received from England for the thousands and thousands of his subjects that were sent by England to fight against her then colonies in North America. Elector William died here, but very few of his successors had the same fate. His son and heir was driven away from Cassel by Napoleon I, who appointed Cassel the capital of the Westphalian kingdom, which he gave to his younger brother, Jerome Napoleon, father of the Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde.

During the reign of King Jerome the Wilhelmshoche saw such shameful orgies going on that they cannot be described. King Jerome of Westphalia is the same known in America in connection with the Patterson affair. When in 1813 the Westphalian kingdom crumbled down in consequence of the German uprising, King Jerome was one of the first that reached and crossed the Rhine and made room for the grandson of Elector William. This grandson was left in peace until he died, but his son was compelled to leave his country in 1848, and once more in 1866.

It was in the large round saloon in the middle tower of the Wilhelmshoche which will be remembered by many of our readers, that the Prussian [illegible] to the Elector that he would be considered as a prisoner of state by Prussia.—The present Elector living actually on one of his estates in Bohemia, refused to allow himself of the few hours' respite the Prussian general had granted him, and was subsequently taken prisoner and conducted to Stettin, which place he soon left to repair to Bohemia, where he possesses large estates, iron works, etc.

Having shortly sketched the history of Wilhelmshoche, we now proceed to give a little description of the place itself. It is situated on the top of a hill, commanding a beautiful view of the country all round. The hill is covered with spendid old trees, which make the forest one of the finest parks in Europe. We can only compare it with the park of Versailles, with which it has another thing in common, viz, beautiful water-works.—The castle is at a distance of about three miles from Cassel, the former capital of the Electorate. The road from Cassel to this castle is level, and leads through magnificent poplar alleys.

Shortly after arriving at the castle these poplars ascend a hill, and from the brow of this hill Wilhelmshoche can be seen at a short distance. It is built up of white sandstone, which looks as if it were white marble. It consists of a large tower in the middle, flanked on each side by a massive plain building. The cupola of the tower, covered with bright copper plates, is supported by two ranges of Doric columns. Right at the foot of the tower a large flight of steps leads directly into the garden, laid out in the most picturesque manner. This palace has not been used since 1866, as the Prussian Government allowed only one old servant to remain there and keep everything in order.

The Benefits of Physical Education.

All the world is surprised at the great marches which the German armies, now successfully invading France, have accomplished, and the enormous amount of physical fatigue which they have shown themselves capable of enduring, with very little, if any, detriment to their health.—Correspondents state that the German forces now approaching Paris look healthy, hearty, and robust, in the highest degree, and seem, actually, to have improved by their two month's terrible exertion. In a general point of view, this result is of course ascribable, in the first place to the sturdy constitutions of the Germanic race; but the facility of endurance in the must of these special [illegible] is due to the physical training as boys at school, and students at college, before they ever entered the ranks of the army. Gymnastic associations are rife all over Germany for the physical training of youth; and bodily strength and agility are considered little less desirable in Fatherland than mental proficiency. There is not a commune or a hamlet in Prussia that has not some establishment of the kind; and we may judge of the favor with which these schools, as places of meeting and mutual exercise, are regarded in a country where political life is reduced to such narrow limits by the great popularity of the Turner Societies established by Germans in the United States, where the masses have so many free outlets for their enthusiasm. These associations have sprung up all over the United States, and they are doing good for us by accustoming our own young people to an admirable example, exciting their emulation, and suggesting new, innocent, and attractive sources of amusement. In this country, although it must be admitted that there has been a great improvement of late years, physical education for both sexes has been sadly and foolishly neglected. We have too long entertained the sickly notion that pale faces and profound study necessarily go together. Real science perceives no reason why the body should not retain its vigor, the eye its flash, and the cheek its glow, because man is an industrious student. On the contrary, it demands that the scholar above all others shall be a man of health. His native and acquired intelligence should especially fit him to know how to manage the body, and regulate his hours of labor, of relaxation, and of repose.

Our schools and colleges are just resuming their classes for the Autumnal and Winter season. Their master roll of pupils has never before or been so great. Therefore, we trust that the great number of them which our voice reaches may give more and more prominence to the considerations that influence our article. Let them make gymnastics, to a moderate extent, a fixed part of their course. Exercise in the open air is health to both body and mind, and the "sound mind in a sound body" is the best condition of useful efficiency. The pupil and the office desk; the garden, the field, and the ship's deck; the counting house and the bureau, all have a paramount interest in securing healthy and active men to occupy them, and when nations are forced to stake their safety or honor upon the vicissitudes of battle, they want no weaklings in their fleets and armies, but such strong-limbed, quick-sighted, iron-nerved men as those who have just levelled the pride of a military usurpation beneath the Herculean blows, and have secured unity and unmolested liberty, we trust, for all Central Europe.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

A man having married a woman in Tazewell county, Ill., who had already had four husbands, was asked why he became the fifth? He said, "I am of an adventurous disposition, and having heard that her first husband ran away, that the second hung himself, the third shot himself, and the fourth drowned himself, I wanted to try my luck and see what would become of me; and I am afraid," he added, with a sigh, "that I shan't have the pluck to do what my predecessors did."

At a juvenile party a young gentleman about six or seven years old kept himself aloof from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, "Come and dance, and play, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely," cried the young cynic, "no wife for me; do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much time and money is expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will.

A girl in California broke her neck while resisting a young man's kiss.—This kind of foolishness always leads to trouble. Just think what her imprudence cost her! If she had stood up to the rack and taken her fodder bravely, she might have been alive yet, and saved her parents the price of a cemetery lot and the expensive funeral.

A speculative Yankee is turning an honest penny in various portions of Tennessee by selling to the negroes bottles of stuff at five dollars each, warranted to turn out the blackest nigger to a pure white. If the niggers only knew it, their chances of getting office are better before being bleached.

At one of the customary school examinations an urchin was asked:

"What is the chief use of bread?"

To which he replied, with an archness that implied what a simpleton you must be to ask such a question, "To spread butter on."

profane language. Lamont says:

"Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often appears that men pay for swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a noted blusterer. Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which impertinence will exalt, high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it.—The drunkard has his cups; the satirist his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor, anyhow, allied to our frame. For, as Tillotson expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and a paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equaled by the silliness of those who adopt it."

GUARD AGAINST VULGARITY.—We especially commend the following extracts to the thoughtful study of the young. Nothing is so disgusting and repugnant to the feelings of the noble and good as to hear the young, or even the old, use profane or low, vulgar language. The young of our town are particularly guilty of profanity. In our day it seems the "boy" does not feel himself a "man" unless he can excel in this great sin.

"We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not strictly proper. Use no profane expression—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was once used when you were quite young. By using care you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow.—Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In those moments they used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had learned and repeated the expression in childhood, and though years had passed since they had been indelibly stamped on the heart. Think of this, you who are tempted to use improper language and never disgrace yourselves."

A Boston gentleman who could not waltz, offered a young lady $100 if she would let him hug her as much as the man did who just waltzed with her. It was a good offer and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his ear was quite black.