BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

VOL. 14.-NO. 16.

# Select Boetry.

WINTER.

He comes! The tardy Winter comes! I hear his footsteps through the Nights!

I hear his vanguard from the heights March through the pines with muffled drums

His naked feet are on the mead, The grass blades stiffen in his path; No tear for child of Earth he hath, No pity for her tender seed!

The bare oaks shudder at his breath; A moment by the stream he stays—
Its melody is mute! A glaze
Creeps o'er its dimples, as of death!

From fettered stream and blackened moor, The city's walls, he, silent, nears; The mansions of the Rich he fears! He storms the cabins of the Poor!

The curtained couch—the glowing hearth— The frost-rimed Grey-beard's power defy; He curses as he harries by— And strikes the Beggar, dead, to Earth !

For every gleaming hall he spares,
A hundred hearthless hovels hold
Hearts pulseless, crisped with ice and cold,
Watched by a hundred grim Despairs! The forests grow by his command

Who saith, "He lendeth to the Lord Who giveth to the Poor!" Your heard Is His! Ye-stewards of the land! Here is your Mission! Ye who feed Your lavish fires! Not afar,

But at you doors, your Heathen are! God's Poor-your creditors! Take heed! The path is long to Pagan shores: Their skies are sunny: God o'er all! The Winter's deadly harvest's fall

Around you! Deal your Master's stores!

### THE MYSTERIOUS ORGANIST.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood.

Years ago, at a grand old cathedral overlooking the Rhine, there appeared an organist. The great composer who had playeverybody, from the king to the peasant, was wondering who could be found to fill his place, when, one bright Sabbath morn, as the sexton entered the church, he saw a stranger sitting at the crape shrouded organ. ed and sighed and clau ored, as if a tortured ton bastened to the stranger and said:

'Tray, who are you, sir?' "Do not ask my name," he replied, "I have heard that you are in want of an organist, and I have come here on trial. "You'll be sure to get the place," exclaimed the sexton. "Why, you surpass him

that's dead and gone, sir!

"No, no; you overrate me." resumed the stranger, with a sad smile; and then, as if disinclined to conversation, he turned from old Hans and began. And now the music changed from a sorrowful strain to a grand | convulsive embrace, and whispered

Looking upward full of grace. Prayed, till from a happy place God's glory smote him in the face." and his countenance seemed not unlike that

of St. Michael, as portrayed by Guido. Lost in harmonies which swelled around him, he sat with his "far seeing" eyes fixed on the distant sky, a glimpse of which he caught through an open window, when there was a stir about the church door, and a roval party came sweeping in. Among them might be seen a young girl with a wealth of golden hair eyes like the violet's hue, and lips like wild cherries. This was the Princess Elizabeth; and all eyes were turned to her, as she seated herself in the velvet cushioned pew appropriated to the court. The mysterious organist fixed his eyes upon her and went on playing. No sooner had the music reached her ears than she started as if a ghost had crossed her path. The blood faded from her cheek, her lips quivered. and her whole frame grew tremulous. At last her eyes met those of the organist, is a long, yearning look, and the melody lost its joyous notes and once more wailed and sighed and clamored.

By my faith," whispered the king to his daughter, "this organist has a master hand. Hark ye, he shall play at your wedding!"

The pale lips of the princess parted, but melody which filled that vast edifice. Ay, full well she knew who he was, and why

agony of a tortured heart. When the service was over, and the royknelt near a side shrine. There she remained

ton touched her on the shoulder and said: you and me, and I wish to close all the doors.' "I am not ready to go yet," was the re-

"Leave me-leave! The sexton drew back into a shady niche, bowed upon the instrument, and he could not see the lone devoted. At length she gan-loft, paused beside the musician.

Bertram," she murmured. repel pewthat day. The court dress of vel-every one is a swindle.

vet, with its soft ermine trimmings, the ti-rea, the necklace, the bracelets, had been exchanged for a gray serge robe and a long thick veil, which was now pushed back from the fair girlish face.

"Oh! Elizabeth, Elizabeth!" exclaimed the organist, and he sunk at her feet and gazed wistfully into her troubled face.

'Why are you here, Bertram?' asked she. "I cannot bid you farewell; and as I dared not venture into the palace, I gained access to the cathedral by bribing the bell, ringer, and having taken the vacant seat of the dead organist, let my music breathe out the then desert them. And to-day, what Demadieu I could not trust my lips to utter.' A low moan was the only answer, and he

continued:

"You are to be married on the morrow!" what a trial it will be to stand at yonder al tar, and take upon me the vows which will doom me to living death!'

"Think of me," rejoined the organist.
"Your royal father has requested me to to be here. If I were your equal, I could be the bridegroom instead of the organist;

but a poor musician must give you up. "It is like rending soul and body asunder to part with you, said the girl. To night I may tell you, this-tell you how fondly I love you, but in a few hours it will

be a sin! Go, go, and God bless you!" She waved him from her, as it she would banish him while yet she had the power to do so, and he-how was it with him? He rose to leave her, then came back, held her to his heart in a long embrace, and then with a half smothered farewell, left her.

The next morning dawned in cloudless splendor, and at a nearly hour the cathedral was thrown open and the sexton began to prepare for the wedding. Flame-colored flowers nodded by the wayside-flame colored leaves came rushing down from the trees. ed theorgan so long had suddenly died, and the ripe wheat waved like a golden sea, and berries drooped in red and purple clusters over the rocks along the Rhine.

At length the palace gates were opened, and the royal party appeared, escorting the Princess Elizabeth to the cathedral where He was a tall, graceful man, with a pale but her marriage was to be solemnized. It was strikingly handsome face, great, black, me- a brave pageant; far brighter than the unlancholy eyes, and hair like the raven's twined foliage and blossoms were which wing for gloss and color, sweeping in dark floated from stately heads, and the festal waves over his shoulders. He did not seem | robes that streamed down the housings of to notice the sexton, but went on playing, the superb steeds. But the Princess moun-and such music he drew from the instru- ted on a snow white patry, and card in snow ment no word of mine can describe. The white velvet, looked pale and sad; and when seemed to have grown human-that it wail- organ music, which, though jubilant in sound, struck on her ear like a fune al knell, human heart was throbbing through its pipes. | she trembled, and would have fallen to the When the music at length ceased, the sex- ground had not a page supported her. A few minutes after she entered the cathedral. There, with his retinue, stood the royal bride-groom, whom she had never before seen. But her glance roved from him to the organ-loft, where she had expected to see the mysterious organist. He was gone, and she was oblized to return the graceful bow of the king, to whom she had been betrothed from motives of policy. Mechanically knelt at his side on the altar stone, mechanically listened to the service and made the responses. Then her husband drewher tohim in a

"Elibabeth, my queen, my wife, look up!" Trembling in every limb, she obeyed. Why did those dark eyes thrill her so Why did that smile bring a glow on her check? Ah! though the king wore the royal purple, and many a jewelled order glittered on his breast, he seemed the same humble person who had been employed to teach organ music, and had taught her the lore of love.

"Elizabeth." " mu: mured the monarch, Bertrem Hoffman, the mysterious ormy stratagem. I wished to marry you, but I would not drag you to the altar an unwilling bride. Your father was in the secret.

While tears of joy rained from her blue eyes, the new made queen returned her husband's fond kiss, and for once two hearts were made happy by a royal mar. iage,

GIFT ENTERPRISE. -The Central Press of Dec. 6th, says: "While in New York a short time ago, we called at three different gift enterprise establishments. We were requested to do so by three friends, each of whom was duly notified that their numbers had drawn valuable prizes. One of the tickets, belonging to a lady friend, was on a "Bankers and Merchants' concern, who publish that all transactions of theirs are strictly honest. We presented the ticket, which she could not speak-she was dumb with drew a prize of two hundred dollars, and upgrief. Like one in a painful dream, she saw on which we were asked to pay five per cent the pale man at the organ, and heard the we discovered before paying the \$10.00 that the prize consisted of \$200,00 worth of defunct oll stock. We didn't pay the ten dolthe instrument seemed breathing out the lars, but vacated the premises quickly. The next ticket, belonging to a friend in Philadelpia, was issue! from the estalishal party had left the cathedral, he stole a ment of Wright, Bros. & Co., and drew a way as mysteriously as he had come. He watch valued at \$110,00. We asked to exwas not to be seen again by the sexton till amine the article, and found that we could the vesper hour, and then he appeared in buy such stuff anywhere for ten dollars and he organ-loft and commenced his task. be swindled at the same time. We didn't While he played a veiled figure glided in and pay 5 per cent-or \$10.00-any more than on the first. The next was a ticket entitled till the worshippers dispersed, when the sex- to a fine set of gentlemen's jewelry. &c., in Arandale's concern. We called, presented "Madam, everybody has gone out but the ticket and asked leave to examine the precious articles on which we were to pay \$1,00. The whole batch could have been purchased elsewhere for 75 cents. We left it also in the hands of the honest gentlemen and watched and listened. The mysterious to fool some one else There is not one conorganist still kept his post, but his head was cern in New York, we care not how strongly they may present their case for fairness in order to tempt people from the country, rose from the aisle, and moving to the or- that is not perfect swindle from head to foot, and none expect to realize a dollar from any one living in New York, but their operations Quick as thought the organist raised his are principally in the country. We would head. There, with the light of the lamp here caution our friends not to throw away suspended to the arch above falling full upon their money in this way. We examined her, stood the princess who had graced the and investigated three distinct shops and

# Raftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 18, 1867.

Tried and Found Wanting.

What are the Democrats doing, or what have they done for the good of the South? With all their loud professions of love and sympathy all they have done for the Southern States was to lead them into war and ocrat is engaged in instructing the negroes or poor whites, and fitting them for the tremendous responsibilities which have been "Yes," sobbed the girl. "Oh, Bertram, thrown upon them by the civil convulsion of this land is helping one jot or tittle towards reconstruction? They will swear at Congress, defend a Memphis or a New Orleans play at the wedding, and I have promised mob, decry the Union officers, apologize for Andrew Johnson, flout and sneer at what is deing done to elevate the colored race, or help the whites by us, but not one iota will they do themselves. The horrid traces of war are being smoothed from the face of the land; peace is returning and with it plenty, order, and quiet; restoration is progressing, the waste places are being rebuilt, and one by one the lost stars reappear in the national constellation, but no thanks for all this to the Democracy. 'They have stood aloof.

What more damaging judgment could be pronounced upon a political party than this record which they have made for themselves? Is such a party fit to be entrusted with the reins of government? Is it a proper one to and lay in light heaps upon the ground; and administer the affairs of the nation? For seven years the Democratic party has now been but an opposition-a mere negation. It has existed but as a protest against our nationality. What right has it to ask for a voice in the government of a country and a nation which lives only in spite of its systematic and most determined efforts?

When will the South learn that, in this land, her friends are the men of action-the adconcing party of parament 9 When will she see that the noisy professions of the Democ-Dixie built by Democratic funds; point us to a single teacher sent by Democratic influence southward to instruct the famishing people; point us to anything done, and we will admit that the Democratic party has a right to say something in this matter. But until that can be done, as long as they are by their own confessions, by word and deed but an obstruction, we hold that they have no part nor lot in the great work of reconstruction, which is now the immediate and distinctive mission of the Union Republican party. They have been tried in the balance and found wanting.

THE NATIONAL BANKS .-- According to official report the Government, during the last financial year, derived revenue to the amount of \$15,084,532 from the National Banks. This does not come up to the recent estimate of Mr. Jay Cooke, but it makes an exhibit that is creditable to the banks, ganist, and King Oscar are one. Forgive and ought to relieve them of much of the existing popular clamor. The objection remains that the banks do not pay State, county and municipal taxes; and this objection is well taken. However, this must be said, that this evil has always existed in our system. So long as the banks were State institutions they escaped most local levies, paying only on real estate. The same evil exists in respect to railroad, canal and other improvement companies. The principle is entirely wrong, and the evil ought to be obviated, but this demand is as imperative in one direction as another.

NOT PROTECTIVE. - Secretary M'Culloch declares that the existing ta.riff has ceased to be protective. Foreign merchandize flows in as steadily as it would under what is facetiously called a free trade tariff. This is one of the main causes lot the stagnation of domestic industry. Herein is found, moreover, one of the principal difficulties in the way of a resumption of specie payments. As fast as gold is mined and coined it is shipped out of the country, to liquidate commercial balances. If the tariff should be so altered as to make yit really protective, with a well contrived sliding scale of duties, domestic production would be quickened, the shipment of coin stopped, and a solid basis soon be laid for a return to specie payments. The means of the masses of our people pot pay rents-that he thought he knew as much of would be enlarged, and their consumption would rise somewhat in proportion to their means. This would soon clear off accumu-lated stocks and create a steady demand for and hurried him on to ruin. There is no

Mrs. General Gaines has spent her whole life in establishing her claims to her property, and she is now worth fifteen millions. She was certainly fond of gains.

Mr. Seward makes shall be for Ireland.

Extempore Preaching.

After Newman Hall had finished his address before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Springfield, he was waited upon by a few theological students. After the introduction he stepped forward and throwing great earnestness into his face and voice, he remarked, "I have a word or two to say to you. Learn to speak without notes. I hear that a good many—perhaps the most—of the ministers in America confine themselves to their manuscripts. That is abominable. One shouldn't be under that sort of bondage. One ought of course to be able to write. I sometimes follow closely from beginning to end what is before me on paper. But for a minister to limit himself to that one method. and never feel free to speak without having thrown upon them by the civil convulsion of the written words of elaborate preparation the past six years? What Democrat in all under his eye, is terrible. No; you must learn to speak without notes. Some think they cannot do this. Let me tell you how I

"When I went to College, it seemed to me I should never be able to say a word in public without writing. But I soon determined that if I was going to be a preacher. and particularly if I wanted to be anything like a successful preacher, I must form the habit of extemporaneous address. So I went into my room, locked the door, placed the Bible before me on a mantle, opened it at random, and then on whatever passage my eye chanced to rest, proceeded to deliver a discourse of ten minutes. This practice was kept up for an entire twelve months. Every day, for a whole year, ten minutes were given to that kind of speaking in my own room by myself. At first I found it very difficult to speak so long right to the point. But then if I couldn't talk on the subject I would talk about it-making good remarks and moral reflections-being careful to keep up the flow and say something to the end of the term allotted for the exercise. At the end of the twelve months, however, I found I could not only speak with a good degree of fluency. but that I could hold myself strictly to the subject in hand. You take this course. Don't do your practising on an audience, That is outrageous. No man ought for a moment to think of inflicting himself on an assembly of people, until he has gone through a course of training, such as I have indicated, by himself. But you can learn to speak without notes if you will try."

A Singular Community. class calling themselves Christian Perfectionastonished listener declared that the organ on nearing the church, she heard a gush of racy are but words, and treacherous ones at lists, twenty years ago organized a commuthat? Point us to a single school house in nity. It numbers about 250; twenty-five are under 14 years of age. Property and persons are held in common. No one of himself owns anything. They commenced poor, now they are rich. The location is the most beautiful in the land. It embraces 600 acres in the choice Oneida Valley. The grounds are finely laid out. The principal residences are brick, three stories high. Besides the central mansion there are five large buildings. One is used for a general dining-hall, and the others for canning fruit and various industries. They have invented much valuable machinery. All eat in one large hall, at many tables. They provide neither tea nor coffee, and seldom meat. Vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese. cakes, puddings and pies are abundant. They have a fine library and take the news

Their religious faith is peculiar. They claim to be the suscessors of the Apostles. to whom was promised the speedy second advent of Christ. They say that Christ did re-appear after the destruction of Jerusalem when there was a judgment in the spiritual world, and the final kingdom in the Heavens began. They believe that they are in direct communication with Christ and the Kesurrected Church in the angelic worldl These things they say in a literal, not figurative sense. The marriage relation in this community is wholly unknown. Instead, there is a complex marriage. Each man is the husband of every woman-each woman the wife of every man. Husband and wife have no meaning. For there are no wedding ceremonies, for there are no weddings. Nor are young persons mates. A young man must mate with a woman elder and more experienced than he; a young woman with a man older and more experienced than she. Love attachments for individuals are contrary to their principles. Only twentyfour children have been born in ten years. The women wear Bloomers and short hair, and enjoy equal privileges with the men.

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE. - An Irish judge tried two notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as of the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the judge, addressing the jailer, said: "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep those two respectable gentlemen until seven or half-past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS. - A young man was lately sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. When he was about to be sentenced he stated publicly that his downward course began in disobedience to his pathe world as his father did, and needed not his aid or advice, but as soon as he turned his back upon his home, then temptations place so safe and happy as a good home.

Four skeletons, some beads and corroded metal trinklets were exhumed at the Frankford arsenal by a man who was digging a hole to plant a tree in.

There is a man out west who drinks so The Boston Post proposes that the next bid much whisky that the mosquitoes that bite field, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."

Mr. Seward makes shall be for Ireland.

There is a man out west who drinks so Remember the shop is on Market street. Clear-field, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."

December 4, 1861

JOHN GUELFOH

## Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863.

DR. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST .- Office, corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the Clear-field House, Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867-ly. ED. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groce-ries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

N IVLING & SHOWERS, Dealers in Dry-Goods Ladies' Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. sep25

ERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware MERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware. Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '66.

F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches. Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street.

H BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo's west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

TEST. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., will 1. attend promptly to all Legal business entrust-ed to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Gra-

hamton, Clearfield county, Pa. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods. Clothing, Hardware Queensware, Groceries, Provi-sions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.

H ARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfume-ry, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa Dec. 6, 1365. ARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs,

Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-ries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the Aeademy.) Clearfield, Pa.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa ills also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law

Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield o Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments preared with promptness and accuracy. B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law, Clearfield, e) Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining

munties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn t n. 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel. I FIGURARD MODDOR, Duster to Pointguend De mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa.

DENTISTRY.-J. P CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Sts. May 2, 1866.

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional ervices to the citizens of the surrounding coun July 10th, 1867.. tf.

PRANK BARRETT, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Sec. ond Street, with Walter Berrett, Esq. Agent for Plantation and Gold Territory in South Carolina. Clearfield July 10, 1867.

CREDERICK LETTZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders tolicited-wholosale or retail He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthenware, of his own manufacture.

OHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law. Clear over First National Bank. Prompt attention giv en to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business March 27, 1867.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Seriviner and Convey . ancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W A. Wallace.

G. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware. Queensware, Flour Ba-con. etc., Woodland, Clearfield county Pa. Also. extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law' Clearfield, Pa., Legal business fall kinds promptly and accurately attended to Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM A. WALLACE WILLIAM D. BIGLER J. BLAKE WALTERS RANK PIELDING

DR J. P. BURCHFIELD-Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn's Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Profes-sional calls promptly attended to. Office on sional calls promptly attended to. Office South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct, 4, 1865-6mp.

#### FURNITURE ROOMS. JOHN GUELICH.

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be ed, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is,

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor. Breakfast and Dining extension Tables. Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads. SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT

RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c. Spring-seat, Cain-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; And common and other Chairs. LOOKING-GLASSES

Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very reasonable terms, on short notice. He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair,

Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresse. COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND, Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable. Also, House painting done to order.

The above, and many other articles are furnished

to customers cheap for case or exchanged for ap-proved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

PROSPECTUS

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between ar-istocracy of color and impartial human liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, moulding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has not created all men, but only all White men, in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox; and "The Lost Cause. trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot boxes. If the black race because they are black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American mar-tyrs, emblazoned high above the names of War-ren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearney, Sedgwick,

and McPherson It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on Justice and Human-ity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the White basis is to day a Robel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the blacks. Their votes are as pressure to the preponderance of votes are as necessary to the preponderance of white loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the white basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with newer will take goodcare that the plea shall with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro" Suffrage—the way they suffered in New Orleans." was the inscription on a banner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Balti-more; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Military Despotism, it would daily avenge by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

The Tribune has declined to be lured or turned aside from the main question. It has persistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the lefeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be sorly, deliberately shed without esseny clouding the prospect of securing the right of suffrage to the blacks. Defying the madness of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life-long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard. bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, the Tribune will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax. should be be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and ut holds the equal politi-eal as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people. We will thank such friends as believe that the

Tribune will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided, to aid us in extending its eirculation. Though ours is eminently a political journal, but a small portion of its space is devo ted to politics, while an outlay of more than \$200. 000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war. has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent beroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Em-bassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regular correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National ex. pedition to Alaska, Walrussia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is ow reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho. Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our reviews of books and literary department are in charge of one of the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our weekly and semi-weekly issues. In short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the in-come of our business in efforts to render the Tribune a better and better newspaper; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning pub-

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A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in sending \$10 for a Daily, \$4 for a Semi-Weekly, or \$2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to repeive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies at our club rates, and asks for the potrait at the time of remitting. Address The Tribune. No. 154 Nassau Street, New