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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1873.
A TRIP UP THE HUDSON.
A young friend of ours, who has enjoyed a trip up the Hudson, writes us as follows:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
July 10th, 1873.
DEAR SIR:—Having a few moments to devote to idleness I thought I would change the programme and devote them to usefulness, by communicating a few words to your valuable paper, only hoping that I may interest its readers for awhile. No doubt but what a great many of your readers have been eye-witnesses to the same I am about to speak of, but for those that have never taken a trip up the Hudson, where

"Painted towers, trees upholding sky,
Dates for shade, hills for breathing space,
River view and lake with smiling face,
Trembling groves and crystal running rills,"
I respectfully submit the following:

To begin, the Hudson has been called the Shate-muck, the Mohegan, the Mauritus, the Manhattan, the Noordi Montaigne, the North River and the River of Mountains. Its present name was given it by the English, and not by the Dutch as generally stated. Henry Hudson was an Englishman, although he sailed from a Dutch port, with a Dutch crew and a Dutch vessel. The river was first discovered in 1609. It is three hundred miles in length and varies from one-half mile to three miles in width. The town of Amsterdam, (New York) at the mouth of the river, was founded soon after, which is now the empire city of America. Some great sagacity of that period dreamed that the good St. Nicholas, or some other good man of like nature, came riding over the tree tops and descended upon Manhattan Island, and "sat him down and smoked," and the smoke ascended into the heavens and formed a great cloud over the island. The sage, seeing this, climbed to the top of one of the highest trees and looked around him. He observed that the smoke spread over a vast field, and as he watched it move attentively, it assumed a variety of marvelous forms, where, in dim obscurity, he beheld palaces, and domes, and lofty spires, all of which lasted for a moment, when the curtain fell on the great panorama. That dream is now a pleasant reality, for domes and palaces and lofty spires cover the entire island and a large extent of country around it. It is not necessary to say more of New York, for likely most of your readers have seen it in its present greatness. Those that have not have perused better descriptions of it than my pen can portray.

Taking one of the great Hudson River streams, at the foot of 34th Street, we begin our voyage up the river, "where every breeze breathes health, and every sound is but the echo of tranquility." The first place that attracts our attention, from the great bustling city at our right, is the spot where the duel took place between Hamilton and Burr. This place is also noted for being the spot on which the "Noble Red Man" first indulged in "Local Opinion," and they did not touch it lightly, either, and they became so enamored after the "fancy-stirring bowl" that for many moons thereafter they searched the Hudson and its tributaries for the fountain from which the "fire water" issued. Every little brook and lake was visited, every trickling rivulet was tasted, but the clear cold water only laughed merrily in their dusky faces, and sweetly kissed their parched lips as they stooped to drink of its purity. It was one of these searches, so says tradition, that first brought to light "The Springs," which are now contended all over America. Well, to return, we are now at a point where we can see Washington Heights; and further on the birthplace of Mary Phillips, of whom Washington became enamored. The old manor is yet standing. Further on, at a place called Tarrytown, reposes all that's left of Washington Irving. Here, also, is the ground on which Major Andre was captured. A monument, bearing the following inscription, is erected on the place:

FOR THIS SPOT
The 23rd day of September, 1780, the Spy
MAJOR JOHN ANDRE,
Adjutant General of the British Army, was captured by JOHN FLETCHER, DRIVE WILLIAMS and ISAAC VAN WART.
History has told the rest.

About three miles west from this place is where Andre was "launched into eternity." Five miles further up the river is Sing Sing, where are imprisoned nearly 1500 "Law Transgressors," the majority of which have been sent up from New York. The steamer ploughs ahead, and brings us to Stony Point, where, at 2 o'clock one morning, Wayne penned the brief dispatch to Washington, "The American Flag waves here." Pockelski next presents itself, overshadowed with Anthony's Nose, a point elevated

1228 feet. Above this is Beverly Dock, where Arnold escaped to the Vulture.
Wind and tide are in our favor, and in a comparatively short time we find ourselves looking upon West Point, the famous Military School. The place is elevated from the river about 200 feet. One of the interesting features of this place is a niche in the cliff, (I forget what it is called) where an indenture of a cannon-ball can be seen, which, no doubt, disturbed the meditations of some patriot. Six hundred feet above the river is a

"Noble wreck in ruinous perfection," once Fort Putnam. Highland House, which caps a prominent peak of the mountains, and a great summer resort, Arnold House and several other important places can be visited in this region by a week visitor. Hero Washington, Putnam and other revolutionary heroes struggled for the good cause. Surely there is no place where the history of our country can be studied with greater interest than among these wilds where freedom found protection. Further north is Undercliff. Here the mountains are very high and the river narrow and deep. One of the best views on the Hudson can be obtained here. At midnight in the summer a lone star, which can be seen above the mountains, and in the midst of the gloom, and the tolling of machinery, and the heaving of the waters, as they dash against the rugged shores, we will feel the force of the beautiful lines,

Newburg is the next point of interest. Not many miles from this place is "Idlewild," once the home of N. P. Willis. To the south of the city is the "Old Stone House," Washington's headquarters. Here can be seen many relics of revolutionary times. Old Hessian boots, never intended for flight, making either victory or capture inevitable; old swords that have a history written in blood; trappings of soldiers that have lost the glitter and tinsel, "the pride, the pomp and circumstances of glorious war," and a piano, of most harmonious discord.

The next place of importance is Poughkeepsie, the Queen City of the Hudson, the largest and most flourishing between New York and Albany. The Hudson Valley is one vast Park, and Poughkeepsie is one of its cool and shady spots. The name is of Indian origin, and signifies Safe Harbor. The city is about midway between the capital of the State and the metropolis of the continent, and is also midway between the Highlands and Catskills, commanding a view of the mountain portals on the south and the mountain overlook on the north—the Gibraltar of revolutionary fame, and the dream-land of Rip Van Winkle. The city has a population of about 22,000 and is growing. One of the chief attractions of the place is Eastman place, the Central Park of Poughkeepsie. The Soldiers Memorial Fountain is one of the finest in the world. This place might also be termed the City of Schools, for it is quite a task to enumerate the institutions of training. The two principal ones, however, are Eastman Commercial College and Vassar College, a school for females.

Arabian Horses.
No Arab dreams of tying up a horse by the neck, a tether replaces the halter, and one of the animal's hind legs is encircled about the pastern by a light iron ring, furnished with a padlock, and connected with an iron chain two feet or thereabouts in length, ending in a rope, which is fastened to the ground at some distance by an iron peg; such is the customary method. But should the animal be restless and troublesome, a foreleg is put under treatment. It is well known that horses in Arabia are much less frequently vicious or refractory than in Europe, and this is the reason why geldings are here so rare, though not unknown. No particular prejudice that I could discover exists against the operation itself, only it is seldom performed, because, of course, to diminish the value of the animal.

But to return to the horses now before us. Never before had I seen or imagined so lovely a collection. Their statures were indeed somewhat low, I do not think that any came fully up to fifteen hands—fourteen appeared to be about their average—but they were so exquisitely well shaped that want of greater size seems hardly, if at all, a defect.

Remarkably full in the haunches, with a roulder of a slope so elegant as to make one of an Arabian poet, "go raving and saddle it," a little—a very little—saddle-backed, just the curve which indicates springiness; a head broad above and tapering down to a nose fine enough to verify the phrase of "drinking from a pint pot," a most intelligent and yet singularly gentle look, full eye, a sharp, thorn-like ear, legs fore and hind, a light bay, an iron color, white or black, were less common. Full bay, black or pie-baited, none. But if asked what are, after all, the specially distinctive points of a Nedjee horse, I should reply, the slope of the shoulders, the extreme cleanliness of the shank, and the full rounded haunches. Every other part, too, has a perfection and a harmony unwitnessed by any horse, especially of moderate height, in any where else.

Nedjee horses are especially esteemed for great speed and endurance of fatigue—in fact, in this latter quality none come up to them.

To pass twenty-four hours on the road without drinking and without flagging is certainly something; but to keep up the same abstinence and labor conjoined under the burning Arabian sky for forty-eight hours at a stretch, is I believe, peculiar, to the animals of the breed. Besides they have a delicacy of momentary speed for it is common to ride them without bit or bridle, but of feeling and obedience to the knee and thigh, to the slightest check of the halter and the voice of the rider, far surpassing the most elaborate manege given a European horse, though furnished with snaffle-curbs, and all. I often mounted them at the invitation of their owners, and without saddle, rein, or stirrup, set them off at a full gallop, wheeled them around, brought them up in need career, and then they would start and without the least difficulty, or the smallest want of correspondence between the horse's movement and my own will, would return on their back really feeling himself the man of a centaur not a distinct being.—*Palgrave's Travels in Arabia.*

Genius in Embryo.
The labor-saving genius of Young America is something amazing. Here is an illustration: An Evanston parent sent Young Hopeful out to draw the hay for an evening. Young Hopeful thought he would save labor by adding that duty off upon his noble mastiff. He thereupon improved a harness out of the clothes-line and bitched the noble mastiff to the carriage. Just then the noble mastiff's favorite canine playmate frolicked along the road, and quite oblivious to the new duty he was obliged to perform, the noble mastiff sprang to his more agreeable companionship. And then these two animals started for a run, and that baby accompanied them. A howl from the startled Hopeful brought the parents to the scene, and then ensued a chase for these dogs, and that baby that beggars description. Up this street, down that, through this blind alley, across that broad avenue. The dogs gathered bright as the pursuers gathered hungers, until a friendly stump relieved the carriage of its load, and the precious infant, in its lovely white embroidered clothes, was picked up out of the mud, a good deal more frightened, happily, than hurt. But the boy?—Well, his Sunday school teacher found the boy a model of deportment on that day. He considered it ungentlemanly to sit.

MAKING BASKETS.—Basket-making is one of the new industries of Appleton, Mich. A factory erected there last year made up to Jan. 1 over 100,000 corn baskets. One hundred hands are employed, and they can make an average of a basket a minute. They also have a saw-mill, which cuts up their hard wood into splints, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per week. A large chair and bodstead factory, owned by James F. Atkinson, is near the basket factory. Water-power is used; sixty men are employed, and they expect to make this year, 40,000 chairs and 10,000 beds. There is also in Appleton an iron foundry, paper-mills, woolen-mill, and several flouring-mills.

A HAPPY LINE.—Senior Matt Carpenter, in defending his course in taking the \$3,000 bank salary grab, claims that his charities amount to upwards of \$500 in a year. In fixing upon this amount as the probable sum of his annual charitable disbursements, the Senator doubtless congratulated himself he was doing an excellent thing; a tenth was the maximum free offering of the lazar-house. In the form of a lobby, Matt could see that his charity was the stolen salary in one hand, and "go something better."

MURMUR NOT.—An ill-reparable, 'tis ungrateful; if remissible, 'tis vain. The poor man's story—the garret.

A Dog Story.
Wednesday last was "a good day for the race"—the canine race is referred to—as the following true tale of a Minnesota dog, related by a reliable eye-witness, shall prove. On that day, as one of the trains on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad stopped at Centreville, a few miles beyond White Bear Lake, a lady took a seat in one of the passenger coaches as the train started. When it stopped at White Bear station a dog of medium size, and with rather a shaggy coat, came alongside upon the platform, and was noticed to be panting heavily. Again, a few miles farther on, a halt was made to take water, and conductor Bond called the attention of some of the passengers to the fact that the dog had followed them from White Bear Lake, as he supposed. The train was going off and shortly Doggy was seen again behind. Passengers became interested and crowded to the rear of the car to watch the race. Occasionally a stone pool beside the track, doggy would dash down, take a few drops of the cooling fluid, varying this sometimes with a bath, and then with a sharp yelp or two, as if in pain at the idea of being held behind, dash on.

In this way an even race was maintained until a down grade was reached, when the train made a long dash to gain impetus for a rising grade beyond. Doggy now fell behind; he tripped tripped but it was too much for him; his little body was, however, just full of pluck and perseverance, and to the delight of the passengers whose sympathy was fully aroused for the canine hero, when the up grade was reached, doggy made good his loss and caught up with the train.

Conductor Bond said that he would stop and take up the weary runner, now showing signs of exhaustion, but there was no one to take care of him or to deliver him at the journey's end. By this time a lady passenger from Centreville became interested to know what it was that excited the passengers, and as she saw the little racer, she immediately recognized him as the pet of the friends with whom she had been visiting at Centreville. He had followed her to the depot and gallantly attended her on foot on her journey until within about four miles of St. Paul. Conductor Bond seized the bell rope, the train was quickly stopped, and doggy was taken on board, where he was given first-class quarters and a free ride, which he had amply earned by fairly running a fourteen mile race with a passenger train making its usual time. It is needless to add that doggy was delighted as his weary little body would allow to regain sight of the friend he had followed, and that he was the hero of the hour with all on board the train.

Customs of the Roman Stage.
The customs of the Roman stage in Cicero's time have been likened of late, and not inaptly, to those of the French theatre at the present day. The general public of Cicero's time was awayed by an extraordinary passion for what we might now call the ballet, a form of entertainment adapted by its licentious pranks and jeers to the very lowest strata of the Roman population, from which indeed many of its peculiarities were taken. The classic tragedy and comedy still existed, it is true, but with little to the taste of the masses—victual as the taste was by triumphal processions and gladiatorial combats, unless rendered attractive by gorgeous scenery and dresses, and magnificent decorations. This is evident enough from Cicero's letter to his friend Marius in which he alludes to the play of Pompeius, and among other things mentions that his pleasure in it was entirely destroyed by the fact that it was so overlaid with scenic splendor. "No," he says, "appeared any stage in Glycymnestra, and both cavalry and infantry in the Trojan horary, with the greatest variety of weapons. The public fairly revelled in wonderment." This passion for shows was even more insatiable later, when Horace lamented the degenerate taste of the people. In Roscius' time cultivated people took an interest in the plays of Plautus and Terence—in fact, most of them knew the dramas by heart. They did not go to the theatre, therefore, to witness the development of the plot, but sought their pleasure purely in a fine artistic rendering of the different parts. Cicero's letters show not only how great was his own enthusiasm for the performance of great actors, but also the lively interest his correspondents felt in the Roman theatre. Cicero gave offence to many people by his habits of inattention in the theatre, and by reading and answering despatches there; and Octavius studiously avoided falling into the same mistake. Long listening to orators of consummate excellence had cultivated the Roman ear to such a pitch of delicacy and precision, that like the Athenians, they would detect the slightest fault in enunciation. In the Roman theatre, Cicero gave offence to many people by his habits of inattention in the theatre, and by reading and answering despatches there; and Octavius studiously avoided falling into the same mistake. Long listening to orators of consummate excellence had cultivated the Roman ear to such a pitch of delicacy and precision, that like the Athenians, they would detect the slightest fault in enunciation. In the Roman theatre, Cicero gave offence to many people by his habits of inattention in the theatre, and by reading and answering despatches there; and Octavius studiously avoided falling into the same mistake. 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