



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hannibal Hamlin,
OF MAINE.

Republican Electoral Ticket.
AT LARGE.

- James Pollock, Thomas M. Howe.
- 1st District—Edward C. Knight.
- 2d " Robert P. King.
- 3d " Henry Bunn.
- 4th " Robert M. Foust.
- 5th " Nathan Hillis.
- 6th " John M. Broomall.
- 7th " James W. Fuller.
- 8th " David E. Stout.
- 9th " Francis W. Christ.
- 10th " David Mumma, Jr.
- 11th " David Taggart.
- 12th " Thomas R. Hull.
- 13th " Francis B. Penniman.
- 14th " Ulysses Mercier.
- 15th " George Bressler.
- 16th " A. B. Sharpe.
- 17th " Daniel O. Gehr.
- 18th " Samuel Calvin.
- 19th " Edgar Cowan.
- 20th " William McKennan.
- 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick.
- 22d " James Kerr.
- 23d " Richard P. Roberts.
- 24th " Henry Souther.
- 25th " John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR
Hon. Andrew G. Curtin,
OF CENTER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
Dr. David K. Shoemaker,
OF CARBON.

FOR SENATOR,
John Shouse,
OF PIKE.

THE FAIR.

The display of articles and stock in our County Fair, which was opened on Tuesday, is, indeed, remarkably creditable to the citizens of Monroe County. The crowd on the ground yesterday and up to the time of going to press, comes up to the expectations of the most hopeful. Every thing now bids fair to render it, in every respect, a grand success.

We, on the outside of this paper, conclude the tariff record of Stephen A. Douglas, which shows that Mr. D. had 20 opportunities to vote on the tariff question, and that he sixteen times voted square against Protection to American Labor, and with the Free Traders, and four times dodged. Certainly a very proper leader of the Free Trade Democracy. But Mr. Douglas, feeling the need of a tariff vote, had the audacity, in his late Harrisburg speech, to make a tariff speech. If this shows Mr. Douglas to be a demagogue it is not our fault.

THE ELECTION.

Fellow Citizens—Before the next issue of this paper, the people of this State will have determined by their votes whether Andrew G. Curtin or Henry D. Foster, shall be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. We have endeavored to set the questions between the parties, before you, in such a way, as would enable you to select the man who represents the party which supports the principles and measures that you believe best calculated to promote the interests of yourselves, your country and posterity. The tendency and moral force of your vote may be of more consequence than you have thought. To vote for Mr. Curtin will be to declare in favor of Protection to American Labor, and in opposition to the extension of Slavery into Free Territories, in order that they may be set apart as free homes to all who may wish to settle on the virgin free soil of the West. It will be at the same time an unmistakable declaration of your disapprobation of Mr. Buchanan's Slavery-extending and profligate administration.

To vote for Mr. Foster, will be declaring in favor of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and against Protection to American Labor. It will be declaring in favor of the slavery-extending system adopted by the Pierce and Buchanan administrations, by which the free Territories are laid open to the galling blight of human slavery. It will be voting against the Homestead Bill, and for a continuance of Democratic rule and profligacy, which has been a chief characteristic of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Then you who are in favor of Protection to American Labor; in favor of the Homestead Bill, which provides free homes for those who may wish to settle in the West; and you, who are opposed to disturbing Slavery where it exists, but opposed to its extension into Territories, so that they may be set apart for the homes of free Whites; and you who are opposed to Mr. Buchanan's

administration, rally around our noble standard bearer Col. Andrew G. Curtin, and give him your hearty and united support, and then the Ninth of October will make known to the Nation your wishes and commands in a way that will ensure respect.

SENATOR.

John Shouse of Pike County, is the People's nominee for State Senator. He is a man of good business talents; studied law when young, but subsequently abandoned the practice of it, and went into the lumber trade, in which he has been extensively engaged for years. He is noted for his sterling honesty and uprightness, and in the event of his election would make just that kind of a Senator who would represent the interests of the District faithfully and consistently. He is a man amply worthy of, and well qualified for, political trust. He will be supported by a great body of the Democrats, who prefer him to Henry S. Mott, who successfully lead the Know Nothings in 1854. Pike County Democracy is up in arms against him, with Albert G. Brodhead, at its head. Carbon and Wayne will give heavy majorities against the Know Nothing Democratic nominee, and if Monroe does her duty, he will be nicely floored. Besides this, Henry S. Mott, has been in office all the days of his life, except at such times when he could not get it, while John Shouse has never held an office, nor been an office seeker, and was only nominated at this time because of his superior worth. It will be remembered also that Mr. Mott did all in his power to defeat the sale of the Public Works, which have for years been a source of great public plunder, and a principal cause of the galling State debt, by which the tax-payers of this State have been harassed for years.

Congressman.

The People's party have placed in nomination for Congress, Doctor David K. Shoemaker of Carbon county. It will be remembered that he was the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in 1858, against Mr. Dimmick of Wayne. He is a man of intelligence and education, and is a gentleman in every respect; and therefore, in case of his election, will make such a representative as would not make us blush to own him. He to say the very least of it, would make a very respectable Representative. He stands pledged to vote for Protection to American Labor, and for free homes for Free Whites. The Doctor politically stands now where he did in 1858, and under the circumstances is now more entitled to the votes of Democrats than then.

On the other hand, the Administration Breckinridge Free Trade wing of the Democracy, have put in nomination, yet against their will, Philip Johnson, of Easton. It was conceded that Northampton was entitled to the candidate, and the man receiving the majority of votes from his political friends of the County that presents him as a candidate, gets the Conference, which entitles him to the nomination according to their old rules. Mr. Johnson is a man noted for his low pot house pursuits; and through the influence he had with such characters he got the Conference and then the nomination followed. This is a nomination that ought not to have been made, and is unworthy of the District. We ask you, Democrats, whether you can acknowledge him as your Representative without your cheeks becoming suffused with blushes?

This nomination, without distinction of party, merits the unqualified disapprobation of all voters who do not consider party ties greater and of more importance than justice, duty and propriety. Remember that the day of obligation to observe party nominations is past, and that it is now good Democracy to fly from the nominees when they personally or politically do not suit you. With you Democrats, must rest the honor of defeating this man, or the disgrace of electing him. Then we say, for once, throw aside party considerations and let the real merits of the men determine which shall receive your support. Do this, and then Dr. David K. Shoemaker, will be our next Congressman.

Demand for Foster Votes.

Our Democratic friends are becoming exceedingly anxious for the safety of their man, Mr. Foster. They are fearful that his doom is already sealed, but to avert it, they are bidding very high for votes. They had the generosity the other day to offer a note of \$25—dollars, payable after election, to a person, in case he would vote the Democratic ticket. When they found that twenty-five dollars were not a sufficient inducement for him to abandon his party and principles, he was urgently requested to say nothing about the matter. We would advise our political friends to in no case sell out except you get the cash in hand, for otherwise you will certainly be cheated.

THOMAS CORWIN—Tom the wagon Boy—has been nominated by acclamation as candidate for Congress, by the Republicans of Fayette Co., Ohio.

Did not understand Dutch.

A brace of our Democratic orators took it into their heads a few nights ago to go out on a political missionary tour, to preach Democratic truth. The German orator was first introduced to the audience, who, in one of his most finished oratorical splurges depicted the evils of protecting American Labor.—Telling them that their grists would even be taxed, in case a Tariff was adopted; and such stuff as this, which no mind except one exceedingly inventive, could ever have thought of. And when he had, to his satisfaction, convinced his German friends of the folly of Protection to American Labor, sat down. When the orator in English arose, and not understanding what his German friend had been talking about, to the great surprise of his audience, boldly asserted that the Democratic party was a Protective Tariff party, and commenced to depict the great advantages resulting from Protection, to both the farmer and laboring man. Such is the manner in which the country people are insulted and abused by the Democratic orators, who consider them so ignorant, that they know no better than to believe just what they are told. But this bamboozling game was so clear and bold that they at once discovered the trick, and hence their exposure.

Lincoln and the Tariff.

It will be remembered that when Henry D. Foster delivered himself of his late speech in this place, he asserted that Mr. Lincoln had never declared himself in any speech nor by any vote in favor of Protection to American Labor. Or if he had done so, he Mr. Foster, did not know it. That Mr. Foster knew nothing about the matter, is not at all remarkable, for he clearly demonstrated that there are a great many political events with which he is entirely unacquainted. The same thing has been asserted by some of the lesser lights of Democracy; and in order that they and Mr. Foster may have light on the matter, and all others in the same condition, we publish the following record from the Journals of Congress taken from the North American.

April 1848.—C. J. Ingersoll moved a resolution, the object of which was to throw 15 of the 30 per cent. ad valorem tax on French productions imported into the United States.

The subject, after discussion, was laid upon the table, Lincoln voting with John Blanchard, Jasper E. Brady, George N. Eckert, John Freedley, Moses Hampton, John H. W. Hornback, Alexander Irvin, in favor of laying the resolution upon the table, and thus preventing the proposed reduction of duties. See Congressional Globe, vol. 18, p. 638.

Again June 19, 1848.—Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill increasing the duties on foreign luxuries of all kinds, and on such foreign manufactures as are now coming into ruinous competition with American labor."

Yeas 86; nays 82. The rules were not suspended, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof but among the votes in favor of suspending the rules is that of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. Congressional Globe, vol. 18, p. 852.

Again, in 2d Session of 30th Congress, December, 11, 1848, Mr. Eckert offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a tariff bill based upon the principles of the tariff of 1842."

Mr. Lincoln voted in favor of the resolution. Congressional Globe, vol. 20, p. 26.

Again, January 3, 1849.—Upon consideration of a resolution of Mr. Greeley, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the tariff of 40 onannels, &c., and asking why the tariff on these articles was lower than the raw material.—On motion to lay the resolution on the table, Mr. Lincoln voted against laying on the table.—Congressional Globe, vol. 20, p. 147.

Thus it will be seen that every recorded vote of Mr. Lincoln in Congress, on the tariff question, was in favor of the highest tariff proposed, and if he did not commit himself any more fully on this question, it was because no opportunity offered whilst he was in Congress. If his acts and speeches out of Congress be examined, they will be found to be perfectly consistent with his votes in Congress on the tariff question."

To Husbands.

Every husband having regard to his wife's health and comfort, should lose no time in getting an "Erie Sewing Machine" for her. Write to Mr. J. N. Boylan, at Milan, Ohio, and get full particulars.

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate, influence, and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters.

Wyoming State Fair.

The State Fair of the Penn'a. Agricultural Society, held the last week, on the Wyoming Battle Field, was a magnificent affair, and proved a complete success.—Over twenty thousand persons witnessed the operation, and it was conducted to general satisfaction.

Foster Against the Starving Irish.

The more closely we investigate the undistinguished career of the democratic candidate for Governor, during the period he served in Congress, the more we are persuaded of his unfitness for the trust to which he aspires. His whole political action, as disclosed by his votes in the journals, and by his speeches on various occasions, exhibits a narrow, contracted, and prejudiced partisanship, unredeemed by any exceptional effort at liberality.—The selfish instincts of one who sought to appropriate favor by pandering to low appetites and tastes, are constantly visible. No single instance can be cited where he ever rose to an elevated perception of his position and its duties in the House of Representatives. And he recognized no higher rule of duty than the most submissive and unquestioning obedience to the commands of party, indifferent how they affected the public interests, or touched the more immediate welfare of his own constituents. Democratic discipline, and that only, was his recognized standard of political obligation. We have already had occasion to show the cold and heartless indifference which actuated his conduct as a member of the Legislature, upon the heels of the financial crash that paralyzed our prosperity, closed our furnaces, stopped our mills, and silenced the happy hum of industry, and turned out thousands of workmen from employment, to seek a precarious subsistence for themselves and their wives and children at an indigent's table.

There is another occasion, however, which also claims attention at this time. Our readers will remember with what painful and thrilling emotion the intelligence was received throughout the country, of the terrible famine which spread tribulation over Ireland in 1847, blasting the subsistence of the people, and scattering death and desolation like a plague through the land. Among the most cherished of our recollections is the spontaneous and generous response with which that call upon humanity was answered by the American people. Cities, communities and individuals vied with each other in being foremost in the offices of Christian charity, and the prayers of the nation ascended with the offerings of a beautiful benevolence. Among other movements of relief, Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States, on the 26th of February, 1847. (See Congressional Globe, vol. 17, page 312.)

"A bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland: Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered in the name of the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, that the sum of five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized, at his direction, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

The bill was eloquently advocated by Mr. Crittenden and others. Mr. Bagby, (a democrat from Alabama) objected to the second reading, and it went over to the next day, when its consideration was resumed, on motion of Mr. Crittenden.—After a slight verbal alteration, at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, to the effect that the offering was made by "the people" instead of "the government," the bill passed by the following vote: "Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Barron, Breese, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Huntington, Jarnegan, Johnson of Md., Johnson, of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Soule, Sturgeon, Webster—27. Whigs, 17; Democrats, 10.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Butler, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Mason, Niles, Turney, Wescott, Yulee—13. Whig, 1; Democrats, 12.

All the leading minds of the Senate went for the bill, thus giving it the weight of their authority as a proper and constitutional measure. It was sent to the House on the same day—Saturday, the 27th of February.

On Monday, the first of March, the bill was read a first and second time (See House Journal page 452). Mr. George W. Jones (democrat) moved that it be laid on the table, which was lost on a formal division, yeas 74, nays, 84. Mr. Henry D. Foster appears to have dodged this vote, for immediately afterwards he is found recorded on a question of reference. The House refused to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the 2d of March, the friends of the bill made an ineffectual attempt to get it up, but failed owing to the rigid rules. The next day Mr. Winthrop moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith to the House the bill from the Senate for the relief of Ireland and Scotland. That Committee had a majority of democrats, and they kept the bill back with a view of smothering it there and preventing a vote. Mr. Winthrop's motion and instructions were therefore a direct test upon the merits of the proposition and here is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Arnold, Ashmun, Buffington, Carroll, Chapman, Colamer, Darragh, Davis, Dixon, Dunlap, Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Giles, Grinnell, Hale, HAMLIN, Hampton, Hemper, Hilliard, Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt,

J. C. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, D. P. King, Lewis, Long, McClelland, McDowell, McGaughey, Mellvain, Mosely, Perry, Pollock, Alexander Ramsey, Rockwell, Root, Ruok, Scammon, Sehenek, Sovereign, Truman, Smith, Albert Smith, Calob B. Smith, F. P. Stanton, Thomason, James Thompson, Benjamin Thompson, Vinton, Wescott, White, Winthrop—57.

Nays—Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, J. F. Bell, Benton, Jos. Black, J. A. Black, Bowden, Bowlin, L. Boyd, Brockenborough, Broadhead, Brown, Burt, Chase, Chipman, Chapman, Cobb, Cooke, Cottrell, Cranston, Crozier, Culom, Commins, Cunningham, Dargan, Dobbin, Ed-ell, Elliott, Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, HENRY D. FOSTER, Fries, Gordon Graham, Grover, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hoogh, Houston, Hubbard, Hunterford, J. B. Hunt, Hunter, J. H. Johnson, Jos. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, S. Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, King, Leake, La Sere, Lumpkin, McLean, McHenry, McKay, Marsh, W. Martin, Bareley Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Rayne, Pendleton, Perrell, Pillsbury, Reid, Belle, Rhet, Ripley, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Starkweather, Skelton, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Treadway, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Young and Yost—102.

The Whigs, generally, voted for the measure, and the democrats against it, but the latter having a large majority in the House, Mr. Winthrop's effort failed, and the bill was lost. Mr. Henry D. Foster voted against it, and it is a little remarkable that Mr. Hamlin was one of the few democrats recorded in the affirmative. Mr. Foster assigned no reason at the time for this extraordinary course, and was content with emphasizing his hostility by several direct votes. No public ground could be urged in opposition, for Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Mangum, Crittenden, Clayton, and the great lights of the Senate had given it their cordial approval.—The democratic party of the House set their faces against this liberal act, and Mr. Foster preferred to follow the lead of Rhet, Cobb and Jacob Thompson—the two last members of Buchanan's cabinet—than to contribute his aid towards a beneficent measure, by which millions of suffering people were to be relieved from the horrors of starvation.

Yet this same Mr. Foster has the impudence now, after siding in the election of free trade Presidents to paralyze our industry, to visit the furnaces, forges and mines which he helped to close, supplicating not only the votes of the men he thus wronged, but of the honest miners, mechanics and laborers whose mothers and fathers, and brothers and sisters he was willing to see suffer and starve, by the refusal to vote for a bill of relief, which every instinct of humanity and every impulse of Christian brotherhood commended. These are naked facts spread out on the Journals of Congress, and they are stronger than any comment we might make. They speak for themselves.—North American.

Court Proceedings.

The session of the several courts commenced on Monday Sept. 24, all the Judges on the bench. The usual preliminary business was disposed of.

John H. Brewer vs. Timothy Marsh, Administrator of John Mann, dec'd.—Verdict of Jury for plaintiff the sum of \$120.84.

Commonwealth vs. John Merwine. Indictment for selling liquor to minors, &c. Grand Jury return a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Galvin and Josiah Dowling, Supervisors of Coolbaugh township. Indictment for not repairing highways. Verdict. Guilty in manner and form, &c. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 each, pay the costs of prosecution. The Grand Jury returned the following True Bills.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Stinman. Indictment for Larceny.

Commonwealth vs. David Yetter. Indictment for Assault and Battery.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Martin. Indictment for Assault and Battery.

Com. vs. David Yetter. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Josephine Miller, prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$5, pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed, &c.

Com. vs. Daniel Steinman. Indictment for Larceny on oath of Adam Correll.—Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, pay costs, return stolen goods, if still in possession, and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in separate and solitary confinement at hard labor for the term of two years.

The Grand Jury made their report, which we omit, it containing nothing of interest to our readers.

Gen. Walker Shot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860. The British war steamer Gladiator has been quarantined. She has on board the remains of Gen. Walker's army.

Walker was shot on the 12th inst.—Ten shots were fired at him amid the cheers of the natives. He was afterward buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony. Col. Radier has been sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Cure for Sick Headache.

It is stated that two teaspoonfull of finely powdered charcoal, drunk in half a tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

Census of Lehigh.

A complete return of the census of Lehigh county is given in the Allentown papers. It sums up as follows: Total population 1860, 43,936. Do. 1850, 31,557. Increase in 10 years, 12,379, of which 4,249 is in Allentown borough.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton, Sept. 30th, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Rufus Kistler, and Miss Mary Jane Ettinger, both of Tannersville.

Keep it Before the People.

The Norristown Herald wants it kept before the people that every vote cast for Foster, at the State election, is a vote to sustain and endorse the present wretched and corrupt National Administration.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote in favor of the spread of Human Slavery.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote against the Homestead Bill.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote against the Protection of American Industry.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote approving of the robberies which have been committed during the past three or four years by Buchanan and his followers upon the National Treasury.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote endorsing the Dred Scott decision, which says that the Constitution carries Slavery into every Territory of the Union.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote against the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote to strengthen the Slave Oligarchy in their demands to open the Slave Trade.

That every vote cast for Foster is a vote to make Joe Lane the President of the United States.

Freemen remember these things when you go to the ballot boxes!

The Chemistry of Medicine.

Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hearsay, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exists in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the *virtue* of each remedial agent are chased through the alchemies until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—[Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

For sale by Hollishead and Detrick, and by all dealers everywhere.

TRUE NOBLENESS.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION.
He's nothing but a workingman,
A healthy beauty said;
With a scornful smile upon her lip,
And a toss of her pretty head.

I wonder what the Joneses mean
To introduce him here—
He certainly must feel himself
Far out his proper sphere!

I hope he'll not presume upon
An introduction now—
To expect upon the public street,
I'll meet his look, with bow.

'Tis true he is superior
In language, form and mien,
To most gentlemen of leisure,
Whom at balls and routs are seen.

But then 'tis not genteel to work,
So all our set agree—
They will not stoop to laborers,
And 't would not do for me.

Maidens, beware, the workingmen
Whom now you treat with scorn,
Some day your country's highest seat
With honor may adorn.

Work, well performed, believe us girls,
Though menial never can
In this enlightened period
Disgrace, or sink the man.

'Tis intellect and worth in this,
Patience, lead to renown,
Possessing these, 'en splitting rails,
Couldn't keep a Lincoln down.

Industry and worth and intellect,
And dress of neatest style;
Ever bespeak true nobleness,
Dress, such as made by Pyle.

The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

The Republicans are the only party this year who advocate the election of a President by the People, or offer a feasible means of doing it. All the other parties are seeking not to effect, but to prevent such an election! By their own confessions, this is all that any of them are capable of doing.

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