VOLUME 11.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

NUMBER 39

Business Directory,

DR E L BLAKESLEE DHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn, Ses-quebanna Gounty, Pa. Will sttend promptly to all calls with which he may be invoved. Office at L. M. Baldwin's. Brooklyn, July 10, 1853.—yt.

DR. E. L. GARDNER, DRYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrore, Pa. Office over Webb's Store. Boards at Searle's Hotel. Montrose, June 3, 1865.-tf

GROVES & REYNOLDS, Store, Public Avenue.

Montrose, June 12, 1886. DR. CHARLES DECKER,

Ditysician And-Surgeon, having located himself at Bir-hardwills, Susquehanna County, Pa., will attend to all the string with which he may be favored with promptness and attention. Box and additional control of the promptness and attention. Box and wille, then, Co., Pa., May 27, 1860,—IV. JOHN BEAUMONT,

DR. G. Z. DIMOCK. DHYSICIAN and SURGEON, MONTROSE, Pa. Office on the control of the

earle's Hotel.
Montrose, February 6th, 1865,-17p C. M. CRANDALL, MANUFACTURER of Lines, wheels, Wool, wheels, Wheel Locks, Clock-reals, &c., &c., Wood-turning done to order, and the nealest manner. Turning Shop and Wheel Factory in Sayres ourdry building, up stairs. Montrose, January 20th, 1863.-tf

B. S. BENTLEY, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC,

DR. E. L. HANDRICK,

E. W. SMITH, T & COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Licensed Clair Office over Lea's Drug store, 5 Depot January 25, 1864. H. BURRITT,

D EALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardward and Shoes, Hardward Brans, Boffsie Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c., New Milford, Pa., April 11, 1864-47 S. H. SAYRE & BROTHERS. ANUTACTURERS of Milicastings. Castings of all kind it Nova. The and Sheet Iron Ware, Agricultural Implemental at Deathra, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. Montress, Pa., February 23, 1864.

BILLINGS STROUD, THRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in Lat-ror's sanding, east end of Brick Block. In his absence, bus cost the first will be transacted by C. L. Brown. Mortroe, Formary 1, 1881,—tf

J. D. VAIL, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIO PHYBIOLAN, has permanently located
the Montrole, Pa., where he will promptly attend to
the Montrole, Pa., where he will promptly attend to
the Montrole, Pa., where he will promptly attend to
the Montrole, Wast of the Court House, near Sentley & Fitch's.

Marice, Focasy 1, 1884—Oct. 22, 1881.

A. O. WARREN, TORNEY AT LAW, BOUNTY, HACK PAY and PEN MOVE CLAIM AGENT. All Pension Claims carefully pre viffic is room formerly occupied by Dr. Vail, is W. H. Miller, Par. Peb. Searle's Houel.

LEWIS KIRBY & E. BACON, EEP consumity on hand a full sumply of every variety of GRO-EKI SM, and ONN-ECTION EKI ES. By strict arter to business and consumers and the liver and the second of the second of the second of the second of the liver and the second of the liver and the Grocery, where breakes, the season, are served in the second of the sec

DR. CALVIN C. HALSEY, DETRICIAN AND SURGEON, AND EXAMINING SUR GEOR for PENSIONERS. Office over the stere of J. Lyos Son, Public Avenue Boards at Mr. Etheridge's. controse, October, 1939. 4f D. A. BALDWIN,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, and Pension, Bounty, and Azent, dreat Bend, Sunquehanna County, Pa. 3-st Bend, August 10, 1853,-17 BOYD & WEBSTER, DEALERS in Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper, and Stot. Divor Ware; also, Window Sash, Pahel Doors, Window Guida Lats, Pue Lumber, and all kinds of Building Materials to the Copper with of Searle's Hotel, and Carpenter Shop near the

minds Lath, Pinc.
It has worth of searle's House,
Ye finded (Thorch,
Ye was F Pa , January 1, 1866, M

DR. WILLIAM W. DRIAIN,
SUBGEON DENTIST. Office over the Banking
sime of Cooper & Co. All Dental Operation
will be performed in his usual good style and
substitution of the formerly of H. Smith & Son.
Victor Fallary I, 1864.—W

E. J. ROGERS, MANUTACE TREE of all descriptions of WAG-CANKIAGES, SINKIGHS, &c., in the learner of westmankip and of the best materials, 12 well known stand of E. H. RIGGERS, a few rolls east war. I note in Montroe, where he will be happy to re-vering all of all who want anything in his line.

DR. JOHN W. COBB. is desice of Mapie street, east of J. S. Tarbell's He flutture. Susq County, Pa., June 22, 1868,-4f

BALDWIN & ALLEN. D SALERS FIRST RANGE AND Seed. Also GROCERIES of Marine, freed and Timothy Seed. Also GROCERIES was steam, Molasees, Syrup, Tea and Coffee. West side of Marine, and don't old of the Salery A. Jackson Marine, Jackson Marine, Jackson M. Salers M. Jackson M. Salers M. Jackson M

DR. G. W. BEACH, DISCIAN AND SURGEON, Large permanently locate a timed it Brooklyn denter, Pa., tenders his professional se five to the titera of Bargonshama Country, on terms commence is with the times. Occupies the office of the late Dr. B. Richardson's.

"Moderate of Mrs. McLardson's."

"Workert Center, Pa., June 4, 1864.19

F. B. WEEKS, DRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER; size Dealer in Sout, More Leather, and Shoe Findings. Regatring domits centers and dispatch. Two doors above Bearle's Hotel. Minimes, January 1, 1864.—tf WM. & WM. H. JESSUP,

Trorners at Law, Montrose, Pa. Practice in Susquit in Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties. Sontros. Pa., January 1st, 1561. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEY AT LAW-life over the Store l'emerly occupied by Post Brothers Routrose, Pa. January 1, 1869. J. LYONS & SON, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Grocertes, Crockery, Hardware, Theware, Books, Melodeons, Planos, and all kinds of Musical Street, Music, &c. Also carry on the Book Bind

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTUREL of BOOTS & SHOES, Montroes, PaShop over DeWitt's Store, All kinds of work made

and repairing done neatly. Work done when promment of the promoted of the controls, April 2, 1851-11 CHARLES N. STODDARD

L. H. BURNS.

B. R. LYONS & CO.,

Deducers in Dicy GOODS, GROCKRIES, BOOTS, NBOES and in Carters, Carpets, Oil Cights, Wall and Window Pares, Oils, &c. Store on the east side of Public Avenue, E. E. LTONS.
Month rost. January 1, 1864,-41 READ, WATROUS & FOSTER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Drugs, Medicines, Peinta, Oil Groories, Hardware, Jrockery, Iron, Clocks, Watches, Jew New Spoons, Perfumery, &c., Brick Block, Montrose,

WILLIAM W. SMITH,
CAHINET AND CHAIR MANU.
GLAURE. Respective and you hand all
classes of Camuer Preserves, or for
the of short notice, who and Ware Recome foot of Main St.
Pa., Marce 8, 1866-41 PHILANDER LINES.

HIDANDER TAILOR, Brick Block, over Bead, Worker's Store, Montenes, Pa.

FRESH SUPPLY of Black and Green Teas of the best qualities at

RESIGNED. When my weary spinning's done,
And the shades of eve grow deep,
And by the bright hearthstone
The oldfolks alt asleep;
My heart and I lu secret talk, when none

Ofttimes the driving rain,
And sometimes the silent anow,
Beat on the window-pane,
And mingle sad and low
hopes and fears, the smiles and tears,
long, long ago; And a step is on the floor,
And a step is on the floor,
And a voice I once loved well
Saps, "Open me the door."
turn with a chill from the macking which whispers "Nevermore!"

To the little whitewashed room In which my days are spent; And, journeying towards the tomb, My companions gray and bent, imply deem their grandchild's life not joy, but content, Ah me! for the suns not set, For the years not yet begin,
For the days not numbered yet,
And the work that must be done,
the desert path is crossed, and the weary
web is spun!

Like a beacon in the night.

I see my first gray Date:

And I scarce can tell aright

If it is from age or care,

For time glides silently o'er my life, and
landmark there. But perchance 'tis for the best And I must harder strive If life is little blest, Then not for life to live,

ough a heart has nought to take, much to give. And they are old and poor, And bread is hard to win, And a guest is at the door Who soon must enter in, keep his shadow from their tell and spin.

My corrow is their gain,
And I show not by a tear
How my solltude and pain
Have bought their comfort des
storm which wrecked my life's
has left me stranded here.

But I hear the neighbors say
That the hour-glass runs too fast,
And I know that in that glad day,
When toil and sorrow are past,
The false and true shall receive their due, and shall cease aching at last.

Chambers's Journal.

From the Washington Intelligen MOUNT VERNON. Its History-Its Proprietors-Its Relics, Re

and Present Condition.

There has probably never been so great a throng to the national shrine as at the present time. A fine steamer runs regularly thither from Washington, and is largely patronized, while multitudes are deally going there by land conveyances. The throng of soldiers is especially numerous. The distance from Washington is about 15 miles—and about nine miles below Alexandria.

At the death of General Washington, in 1709, the Mount Yernon estate comprised several thousand acres of land in a solid body, extending for many miles on the Potomac river. It was divided into dive farms, each cultivated by its own negroes, with an overseer, and the whole under a general superintendent, and all under the careful inspection of the great chief himself. His own negroes numbered 120; his wife's were as many more. Upon the estate there was a fine two-story corn and flour mill, the remnants of which are still visible on Dogue Creek, up which the flat boats came alongside the mill. The water to carry the mill was brought in a race some mile and a half from a "tumbling dam" up Dogue Run. The old mill house is till in good condition, and is occupied by a colored family. Near this mill was also his distillery. There was also a brick-yard, a carpenter establishment, blacksmith shop—the estate forming in fact, a sort of village.

Originally, the Mount Vernon estate consisted of one-half of 5,000 acres, assigned to Washington's

orica, and, a carpensa resolution, so a carpensa shop—the estate forming in fact, a sort of village.

Oricinally, the Mount Vernon estate consisted of one-half of 5,000 acres, assigned to Washington's creat-grandfather, who, in conjunction with Nicholas Spencer patented it from Lord Culpepper in 1670. In the division of his estate the father of Washington assigned this tract to his elder brother, Lawrence, who erected the vansion in 1743, naming it in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served as captain in a colonial regiment, in the West Indies in 1740. Lawrence died in 1752, leaving a wife and one child, a daughter; and on the demise of this daughter without lasne, as soon happened, the estate fell to George who had been much an inmate of his family.

of this daughter without Issue, as soon happened, the estate fell to George who had been much an inmate of his family.

In 1759 General Washington married Mrs. Martha Cortis, (nee Daubridge.) then residing on her estate at the White Honee with her two children, and after remaining at that place some three months, took up their residence at Mount Vernon. She brought in her own right mor, ethan \$100,000. They were of the same age—27 year—at their marriage.

In his will, Washington divided his estate into three parts. The manslon, with 4,000 acres, was left to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. At the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1801, Judge Washington became the proprietor of Monnt Vernon, and continued there till his death, in 1829. Two of the old servants still on the estate came there with him belonging to his wife Anne, daughter of Colonel Thomas Blackburn. Two of General Washington's servants still survive, also, residing some three miles from Mount Vernon. Judge Washington having no children, left the estate to his nephew, John A. Washington, it will be a the ladies' Mount Vernon Association purchased the 200 acres upon which are the mansion and the tomb, for \$200,000. Two thousand acres were willed by Washington to two other members of the Washington Iamily, and the residue, upwards of 2,000 acres, including the fine Woodlawn estate, was given to Major Lawrence Lewis, a tavorite nephew, whose wife was the beautiful and cultivated Nelly Curtis, grandchild of Mrs. Washington.

Major Lewis erected a splendid mansion at Woodlawn in 1805, at a cost of \$24,000. Major Lewis, whose

woodnawn estate, was given to Major Lawrence Lewis, a tarroite nephew, whose wife was the beautiful and cultivated Noily Curtis, grandellid of Mirwathing on the adopted daughter of General Washington, as the sister of the West of the County of Co

bellished with assels, forming a background to the shield. The creat is an eagle, with open wings, perching upon the superior bar of the shield and clutching the arrows and olive branch. Below the armorial bearing is the name deeply sculptured, of "Washington." On the plain ild of the other sarcophagus are the words, in large letters, "Martha Washington."

ial bearing is the name deeply sculptured, of "Washington." On the plain lid of the other sarcophagus are the words, in large letters, "Martha Washington."

An addition, crected at one end of the mansion after Washington's time, has been torn away, and the structure is now in the exact form as when left by the father of his country. It is well known that the mansion, as originally erected and left by Lawrence Washington, was much enlarged by General Washington, as exciton being added to each end, making it, as it now stands, 96 feet in length, north and south, with a portice, fronting the river, extending from end to end. This portice having decayed, has been replaced by another the exact copy of the old. The mansion is two stories high, of wood, finished in limitation of freestone, and painted white. Fourteen small windows, with the old fashioned diminutive panes of glass, look out upon beautiful sloping lawns, and down upon the river level. There are six rooms on the floor, with a spacions hall running through the centre, from east to west. The north room is the large dining hall, in which is the exquisite washle mantle-plees, wrought in Italy, shipped on an English vessel during the French Revolution, captured by the French Government when Latysette made known that it was a present from an American whee merchant, residing at Marseilles, to General Washington. In this room are also the double-banked harpsichord, shaped like a modern square plann—a weedding present to his adopted daughter, Nelly Curtis; the tripod which served Washington in all his surveys, and the large set of matched mahogany dining tables. The dining hall opens at either end into an east and west parior, in one of which is an old, dilapidated, large clobe, and in the other an old sofa. The key of the Bastile—a present from Lafayette—still hangs in the glass case in the hall, and by its side the silhoudte taken from life by a lady in Philadelphia.

The library room, in the south end, is occupied by Miss Tracy, the accomplished and feithful a

away by John A. Washington, and is in the posses-sion of that family.

The long, low row of brick quarters still stand as they have for 30 or 40 years, since they were partial-ity destroyed by fire. In this row Washington had his blacksmith and carpentering establishments, and here now live the two old colored acreants of whom mention has been made as the servants who came here 60 years ago with Anne Blackburn, the wife of Bushrod Washington.

here 60 years aco with Anne Biackburn, the wife of Bushrod Washington.

The "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," it is well known, made their purchase in 1858, and had made their last payment of \$2,000 upon the eve of the rebellion. The Association had expended also \$20,000 in improvements, in addition to paying the \$20,000 purchase money. Much still needs to be done, and the large amount of funds at this time accumulating from the throng of visitors, who pay an entrance fee each of 25cts., will do much for putting the national shrine and preserving it in proper condition. The scourge of the rebellion stayed its desolating tide at the confines of these sacred acres. The tomb of Washington was held sacred on both sides.

"ABOLITION SCOUNDRELS."

The above is the spithet applied by the Copperhead papers to those citizens of Kentucky who supported the ticket in favor of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. And who is it that are thus stigmatized as "geoundrels?" It is such men as the gallant and brave Rosacau; the able and eloquent 8mith; the patriot Randsil; that lover of human freedom, Fry: the editor of the Louisville Journal; Governor Bramhette, Wichlife, and thousands of the ablest and most accomplished men of that State.

Below we give the sayings of a few "scoundrels," a list we might extend ad libitum. Possibly the Copperhead editors may have heard of some of them before, but we wager a red copper that not be of them ever did and never will find their way into their papers:

their papers:

It (slavery) is so odious that nothing can be sufficient to support it but positive law.—[Lord Mansfield, Slavery is a state so improper, so degrading, a reinous to the feelings and capacities of human mature, that it ought not to be suffered to exist.—[Burke.]

Every man has property in his own person; thin nobody has a right to but himself.—[Locke.

It perverts homan reason, and induces men endowed with logical powers to maintain that slavery is sanctioned by the Christian religion.—(John Q

I never would consent, and never consented that there should be one foot of slave territory he yound what the old thirteen States had at the forma-tion of the Union. Never! Never!—[Duniel Web-Slavery is a system of the most complete injus

It (elavery) impairs our strength as a communit and poleons our morals at the fountain head. [Judge Gaston, of North Carolina. So long as God allows the vital current to flow hrough my veins, I will never, never, never, by gord or thought, by mind or will, aid in submitting one cond of free territory to the everlasting curse of Lunan bondage.—[Henry Clay.

Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of the We have found that this evil (slavery) has prey-d upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been rejudicial to all the States in which it has ex-sted.—[James Monroe.

HOW WE TRAPPED THE BURGLARS. We lived in a Terrace, at the time in which my tale was laid, in what we may term a sub-district of London, for we were within five miles of Charing Cross, and the dark month of December was upon us. Robberies had been frequent in our neighborhood, and no less than three houses out of the ten in the Terrace had been entered by burglars, and robbed, and yet no discovery of the thieves had taken place. So ably, also, had the work of entry been accomplished, that in no case had the immates been alarmed; and it was not until the servants descended in the morning that the discovery of a robbery was made.

been alarmed; and it was not until the servants descended in the morning that the discovery of a robbery was made.

In two out of the three cases, an entrance had been effected through a pantry window, by removing a pane of glass, and cutting a small hole in the shutter. The window was on the ground-floor, and could easily be reached, therefore, from outside.—

In the third robbery, an upper window was entered by means of a knife which forced the fastening, and of course allowed the sash to be raised.

So rapidly had the robberies occurred, that the whole neighborhood was alarmed. The police shook their heads, and looked knowing, but did nothing, and, what was much to be lamented, issled to find any clue to the robbers, who, they at the same time asserted, were evidently not regular cracksmen.

Affairs had reached such a stage, that we used to sleep with a revolver close to our bedsides, when we happened to have a friend who came to stay with us a few days. This friend was an old jungle-bunter, and was an fail at every artiface by which the snimal creation might be captured. He was delighted at the idea of having an adventure with the burglars, and scorned the belief that they were more than a match in cunning for even the average bush-hunter. It was in vain that we assured him it was an axiom that an accomplished robber could effect an entrance hito any house; and, in fact, that through roofs and skylights, down chinneys, and up water-sponts, an accomplished nother remover.

easily enter the best defended house in the kingdom.

Our friend's argument was, that a burglar was a
man on watch, who takes advantage of the recidents
being asleep and unsuspecting: "but," said be,
"let my suspicion be raised, and I will defy any burglar to enter my house without my having duwarning; because, although I may be asleep, I shail
hear his approach, and can then make my arrangements to welcome him."

Although we were not desirons of having our
house robbed, yet we wished much that our friend's
confidence should be taken out of him.

A few days after the conversation, the police informed us that several anspicious characters had
been seen about, and recommended us to be on the
alert. Here, then, was a good opportunity to test our
friend's skill and wakefulness; so, having informed
him of the policeman's warning, I asked him if he
felt confident to undertake the delense of the house.
"Certainly," he replied. "I only demand a dark

him of the polleeman's warning, I asked him if he felt confident to undertake the delense of the house.

"Certainly," he replied. "I only demand a dark lantern, and stipulate that you have a pair of goloshes beside your bed. I also must go to bed last, and no servant is to go down stairs before me in the morning; nor is any one to walk about during the night; then I will defy the burgiars."

Thus it was agreed that my friend was to act the part of guardian, and was to commence his charge on the enaning night

Three nights had passed, no alarms had occurred, and no robberles had taken place; and we began to think our alarm had been groundless; but our friend said that now was the time to be most guarded, for that no wise burgiar would rob when he was expected. Besides, he said, he did not give up hopes of yet having something to say to the robbers before his visit terminated.

I usually sleep very lightly, and therefore awoke readily upon hearing a tap at my bedroom door during the fourth night of our watch. It was my friend's voice that answered me, and we were requested to come out at once. "As soon as I strike a lucifer match," I replied.

"Nousense, man; a light will spoil the whole thing. Come in the dark; slip on a dressing gown and your goloshes, and come at once."

I was soon provided as he-wished, and ready to descend the stairs in the dark.

"Now, remember." said my iriend "there are

and your goloshes, and come at once."

1 was 400n provided as he-wished, and ready to descend the stairs in the dark.

"Now, remember," said my iriend, "there are seven steps to the first landing, twelve others after wards, and the tourth step cresks abominably; so be careful to descend without noise."

The night was bolsterons, and many a window and door shook and rattled, so that the slight noise we made in descending the stairs was not sufficient to have alarmed even the most keen-cared listener. We descended to the ground door, entered the pantry, and then, standing perfectly still, devoted ourselves to listening

selves to listening

In a very lew seconds we heard a grating noise on
the shutter, then an interval of quiet, and again a
noise. Presently the window was gently raised,
and again all was quiet. The noise of a heavy vehide passing the house seemed to afford an opportunity for a more decided effort; for, while the rattle-of the wheels was loudest, a crack sounded from
the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was

bus. Our forms, therefore, were quite indistinguishable, and the only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing us.

The first burglar was soon followed by a second,

whilst we could hear that a third, who was outside, was to remain there on watch.

"Now let's light up," said number two.

"Not yet, till you pull the shutter to," replied the other, "or the glimmer! be seen; then you come and hold the box."

The shutter was quietly pulled to, and both robbers moved away a few paces from the window by which they had entered. By the quiet way in which they walked, it was evident that they were either without shoes or had on India-rubber coverings. Of their size or weapons, we could see nothing; and I began to doubt whether our position was an agreeable one, as I was armed only with a sword—a weapon, however, I knew how to use;—whilst of my friend's offence or defence I knew nothing othing
I had not long to wait; for a lucifer was immediated and the more and the more conately struck by one of the men, and the room con-sequently lighted up. At the same time my friend drew up the silde of the dark-lantern, and flashed the light on the faces of the two men, at the same time showing the muzzle of a revolver pointed to-

wards them.

"If either of you move, I'll put a couple of bullets in him," said my friend, as he placed his back
against the window by which the men had entered.
"Now drop that crowbar," he continued in a votes
of authority; "down with it; and you," he said to
me, "pull open the shutter, and shout for the police." me, 'puil open and survey, and of a hurgher.'
The idea that is usually entertained of a hurgher is, that he is a man of great size, strength, and darling, and that he would in an encounter annihilate any moderate man. When, then, the light revealed the men we had captured,

our humble self, although no great pugilist, yet felt able to defeat either of them if it had come to a matter of fists; and I must own that the pale and astonished faces of the men were not indicative of any very great courage.

Our shout for police was shortly answered; and the burglars, having been subdued by the sight of the revolver, the muzzle of which pointed first at one, and then at the other, were taken by the police, three of whom were speedly on the spot, and conveyed to the lock-up; whilst we, and a detective who had been brought down from Loudon some days previously, examined the details by which the men had effected an entrance.

"You were very lucky to see them, especially on such a night," said the detective. "When once they're in, they move like mice. We know them; and I expect they'll get seven years."

The man was about correct; for one, the older offender, was sentenced to six and the other five years' pend servitude.

"It will, I suppose, be of no use trying to sleep again to hight, for it is three o'clock," said my friend.

"I cannot sleep," was my reply, "and I am dying to bear how you found out that these men were spondabling the house."

Beling, then, of one mind, we partly robed ourselves, lighted a fire in the kitchen, and, soon being provided with cigars and grog, got very comfortable, and satisfied with our work. My friend then began his account, which he gave much in the following words:

"The burgier, as I told you, has usually the ad-

and satisfied with our work. My first then began his account, which he gave much in the following words:

"The burgier, as I told you, has usually the advantage of surprise. He can select the time at which he makes the attack; and, it his proceedings are carried on cautiously, he enters a house before he is heard. Few men would, however, venture to do so, unless they previously had good information as to the interior arrangements of the house; this they obtain either from servants "adesmen, or one who visits the locality; or come than as elives as tramps, or with some tritle ... sell. Thus, if there are bells attached to doors or windows, they find it out; and they know tolerably well the domestic arrangements of the locality they purpose trying their attill upon. There are, too, convention-

al methods of protecting a house, such as bolts, bars, chains, locks, &c., all of which require merely time and proper instruments to overcome. It therebars, chains, locks, &c., all of which require merely time and proper instruments to overcome. It therefore occurred to me that novelty and simplicity combined would be more than a match for the coarse intellect of a burglar, and thus I made my plans, which, you see, answered very well."
"No doubt about that," we replied.
"Well now, come up to my room," he continued, "and see the apparatus."
We entered his room, and there, close beside his pillow, was a tin box, in the bottom of which was a key.

"and see the apparatus."

We entered file room, and there, close beside his pilliow, was a tin box, in the bottom of which was a kin box, in the bottom of which was a key.

"This is nearly all the apparatus," he said. "But you notice some thread fastened to the key. Trace that thread, and you will find it pusses that small hole in the sash; and from there it goes down to the back-yard. And now you will understand my plan. I knew that no man could approach the back part of the house without walking up the back-yard, which is only four yards wide. I therefore tied across the back-yard, and about two feet from the ground, some fine black thread; this was made fast on one side, but slipped through a loop and led up to my window on the other. The thread them passed through the hole I had boged in the window sash, and was then made fast to this key. Under the key I placed the tin box, you see; and over the key was a bar to prevent its being dragged up more than six inches. Each night, before I went to bed, I just drew the string fight, and fastened it in the yard; taking care to free it before morning, so as to keep the plan a secret. If, then, a man, or snything above two feet high, walked up the yard, the string was preased against, the key was drawn up sharply against the bar, and the string broken; when the key, of course, fell into the box, making quite noise enough to wake me. Immediately the string or thread broke, it would fall to the ground; and the person who had done all this would not have felt anything, the resistance being so slight. I must fast saleep when the key fell; but immediately awoke, and, taking my lantern outside my door, lighted it, and ceme to you, for I knew that a man only in the back-yard could have dropped my key. 30 now you see how the burglars were trapped, for you know all the rest."

"Certainly, you succeeded, and so we ought not to be critical," we replied. "But suppose they had entered by the front window, instead of by the back? bow then?"

"You see this thread," he sald, graspin

cither case, I think I could have captured him."

A REMINISCENCE.—We passed the house a short time since where many years ago there lived a family whose deeds, in one respect at least, are worthy of remembrance. The husband was a shoemaker, and diligently piled his sedentary trade. He was a man of thought and of aspirations which were not fully satisfied in his sphere of life. His wife was beautiful, intelligent, prudent and industrious, desirous above all else to maintain a pure and happy home for her family, the center of her affections and the hope of her life. In her devotedness and watchful care, she observed that her husband left his work at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to visit one of the shops. The next day he did the same. She thoughtfully considered the subject, and communed with her own heart in allence upon it. The next day shortly before the witching hour, she prepared a cup of favorite tea, together with pulatable little pastries, and taking them with her she unobtrusively slipped into the shop, saying as she entered that it seemed so long a time before the dinner would be ready, and her husband worked so dilligently, that she thought he would relish the preparation. A short time was spent in cheerful and pleasant remarks, when she gathered up the fragments and left for home. Her heart was lightened from the fact that her husband did not leave his shop that day on his accustomed visit. The next day and the next, the attractive and satisfying cup of tea was promptly prepared and proffered. Months passed in the same way, and at the end of the year the shoemaker took his wife tenderly by the hand, and recounted her angel-deeds, and all without one word of reproof or allusion from her lips to the habit which a year ago he was acquiring. He had after due trial fully made up his mind that he did not need intoxicating drinks for his comfort, for he had in such a wife and her devoted attentions what were wastly superior. This little fact may possibly contain within it a suggestion for further pra

Go Fishing.—It was a very sensible piece of advice that the philosopher of the Tribuse gave to Barnum, when asked whether he should continue his the of the wheels was loudest, a crack sounded from the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was forced, for the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was forced, for the shutter was gently moved.

"Don't stir till I do, and hold your breath if possible," whispered my friend in my ear.

I found the latter a difficult request to comply with the form where the should be seemed thumping against my ribs in the most excited way; attill I stood quiet, and trusted to my friend.

Nothing could be more cautious than the proceedings of the robbers. The shutter was pushed back in the most slow and steady manner; had there been even a bell fastened to it, I doubt whether it would have been made to ring. At Intervals there was a rest from work, evidently for the purpose of listening, and then one of the robbers also sequires certain habits that he finds it difficult to suppose of listening, and then one of the robbers also sequires certain habits that he finds it difficult to suppose the same stood it was as shack as Erebus. Our forms, therefore, were quite indistinguishable, and the only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing us.

The first burglar was soon followed by a second, with the first burglar was soon followed by a second, with the first burglar was soon followed by a second, while we was the could be a second to the content of the suppose of the rich may be a second, and then only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing us.

The first burglar was soon followed by a second, while we was the could be a second to the c ical advice, that of Greeley. Go fishing. If you have secured a competence, give way to young men who are pushing forward for the same end. Retire from business; from the confinement of the counting room, the perplexities of the office, the strife of political life, the cares of state. Seek nature in her loveliest forms, in the mountain and the valley, in the forest and by the river side. There is a world of happiness to be found by those who wisely search for it, and go after it. But it will not mix with business, nor is it to be found in the marts of commerce. Given moderate wealth, good health, a contented mind, companionable friends, readable books, and the pleasures of run! life, and a man's old age may be happier than his younth.—
Cincinsati Commercial.

Getting on in the World.—There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lary, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of lill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as dilligently in his master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persovering through difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and to others, offering a good example to his reintives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wail for a good deal of it before we can do anything. Persoverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps towards getting on than is supposed; many people lag behind or miss their way altogether, because they do not be the simple and abandant means which surround them on all sides; and so it happens that these means are alds which cannot be bought for money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and persoverance, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

A CONVENIENT CUSTOM.—The authors of "Wanderings in Brittahy" gave the following Blinstration of thoughtful care for the wants of marriageable young men:—"The peasantry around Jossella retain their old dresses and customs in perfection;—the girts, especially, have a habit that would save much trouble were it introduced into more civilized circles. They appear on fete days in red under-pet-ticcoins, with white or yellow borders around them; the number of these denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter; each white band, representing aliver, betokens a hundred frames of rent; and each yellow band means gold, and stands for a thousand francs per year. Thus a young farmer who sees a face that pleases him, has only to giance at the trimmings of the petiticest to learn in an instant what amount of rent accompanies it."

"Come till America, Pat!" writes a son of the Emerald Isle, to his friend in Ireland; "'tis a fine country to get a livin in. All ye have to do, is to get a three-connered box, and fill it with bricks and carry it till the top of a four story building, and the man at the top does all the work!" ----

A besutiful face is a slient commendation.

MY SHIP. Down to the wharves, as the sun goesdown. And the daylight's tumuit, and dust, and din Are dying away in the busy town, I go to see if my ship comes in.

I gaze far over the quiet sea, Rosy with sunset, like mellow wine, Where ships, like lilies, lie tranquilly, Many and fair—but I see not mine. I question the sailors every night, Who over the bulwarks idly lean, Noting the sails as they come in sight,— "Have you seen my beautiful ship come in?"

"Whence does she come?" they asked of me—
"Who is her master, and what her name?"
And they amile upon me pityingly
When my answer is ever and ever the same. Oh, mine was a vessel of strength and truth, Her salls were white as a young lamb's fleece, She sailed long since from the port of Youth— Her master was Love, and her name was Peac

And like all beloved and beautiful things, She faded in distance and doubt away— With only a tremble of snowy wings, She floated, swanlike, adown the bay. Carrying with her a precious freight—All I had gathered by years of pain; A tempting prize to the pirate Fate—And still I watch for her back again.

Watch from the earliest morning light,
Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day,
To eatch the gleam of her canvass white
Among the islands which gem the bay.

But sho comes not yet—she will never come To gladden my eyes and my spirits more; And my heart grows hopeless, and faint, and dum As I wait and wait on the lonesome shore; Knowing that tempest, and time, and storm, Have wrecked and shattered my beanteons bark, Bank weeds cover her wasted form, And her sails are tatter'd, and stain'd, and dark. But the tide comes up, and the tide comes down And the daylight follows the night eclipse— And still with the saliors, tamed and brown, I wait on the wharves and watch the ships.

And still with a patience that is not hope,
For vain and empty it long hath been,
I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope
And watch to see if the ship comes in.

—Florence Percu. For the Independent Republican TOBACCO-UBING.

NUMBER TWO. In a former number of the Republican (July 25th) I reviewed briefly the history and extent of tobacco using as a luxury, and closed with an intimation of entering more fully into a discussion of its nature and injurious effects on the human organism. Perhaps no better evidence of human depravity and ignorance, and the perversion of the intellect and conveciences of men, can be found than the almost universal indifference which is manifested in regard to the habitual use of health-destroying, stimulating narcotic poisons. While all admit their poisonors nature; and common-sense, science, and the vital instincts all teach numistakably that poisons are destructive to health and life, and in no degree useful, but always injurious, yet to such an extent has science been misunderstood, common sense ignored and outraged, and reason and instinct gree useful, but always injurious, yet to such an extent has science been misunderstood, common-sense ignored and outraged, and reason and instinct perverted, that many of us have really assented to the idea that we may introduce poisons into the domain of organic life, not only with impunity, but with positive benefit.

Said a smoker to me the other day, "The human system may be in such a condition that it may need poison." He no doubt reflects the opinious of thousands who have never seriously considered the inconsistency and marirous absurdity of that doctrine. Talk of healthful poisons! or useful poison! In any physiological sense. As well talk of virtuous vice, or holy slu. It is a contraction in terms—an absurdity on that face of it; and the only reason why we do not all "see it" is because we have been mistaught—educated out of the exercise of our common-sense upon the subject.

But enough theory for the present—now for the facts and opinious of those who have carefully observed and studied the effects of the use of tobacco on health and life. Says a medical author, before quoted: "The ordinary physiological effects of the habitual use of tobacco, as stated by Dr. Coles, are 'weakness, pain, and sinking at the stomach; dimness of sight; dizzinces and pain; paleness and sallowness of the countennance; feebleness of the voluntary muscles; weakness and hourseness of the

spiruously than in its effects on the senses of hearing and seeing. All tobacco-users become prematurely duil of hearing, with dimness of vision; and
generally in proportion to the extent of the indugene. Many persons who chew or smoke excessiveily are sfillcted with troublesome deafness or defectvive eight at middle age. All the other senses, tasting, smelling, and even feeling are always greatly
deteriorated in functional integrity."

As to the disease-producing effects of the habit,
the same author observes: "Dyspepsis in all itsprotean forms is the most direct, and generally recordinated in functional integrity."

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the same author observes: "Dyspepsis in all itsprotean forms is the most direct, and generally recordinated in the most premature death, are the crrtain and inevitable consequences of its ordinary use.
Brouchlitis, pulmonary consumption, epilepsy, paisy, dropsy, cancer, and insanity, are among the spisy, dropsy, cancer, and insanity, are among the spicific disease which physicians very frequently trace
to tabacco as the only or principal cause. Malicnant tumors of the mouth and lips are often
produced by smoking. Horrid deformities and fetdid fungous excrescences have many times been on
castoned by poisoning an accidental crack on the
lips or the corner of the mouth with tobacco-smoke
or pice, of which I have known several melancholy
examples. No doubt the modern invention of ivory
or glass tubes, to prevent the cigar from coming in
contact with the mouth, will enable the tobaccosct to palsy, apoplesy, epilepsy, and insanity. An
eminent professor, in one of the New England medical colleges, not many years age, died in a madhouse, his madness being the consequence of souffing, Habitual snuffing always produces a disagreshe

she alteration in the fone of the voice, and induces a variety of filthy local affections of the lining membrane of the nasal cavities.

"Many at Infant has been killed outright in its cradle by the tobseco-smoke with which a thoughties at father filled an unventilated room. Many a time has the doctor been summoned in haste to a child taken suddenly and alarmingly ill, with spanns, convisions, worm-dis, choking, strangglation, or strange spella; produced by no other cause then tobacco-smoke in the room; a cause too often unsuspected by both parents and physicians. The strong, rank, fettid narrocite breath of a habitual tobacco-series enough to almost strangle and quite sicken the new-born infant which sleeps in the same bed. Who but the All-seeing knows how many infants are murdered in this way? Or if not directly killed, rendered sickly, puny, nervous, and irritable in body, and peevish, dull, and stupid in mind, by being poisoned with a tobacco-atmosphere during the dirst days or their existence?"

Dr. L. B. Coles, whose sitention has been devoted to this subject for nearly a lifetime, says, truthfully: "Many a tobacco-user's wife, by constantly eleeping with him, has suffered ill health. No tobacco-user is fit for a bed-compaulon. He is giving forth pestilential vapors from all the pores of his skin. He is an embodiment of perpetual miasma—The immediate atmosphere surrounding him is invitably impregnated and polluted with the effluvia which constantly emanates from his word;"

Modical testimony against the use of this poison of its evil effects can be seen by all who are at all observing; and yet I am sware that many, and perhaps agreat majority of the old and middle aged, who use or have used "the weed," commenced its use by advise of "The Doctor," for the cure of some diseased condition, usually some dyspeptic symptoms as "water breah," "spitting up food after eating," &c. Of all the cases of this kind that I have know I have yet to learn of the first one that has been cured or permanently benefited by the

THE NASBY PAPERS

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the stait uv)
Noo Gersy, Aug 20th, 1863.

I wux born a Wig. My parents wux a member uv that party, least ways my mother wux, and she allux did the votin, allowin my father, uv course, to go thro the manual labor uv casting the ballot, in deference to the laws uv the country, which does not permit females and niggers to vote, no matter how much intelleck they may hev in 2 em.

In all probability I shood hev cast my lot with that party hed not a insident ocured in my boyhood days, which satisfied me that the Dimocrisy wux my approprit and materal abiding place. It wux in this wize:

In a playful mood, wun nite, I bustid open a groecy, and appropriatid ex a jest, what loose change ther wux in the drawer, (alars) in these degenerit days uv paper currency, the enterprisin theef hes to steal at 40 per sent discount,) and sich other notions extruck my boyish fancy. I indoost a nigger boy sumwhat younger then myself to aid me, and whom he had bagged the game, I feelin in my pride, ex wan hevin the prond Anglo-Sacksum blood a coursin toomulchnsiy thro his vanes, what Cheef Justis Taney bez since made law, to-wit: that the nigger has no rites which the white man is bound to respeck, whald him till he resigned the entire proceeds uv the speckulashen to me. The degraddwretch, devoid uv every prinsiple uv honor, blowed on me, and we wuz both arrested.

The Justus with Pras sux a Way! and after a hurried eggsaminashen, he entennst mi one uv his own rase! one uv his own be sood uv every prinsiple uv honor, blowed on me, and we wuz both arrested.

The Justus with Pras sux a Way! and after a hurried eggsaminashen, he entennst mi one uv his own ing down her venerable checks faster then she could wipe em np with her gingum apern, that the arrangement might be reversed—the nigger the S0 and me the 10, but no! Cold ex a sun, infectible ex iron, bludles ex a tornip, I wux inkarsaratid, and sayed my time.

Sulleniy I emerged from them walls, on the evening uv the 30th day, a changed indiviloel. Lilitin my

bludies er a turnip, I wuz inkarsaratid, and stayed my time.
Sullenly I emerged from them walls, on the evening uv the 30th day, a changed indivipoel. Liltin my hands 2 beven, I vowed 3 vows, to-wit:

1. That I wood devote my life to the work uv redoosin the African to his nominal speer.

2. That I wood adopt a perfeshen in which I could steel without being hauled up for it.

3. That the water I hed consoomed while in doorance vile, wux the last that wood ever find its way, undilooted into my stumick.

Hentz, I jined the Democrisy, and whatever eggsteen up record, will find that I may upper by OATHS!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashum.

FATED---THE LEPERS.

Here is a statement from Rov. J. P. Newman, D. 1, in his work "From Dan to Beersheba," which hows the effects of hereditary transmission in a clear ght. What "fate" can be worse than this? The

shows the effects of hereditary transmission in a clear light. What "fate" can be worso than this? The author describes:

THE LEFERS OF JERUSALEM.—A few paces within the wall, and to the east of the Zion Gate, are the "quarters of the lepers." Though formerly excluded from the city, they are now suffered to build their wretched huts along the wall. In obedience to a law prevalent throughout the East, all lepers are compelled to live together in three colonies, and it is a coincidence no less singular than true, that the cities in which these colonies are located were the residences of three historic lepers; Nasman of Damascus, Gehazi of Nabions, and King Asariah of Jerusalem. Numbering in all two hundred, those on Mount Zion are support by charity. Their homes are miserable huts, low, dark, and loathsome. Allowed to marry only with each other, their offspring, when born, are usually fair, and apparently healthy, Retaining their health and beauty up to the period of puberty, the fatal disease, like a scrofulous spot, then makes its appearance, on a finger, on the nose, or on the cheek, and sprading over the system, it ultimately reaches some vital organ, and the unhappy richin dies.

Preparing their, evening meal, men and wommen moved with feeble step from but to but, exchanging articles of food, and also their cooking utenalls. Their garments were old and torn, their voices dry and busky, their faces withered, like a coal of fite, half extinguished, their eye, swollen and restless, their lips and cheeks, nose and ears, were corroded with ulcers, and the flesh of their arms and hands had been eaten away, leaving the bone red and bare. Standing afar off, as in the day of Christ, they stretched out 'their hands and begged in tones so piteous that none could resist their entreaties. In the plaintive accents of their native Arable, they half extinguished, their eye, swolled in tones so piteous that none could resist their nortesties. In the plaintive accents of their native Arable, they half extinguished in the fold author describes :

HINTS FOR HOUSERPEPERS.—A writer "On Far-nishing," in *London Society*, gives these hints as to ther proper and tasteful furnishing of rooms: "Our theory is that no one thing should eatch the eye. There should be harmony throughout; and we would recommend that great attention be paid to the colors of the walls. If they, the ceiling and the carpet, are well selected, all other points of detail are like the finishing touches of a picture. The right tone having been attained, the rest is comparatively easy.

right tone naving been attained, the rest is compar-atively easy.

"We have found grays, light greens, and pale manve to work well; and the less pattern there is in the paper the better, unless, for some special reason, a chintz paper is desired. If the room faces the south a cool gray manve is good; and for a north room we have seen a yellowish-green answer ad-mirably, imparting to the room the appearance of sunshine. sunshine.

"As a rule, we have found it best to avoid reds,
which is offensively dingy.

dour look.
"For carpets we incline to small inoffensive pat-"For carpets we incline to small inoffensive patterns, and generally avoid those which are flowery, as being in theory and effect bad.

"As to the arrangement of the inruiture it is difficult to say much, as everything depends upon what it consists of. But we have generally found it desirable to keep the center of the room and the space before the fire quite free, and to eschew a round table. If we must have one, we prefer pushing it into some corner of the room—anywhere but in the middle.

"We once asked a lady, who was conspicuous for the excellent taste she displayed in furnishing her rooms, wherein her secret lay, and she said that she invariably made it a rule never to employ any one person exclusively. She bought what she wanted whenever she could find it; and certainly the result was perfect. There was harmony and a variety that was most pleasing."

Why Man Fail.—Mrs. Stowe says that people of small incomes, if they deny the palate to please the imagination, can adorn their homes with many gems of art. The following incident may be suggestive to many who find their incomes inadequate to their wants:

many who find their incomes inadequate to their wants:

A young merchant, who had just failed in business, having spent, in four years, a legacy of ten thousand dollars, in addition to any profits realized, was met by a thrifty young mechanic, who had formerly been on terms of intimacy with him. During the conversation which ensued, the merchant said to him—"How is it, Harry, that you have been able to live and save money on the small sum which you received for your services, while I found it impossible to live in my business with a good round ten thousand dollars to back me?"

"Oh," said the mechanic, "that is easily understood. I have lived with reference, mostly, to the comforts and tastes of myself and family, while you lived mostly with reference to opinions and tastes of others. It costs more to please the eye than to keep the back warm and stomach full."

A correspondent of the "Independent," vis-iting the N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum, at Bingham-ton, writes as follows of one of the inmates of that Institution:
"One of the Opium eaters was a prodicy. He was a lawyer, and filled a highly responsible office. In one year he drank thirty-two hundred bottles of McMunn's preparation of opium. The largest amount in one day was twenty bottles, equal to ten thousand drops of landanum, or two thousand more than DeQuincy ever used in any day."

The following is a characteristic short sermon which, it is stated, President Lincoln was in the habit of preaching to his children: "Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew, don'tswear, don't gamble, don't cheat, love your fellow men, as well as God, love truth, love virtue, and be happy."

gy A wandering paragraph gives a quaint antithe-els in regard to a difference in the extravagance of the scree, in the remark that a man gives two shillings for an eighteen-penny thing he wants, and a woman gives eighteen pence for a two-shilling thing she does not want.

feld of potatoes so seriously diseased," said a sympathizing spectator.

"Ah, well, it is a great pity," replied the former, "but there's some comfert— Jak Thempson's is idea bit betten."