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FOR THE DEMOCRAT. OUR AMERICAN LADIES.

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Artificial beauty is gaining the ascendancy over the Natural, in these latter days.

The time has been, when we gazed upon a lovely woman, one who was truly beautiful and fair to look upon, we beheld that which was given unto her by Nature by the God of Nature; but alas! that time with many has passed, and with many more it is passing away rapidly, and we fear that we shall soon have no more Natural beauties among the daughters of the earth. This is a sad, but is it not also a true thought? When we look upon a beautiful female, with, apparently, grace, symmetry and perfection displayed in her every feature, possessing a fine form and cast of countenance, attractive on account of her "sweet face," and called "good looking" by everybody, how much can be relied upon as real worth, think you, in that gem of loveliness, combining these faultless requisites in woman-kind, nowadays? Were the truth known, what per centum of the beautiful women of this age would be real, genuine Natural subjects? Would not almost ninety-nine out of an occasional hundred cases prove to be fancy and not fact? True it is that Natural beauty and Natural symmetry are not so common an article in every-day life as it has been in years gone by; these desirable charms are growing less in quantity and quality, and becoming scarcer with every generation. A great deal of the female loveliness now in existence, observable everywhere in town and country, is produced by the inventions of mankind and art.

Female beauty in our times is acquired, made, produced and manufactured, and it has become an art; and it is an original and successful art practiced and used extensively by the professional chemist, druggist, perfumer, milliner, mantua-maker, fashioner, barber, dentist, physician and manufacturer. The results of an external and internal application, administered, using, and wearing of these professionals' modifiers will change any living, breathing frame of skin and bones into a "model fair." The remedies, compositions, appliances and various inventions of cunning, money-grasping men and women, is the cause of so much "exquisite loveliness" of femininity at the present day. Is the statement doubted? Then observe and investigate for yourselves.

When you are in the company of an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, you cannot but notice the handsomeness and fairness of the ladies present (if you are a connoisseur of female beauty), and where you see real worth you admire it; but when you see ball room belles looking so tempting, and staring modest ease out of countenance, you arrive at the sensible conclusion that sometimes such court beauties are not what they are in appearance. Some young women possessing a fair and rounded exterior may be unnatural make-ups in reality; and, may we not believe that an artificial application will cause naturally rough and perhaps wrinkled faces, hands and arms, to assume an aspect of genuine beauty and symmetry? Is it not possible that the shape and comeliness of person, in certain female subjects, may be perfected by an artificial expansion of their naturally diminished and perhaps ruined forms? Can it be that these young ladies have come to this through their own pride and negligence?

The deception imposed upon mankind by our fashionable prudes is quite ingenious as well as successful; and it requires an adept to distinguish between the two classes. Quite young girls practice the ways of falsity and deceit, thrusting their scheming designs upon the public, and endeavor to palm themselves off for obedient, conformable and true subjects of Nature, when in truth they are nothing but myths, fanciful, fictitious and delusive! How vain, ridiculous and absurd are some of the flippant impositions inflicted upon men by this clique of females, in order to secure selfish and mercenary ends. The effect is not enduring; it is temporary at best. Woman's trickery and plotting must explode some day; when it is too late to retrieve, husbands being duped, and their birthright gone, they will, perhaps, pass the remainder of

their days, along with their deceivers, in untold misery and wretchedness.

It were better for such women that they had passed their lives in single blessedness and died old maids, than to have caused such anguish of body and soul.—The man thus defrauded may well be led to exclaim, "the brazen image in the form of a woman, unto what shall we liken her?" Ah, woman, woman! thou wert the first, and undoubtedly will be the last deceiver!

The various artificial decorations, adornments, beautifiers, compositions, materials, trappings, ornaments and appendages required by our modern belles of fashionable society, for advancing their social and matrimonial interests, are too numerous to mention in general detail, but by the habitual and constant employment of these several agencies of art among our fair ones (so realized by personal skill and attention from their artful handiwork) may be made to order innumerable beautiful creatures on short notice. Among these indispensable prerequisites needful to the fashionable lady's toilet and wardrobe, we may notice paint, powder, rouge, henna, &c., for beautifying the complexion; henna leaf, for coloring lips and nails; antimony upon the eyelids, pasted upon the eyebrows, for shedding a lustre; wigs, false hair, waterfalls, rats, mice, head dresses, &c., for adorning the head, besides the various colorers, dyes, tonics, crimpers, for dressing the hair, crimping, frizzing, &c.; perumery, washes, lotions, essences, fancy soaps, brushes, dentrifices, &c., for sundry purposes; patent inventions for developing the form, besides numerous auxiliaries, subsidiary to the toilet and wardrobe.

The true characteristics of woman: beauty, grace, form. How often is her beauty, paint—her grace, affectation—her form, falsity! Queen Fashion is leading and governing many our ladies beyond discretion, and a due sense of reason, modesty and moderation. Methinks I can imagine how the Oriental women appeared in the olden time, who were endowed by Nature with pure and incomparable graces; and how the Wise Man must have gloried in his hundreds of wives, princesses, &c. in their original beauty and symmetry of character and person, in their matchless splendor, unequaled graces and simplicity of charms. King Solomon no doubt thought that simplicity itself was indeed a great Natural charm in woman-kind, and personified female beauty. Of all the works of God's creation, we are assured that man is the most noble, and the grandest; and as woman is the counterpart or help meet of man, she is his companion, and the twin are, therefore, inevitably the very first in His works of sublimity, grandeur and excellence.

Why, then, will women ruin and waste their natural substance, and pander their heaven-born gifts for worthless imitations? The worth and worthiness of the true subject of Nature is without a precedent in the annals of human economy, and beyond the legal estimate of the inconsiderate and disobedient.

To the daughters of Eve who regard and obey the laws of Nature, exemplifying a conformity of National rites and customs, give such the respect and merit deserved. They should be commended, ennobled and referred to as examples of obedience to the Natural laws of the Universe, worthy of imitation from their compeers.

All honor, then, to the true and virtuous woman who lends a good example to the world with consistency, above and without reproach. There are women who were originally endowed by Nature with the attributes of intrinsic beauty, prepossessing features, unenviable form, and ineffable graces, but unmindful of their bestowments, sought to improve them with the machinations of art, and are now void of grace, beauty, form and loveliness.

Carbondale, Pa., Feb. 1868.

A Knowing Youngster.

Some of our readers may be aware of the fact that mothers, when riding in the city cars, accompanied by their tender offspring, invariably decline paying for the latter, and usually look sour at the conductor if he insists upon the half fare.—We witnessed a scene in a Tremont street car a few days ago, that caused us to smile in a subdued manner, while some of the passengers roared with laughter.

A lady, accompanied by a bright little boy, was called upon to pay her fare.

"You won't charge for the lad?" she asked.

"How old is he?" asked the conductor.

"Ah! Well, about three and a half years old," was the response.

"Five and a half, more like," yelled the young hopeful, and he told his correct age.

The mother paid his fare, but she blushed as she did so.

Children and fools always tell the truth.

—Winter, which strips the leaves from

around us, brings to our minds the luxuriant summer; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

Every vice fights against Nature.

Reasons why the radical Congress Should be Impeached and Removed by the People.

The radicals in Congress are now busily engaged in an effort to depose the lawfully elected President of the United States. The charge which they bring against him is one to which no criminality attaches. He has done nothing more than all his predecessors in office have stood ready to do whenever the necessity might arise. That the President of the United States had the right to say who should constitute his Cabinet, was never questioned until the present Congress began to usurp the powers of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The present seeming conflict of authority does not spring from any attempt of the President to overstep the Constitutional limit of his powers, but from a deliberate design on the part of a revolutionary Congress to arrogate to itself entire control of the other co-ordinate branches of the government, which were created and designed to continue independent in their respective spheres. While Congress will seek in vain for any act of the President which would even justify censure, that body stands before the country convicted of the grossest political crimes and the most reckless outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people. It is Congress and not the President that deserves to be impeached and removed. An enumeration of a few of the infamous acts of the men who are the leaders of this most infamous Congress will suffice.

Having been engaged for years in stirring up the sectional animosities which culminated in a gigantic civil war, they professed to be waging the contest for the sole purpose of restoring the Union.

When the war was over they deliberately proceeded to violate every pledge they had ever made to the people.

Fearing that a restoration of the Union would deprive them of power, and of an opportunity to plunder the public treasury, they proceeded to devise means for keeping the Union dissevered.

After denying the right of any State to secede, and waging war upon those which attempted to do so, they turned round and declared those States to be out of the Union; thus admitting the right of secession, and conceding that the rebel leaders were correct in the theories by which they deluded the Southern people into rebellion.

Despite of the perfect willingness, and the clearly expressed desire of the Southern people to return to their allegiance, and honestly to discharge all the duties of good citizens, they have deliberately prevented them from so doing.

Finding no authority for their conduct in the Constitution of the United States, they have proceeded with reckless audacity to violate its most sacred provisions, and now openly boast that they are "acting outside of it."

They have not only refused to admit to their seats in Congress men elected by the people of the South, but in more than one instance have ejected Senators and Congressmen legally chosen by the people of loyal States, in order that they might make sure of the two third majority necessary to carry partisan and unconstitutional acts over the veto of the President.

Having thus strengthened their hands for the commission of evil, they have deliberately stricken ten States out of existence, and reduced them to a condition in which their citizens have not even the rights belonging to the population of our unorganized territories.

They have overturned the lawfully constituted governments of the Southern States, subverting the civil law, breaking down the courts of justice, and setting up over their people the most absolute and oppressive military despotism.

After thus enslaving the white men of the South, they proceeded to disfranchise them, and to transfer all power to a horde of ignorant and barbarian negroes; thus removing the control of those States from the wise and virtuous, and placing their destinies, and to a great extent the destinies of the nation, in the hands of the ignorant and vicious.

Finding their negro allies unfit to establish or maintain any form of government, they have kept a large standing army in the South to support them, at an expense of nearly one hundred millions a year, which is paid by the toil of Northern white men.

They have maintained the negroes of the South in idleness, through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, in order to be able to control their votes.

When elections occurred they have kept the polls open for days; and if enough negro votes were not polled at the end of the appointed time, have reopened them to permit the requisite number to be made up by importation and other fraudulent methods.

They have encouraged the negroes to believe that they are entitled to the lands of the whites, and to expect the same to be divided among them.

Through the baleful agency exerted by them, the industry of the entire South has been completely paralyzed, and that rich and productive region, which formerly furnished the great bulk of our exports, and was the chief market for our manufacturers, is entirely impoverished, and

made to hang like an incubus upon the balance of the country.

By their infamous attempts to maintain power at any risk, the commerce of the North has been almost annihilated, our manufactories have been closed, multitudes of laboring men have been thrown out of employment, trade of all kinds has been crippled, and our resources have been dried up, just when most necessary to enable us to recover from the losses occasioned by the war.

They have arranged and are engaged in enforcing a system of taxation, which draws the bulk of the vast revenue necessary to support their extravagant wasteful and revolutionary policy from home production and the necessities of life, laying a direct tax upon over sixteen thousand articles including almost everything which supports life or lightens labor.

While thus laying intolerable burthens upon the laboring classes, and the men of moderate means, they have exempted the securities of the rich bondholder from all taxes, thus creating a favored class of those who are most able to bear the weight of taxation.

They have established a system of National Banks, to maintain which costs between twenty and thirty millions a year of the money wrung by taxation from the toil of Northern working men, and which is without any compensating advantages.

They have recklessly granted millions of acres of the public lands, which should be reserved as homes for the people, to rich railroad corporations and other gigantic monopolies.

They have doubled the salaries of members of Congress, increased all the expenses of the government to the most alarming extent, encouraged frauds of the most gigantic character, plundered the National and State Treasuries by a systematic system of official stealing, and debauched and corrupted all legislative bodies over which they have had control until the nation and States have been alike thereby irredeemably disgraced.

To enable them to carry out their infamous and ruinous schemes, which they confess are being conducted entirely "outside of the Constitution," they have undertaken to deprive the executive branch of the Government of the Constitutional powers rightly belonging to it, and have assailed the Supreme Court of the United States.

To day, while the nation is suffering under the disastrous blows already inflicted upon it by an usurping and treasonable Congress, that body of reckless and selfish partisans is devising ways and means for deposing the lawfully chosen President of the United States from power, in order that they may exercise, uncontrolled, all the functions of the General Government.

In the elections of last fall a majority of the people of the North impeached this Congress, and condemned its infamous and treasonable acts. To day a much larger majority of the people of the north stand ready to defend the right. On one side is despotism and treason as personated in a corrupt and usurping Congress; on the other is liberty and the form of free government bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic. We would counsel forbearance, but should it become necessary for the people to do battle for their liberties, we know very well who would win the victory. This revolutionary Congress which now advances with seeming boldness to the commission of desperate outrages, would speedily be no more known, except to be damned to eternal infamy on the pages of history. Let the men who control it take warning.

After them with a Sharp Stick.

The defeat of the Impartial Suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, excites the ire of the Philadelphia Morning Post, (radical), which speaks as follows of the radical members of that body. Every honest man in the State will coincide with the Post in its estimate of the "poor character of the lower house:—

The Hon. John Hickman has made a brilliant fight in the Legislature for Impartial suffrage in Pennsylvania. That he failed is dishonorable only to the republicans who were false to the established principles of their party. Of all the members from Philadelphia but one had the courage and consistency to vote for the republican platform. This shameful apostasy is another proof of the poor character of the lower house. The Republican party will fail, and it would be a disgrace should it succeed, if it cannot choose better, braver, and honest men to make its laws. Yesterday's work is a Democratic victory won for the enemy by cowardice and desertion.

—Since last year the Democracy have gained 1,200 in Troy, 500 in Rochester, 304 in Rhinebeck, 300 in Lansingburg, 280 in Elmira, 250 in Utica, 217 in Volney, 150 in Millerton, and also in Yonkers, Corning, Batavia, Amenia, and other towns in New York, "too numerous to mention." Thus are the impeachers being rebuked by the people!

—It was no doubt infamously proper for the Rump impeachers to select Birmingham, the managers of Mrs. Surrat's murder, as chairman of the impeachment managers.

The Armless Artist.

Cesar Ducoret was born in Lille, France, January 10, 1808. Born as he was without arms, what was there for him to do, even in this busy world? Each foot had four toes, but he early learned to use these to advantage. When very young, he could with ease throw a ball, cut with a knife, and draw lines on the floor with chalk, and could even cut figures on paper, with his mother's scissors. He early became a good penman. From this he passed to drawing, and naturally enough to painting, the wide space between his great toe and the next enabling him to grasp his brushes firmly. At the age of thirteen his progress astonished Watteau, professor at the school of design in Lille, who received him as a pupil. Only three years later, he took the first prize for a drawing of the human figure from nature. After this he pursued his studies in Paris. He was of a lively temperament, and when in conversation he became animated, he was in the habit of gesticulating with his legs, as other persons do with their arms. Some one has described a visit to his painting room which is interesting:

"Across the whole extent of the canvases ran, with incredible agility, like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head; with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever the apparition passed along the canvases, he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvases, up and down and across the steps and stages of which climbed, and crouched, and twisted—it is impossible to describe how—the shapeless being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to his body; and that each of his feet wanted a toe. By one of his feet he held a palette—by the other a pencil; in his mouth also he carried a large brush and a second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled and writhed, and painted, in a manner more than marvelous! A voice musical, grave, and sonorous, saluting us by name, invited us to be seated. Then the apparition glided down the whole length of the scaffold to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled towards us, and with a bound established himself on the sofa at our side. We watched him with interest, and had a long conversation with him. He told us he had been born without arms, and had been a painter ten years, and was now making money by his art. He used his feet with almost as much ease as people do their hands, holding his palette in his left one, and his brush in the right, as tho' all his toes were fingers, changing them with the most perfect facility, and even thrusting his foot into his pocket, as another man would his hand. He wrote his name for us with great rapidity, and well, and told us he shaved himself."

The prompt discharge of General Thomas by the Radical Judge, in Washington, before whom he appeared, is a positive acknowledgment of weakness on the part of radicalism, and so it is universally regarded by the country. The radicals have placed themselves in an awkward dilemma. Yesterday the Baltimore Sun said, with great force: "The logical deduction from the action of the Court in discharging the prisoner clearly is that General Thomas had committed no offense in acting as Secretary of War, and, if he had not, then the President had committed no offense in appointing him. While the decision of the District Court has that effect, it can only be received in logic and in law as a decision that General Thomas had not committed the offense for which he was arrested. Hence, we may ask for what is President to be impeached?"

—When Abraham Lincoln violated the Federal Constitution, assumed doubtful powers, usurped undelimited authority, and trampled ruthlessly upon the rights of the people, the Rump Congress passed an "indemnity act," to legalize his doings, so far as they could and to prevent those who had suffered from binging him to punishment under the laws. When, however, President Johnson undertakes to secure a legal decision upon an act passed by a partisan majority to fetter him in his authority, the Rump Congress undertakes to throw him out of office. Such are the different faces of radicalism under different circumstances.

—On Saturday last Mr. Leggett, a conservative member of the Virginia black and tan menagerie refused to vote on the clause which disfranchises "rebel" parents and children for performing acts of kindness for each other during the war, remarking that he had a "contempt for the proposition" and "for the whole establishment." About fifteen minutes thereafter he was expelled, by a vote of yeas 54, nays 28. Freedom of opinion and speech seems to be as distasteful to the nigs as to their radical friends.

LEAF YEAR DIALOGUE.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes sir, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor.

"Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing."

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention did its work well and faithfully on Wednesday. Every county was fully represented, and thousands of Democrats were in attendance from all parts of the State. The platform is a strong one and is brief, plain, practical and to the point. Not an issue is dodged, but every one is met squarely. It will be acceptable to the Democracy, and will be ratified by an immense majority at the polls in October next.

The nominations of Hon. Charles E. Boyle for Auditor General, and Gen. Wellington H. Eat for Surveyor General, will meet with universal favor. Both are young men, and Mr. Boyle has distinguished himself as a member of the Legislature from his native county of Fayette. His example is a good one for the young men of Pennsylvania to imitate. But a very few years since he was a Journeyman Printer; at intervals he studied law, was admitted to practice, and is now one of the rising lawyers of Western Pennsylvania. He has ability of a high order, is a fine speaker, and what is best of all, is a thoroughly honest man. Charley Boyle will make one of the best Auditor Generals Pennsylvania has ever had.

Then there is the gallant Eat, who won his stars by merit, bravery and gallantry on the field of battle. His reputation as Commander of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserves any soldier would be proud of. General Eat is a native and resident of the glorious Democratic county of Columbia. He comes of good Democratic stock, is an able lawyer, and is one of the finest stump speakers in the State. His name will be a tower of strength in the approaching canvass.

Boyle and Eat are the men chosen to carry the Democratic standard to victory. It behooves every Democrat to buckle on his armor. The campaign can be commenced none too soon, and we trust the County, Ward and Township Committees will lay out the work, so that all can put their shoulders to the wheel at once. We want no laggards. Victory is within our grasp, and it must not be lost by supineness or lethargy.—Reading Gazette.

Lamentable but Important Fact.

A young farmer lately married to a beautiful and intellectual lady, after the honeymoon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride looked thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from ennui. Thinking that this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes, thereby, to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, tho' apparently joyous and cheerful while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation lagged, relapsed into a melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause, and came to the conclusion to send to New York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound to Natchez, Vicksburg or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical companion at length arrived and a splendid one it was—of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished to the value of a five hundred dollar bill. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys. The young farmer was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the identical one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming over a piano forte!

He was mistaken. Though music hath charms, like love, it is not the only desideratum in the world; for while it pleases the ear and touches the heart it ministers not to the mind! The lady seldom courted Apollo and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicile a paradise to "her he adored." At last, to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked if she did not, at times, regret having entered in the marriage state.

"O, no, indeed," she replied with great earnestness, "never for a moment have I been other than your happy wife; but sometimes—"

"Well, sometimes—what, dearest?"

"If I must tell you then—sometimes I regret that you do not take the newspapers. Papa takes half a dozen!"

Let every young husband, who loves his wife, and would keep her happy, and thus preserve an amiable temper, remember the case here cited, and steadily avoid the error pointed out.

The Nitro-Glycerine Panic.

A government detective, who has been engaged in investigating the nitro-glycerine story, reports to the military authorities in Washington city that the glycerine was ordered by a New York house of a Canadian agency, and that the article in question had never been in the United States.

So much for the radical pretence that a plot was formed to blow up Congress!

—The war in Japan between the Shogoon and the Daimies is raging with great fury.