Select Loctry.

MAN WAS NOT MADE TO MOURN.

There is a voice which haunts me still, Where'er on earth I be In lonely vale, on lofty hill, And on the distant sea. I hear it in the silent night, And at the break of morn; And aye it crieth—dark or light—

Man was not made to mourn In every stream that seaward flows, That voice salutes mine ear; In every wind that round me blows,

Its thrilling notes I hear; In every sound of Nature's heart, The cheerful or forlorn. This ever bears the better part-Man was not made to mourn !

The sun that gilds the summer noon, The light that blesseth all, The myriad stars, the quiet moon. The showers from Heaven that fall, The flowers which in our meadows grow, Our mountain paths adorn.
All all in their beauty show, Man was not made to mourn

All nature cries alond, but man Regards not nature's voice : Preventeth her benignant plan, Her workmanship destroys; From her fair book the brightest page With impious hand is torn-Yet still she cries, from age to age, Man was not made to mourn!

O gentle mother ! may thy child Ere long thy lesson read ; Embrace thy precents loving mild, The fraternizing creed; Then shall the blessed end be known For which he has been born; And all shall feet, from zone to zone. Man was not made to mourn !

A GOOD STORY.

In one of the small interior towns of New England, where the superstition of our ancestors still possess a hold on the people, the tacts occurred a few years since, of which the following is a true narrative:

An honest farmer and his family prepar-

ing to celebrate Thanksgiving at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were hurried and confused extremely on the day preceding that festival, by the multiplicity of things which must be done before they could leave home with safety. The house was to be banked up, and the gleanings of the harvest, cabbage, tarnips, and so forth, put in carried in the vegetables, the boys were dispatched to the barn for straw to fill the pas-

busied on the opposite side of the house. An old ram; the horned patriarch of the flock of the sheep kept on the farm, having got a taste of the scattered cabbage leaves. unobserved entered the cellar and silently continued the feast. The avenue through which he entered was immediately closed up. and all the necessary works and arrangements being completed, the larger boys and girls set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them.

sage with, while the good man himself was

Soon after, the parents and their little ones, having put out the fires and fastened the doors and windows to keep out thieves, started for the same destination.

On the afternoon of the day following the festival, the family returned home accompanied by some young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and a merry Thanksgiving carousal was in full tide of successful operation, when one of the boys who had been sent to the cellar with a little two wick candle, which gave just erough light to make darkness visible, to draw eider, ran back into the room, with eyes glaring wildly, uttering the half suffocating exclamation,

The devil is in the cellar! "Pooh," said the father, "you have only been frightened by your own shadow; give me the light.

Saying this, he seized the candle-leaving the candlestick tast in the hands of the boy, and boldly rushed to the cellar stairs, but before he had descended half the steps, the large saucer eyes and enormous horns of the ram caused him to retreat as much terrified as his son, exclaiming:

Sure enough, the devil is in the cellar! The good man siezed the great bible, attempted to read, but the candle sputtered, burned blue, and threw such a feeble light on the sacred pages, and the book trembled so much in the hands of the reader, that he could not distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to the mother, the girls nestled close to the faverite beaux, and the whole house was shacon with the agitation of its half demented inhabitants. One bright thought, however, occurred, and a message was sent for the minister to come and "lay the devil."

The parson, a man more celebrated for good nature, piety and fidellity, than for talent and heroism, slipped a small bible into his pocket, put on his band and surplice so should appear as formidable as possible to his great antagonist, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishioners.

On coming to the house the reverend was tailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least the devil away. But few moments were ost in asking that which no one knew, before the parson pushed forward as a leader, with the same penurious light, into the celkeeping close behind him. He reached the foot of the stairs, the eyes of fire, and the shadowy outline of the enormous horns, magnified tenfold, at least, by the terror of those who beheld them, removed all doubt If any had existed in his mind as to the infernal nature of the being with whom he had to contend.

The divine instantly fell on his knees, and with uplifted hands, began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram not understanding the pious man's motives, but sup-

posed adversary, but, deceived by the swelling dimensions of his drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the assault, hooked one of his horns into the belt of the surplice and pulled the priest with him into the cellar.

While thus in the power of his victorious foe, he lost hope so far as it regarded himself, and the natural benevolence of his disposition burst forth in the exclamation: "Brethern, take care of yourselves; the

devil has got me. This exhortation was better obeyed than any he had ever delivered from the pulpitl is friends all fled and eft him to his fate. Among the company was a shrewd young farmer, who had, from the first, supposed the field to be some domestic animal, but being a lover of fun, and willing to see a comedy, kept his thoughts to himself an i pretended to sympathize with others in their fears. He thought it time to interfere, and snatching a pitch pine knot from the blazing fire, expressed his determination to rescue the preacher or perish in the attempt. "Don't! don't!" shouted several.

"What does the devil care for fire?" said another. "Take along the Lible, if you will go,

aggested another.

But, unheeding the suggestion; and the manifestations of concern for his safety, he pushed into the cellar, seizing the animal by one of his horns, and dragged the struggling ram up stairs, calling to the stonished parson, "follow me!" The horned devil was led in triumph, tollowed by the ecclesiastic, into the midst of the company. A momentary silence and hanging down of heads ensued, but the past scene was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and bud peals of laughter burst forth from every side, during wich the ram was turned out at the door, the parson absented bimself without ceremony, and the sports of the than before.

A Father Sacrifices his Son.

About nine hundred years ago a Count clept Liderik, was the ruler of Flanders. It happened once upon a time, that his sons were amusing themselves by all sorts of games and diversons before the gate of the castle. Now there was a great dearth and famine in the country. A poor woman, eto might be closed for the season. Having to the young gentlemen to enable her to buy maciated from care and distress, came along bread for her children. And the eldest son of the Count bought of her all the fruit she had, and as he had no money with him, bid her wait and he would return immediately and pay her. He hastened to the castle and distributed the fruit among the young ladies of the court, and had so much to say and cut up so many jokes that he forgot all a bout the poor peasant woman at the eastle gate. But she stood outside with her eyes fixedly directed toward the castle to see whether he would not soon return. The thought of her little children not having anything to eat for so long a time, her fear and anxiety increased every moment. At one time she thought of hurrying home to look after her children, but again concluded to wait a little longer, until night came and compelled her to go. Fatigued with long standing up, faint with hunger, she tottered home, and when with heavy heart she entered the cottage, she missed the voi-ces of her children. Were they gone? Alas, the two little boys lay dead upon the floor-starved to death! The mother broke into transports of grief, now she would shed bitter tears and utter loud lamentations, now her heart would boil over with rage and revenge. Thus she passed the night with the two little corpses. At the break of day the distracted woman took her two dead children up in her arms and wandered to the castle and demanded admission to the Count. When this was refused, she insisted with such impetuosity that it had to be granted. The Count asked very compassionately what she wanted. But she laid the dead bodies of her children upon the floor, sank down on her knees, and exclaimed, "If you are a true prince, O Lord of Flanders, you will now hold impartial indges side of Congress.—Pittsburg Gazette. ment without regard to person. Do you know who has murdered these children? He eats at your table, he springs from your blood. Your son is the murderer." Count Liderik was amazed and had the whole occurrence related to him, examined his son, and secretly proceeded to the city, Teurnai. There he submitted the case to the criminal judges, without mentioning the name of the youth. And the judges pronounced judgment and said "the youth had forfeited his life." The Count went home and had his son executed by the sword.

Speaking of the manufacture of artificial flowers a Paris letter writer says: France yearly "consumes," -that is the word-artificial flowers of the value of \$3,000,000. America is the best customer of France in these articles, taking in the same time \$1,-000,000, whilst \$800,000 finds a market in Prussia, and \$600,000 worth is sent to England. Germany is a customer to the extent a dozen persons at the same moment to drive of \$400,000 and Italy for somewhat less. No less than thirty thousand French artisans are employed in flower-work, their wages being paid by two thousand professional tabricateurs. The females receive from two ar the most courageous of the company, to four francs per day, the men from two francs fifty centimes to five francs per day.

> The Treasurer of the Chicago Sunday School Union reports receipts amounting to \$3.191,75, of which \$2,345,08 were expended for officers' salaries and \$847,61 for incidentals. The Secretary reported 200 schools in the city and county, with 36,085 pupils and an average attendance of 26,815.

Austin, Texas, must be a very healthy city. Out of a population of ten thousand posing by the motion of his hands that he there were only two interments, and those of who come after us," as the man said who was daring him to a butting contest, infants, from the 27th of September to the threw a barrel in the way of a pursuing conteads a pass with all his might at his sup-

The Congressional Platform.

Political parties are always best distinguished by their generic ideas and tendencies, rather than by the specific measures they may from time to time espouse. These primary ideas and tendencies remain permanently, while particular measures, having met the exigencies for which they were devised, cease through the natural progress of events to be of consequence.

The Republican party was organized to resist the eucroachments of the Slave Power, which had grown to such dimensions as to menace Liberty with complete destruction. It was in the order of things that all who loved Liberty, either for its intrinsic excellence and beauty, or for its extrinsic utility and benificence, should unite with this party and contribute to the accomplishment of the end it proposed. If any man had decided at the beginning that this party could be better judged simply by the special measures it advocated than by the convictions lying back of all measures whatever, he would have made a great mistake. This was demonstrated when in the course of the rebellion it became necessary to strike at the existence of Slavery. At that conjucture the innate tendencies of the party came into exercise, and Slavery was overthrown.

Sepon the other hand, the Democratic party is best judged, not by its temporary measures, but by its inherent tendencies. It resisted the hedging about of Slavery, becausa it liked that institution and would glady have made it both permanent and na-

The country has reached a development where the measures upon which the two great political parties divided four years ago, are effete, having subserved all the purposes they were designed for, and so become useless as shibboleths. Nevertheless, the vitalizing ideas and tendencies of parties remain evening were resumed with better spirits is still devoted to Liberty, which is evinced in its demand for the recognition of Equality of Political Rights; while the Democratic party is still for Slavery, as is attested by the vehemence of its protest against the idea of making men equal, in all respects, before the laws. Measures only have changed, while the fundamental principles abide as

they were. This inherent distinction being understood, it only becomes necessary for each political party, as the next Presidential canvass approaches, to define by what particular measures, suited to the existing condition of affairs, it will symbolize its character and intentions. The Republican members of Congress, though not specially charged with this duty, so far as relates to their party, occupy a position in which they cannot help fore sha towing, with tolerable certainty, the lines which the National Convention, when it shall assemble, will authoritatively trace. So far as the manifestations during the current session enable us to form an opinion, we judge that the Republicans will insist on hese points. 1. That Reconstruction shall be consummated in accordance with the plan upon which the seceding States are now proceeding. 2. That the industry of the country shall be relieved, to the largest practicable extent, of the burden of taxation which it now carries. 3. That the policy of contracting the paper currency shall cease. 4. That the current expenses of the government shall be cut down to the lowest possible point. 5. That the army shall be reduced to a peace standard, nearly upon the basis that existed before the war. 6. That the augmentation of the navy shall be suspended, and sales made of all vessels not needed for actual service.

Of course, the five months that must elapse before the meeting of the National Convention may produce abatements or additions to this platform which cannot now be foreseen. The delegates will have the advantage of receiving credentials from the constituencies of a later duty than those held by Congressmen, and hence reflect more accurately the state of public opinion as it may then appear. Still, we apprehend, that au essential agreement will be found to exist between the Convention and the Republican

During a recent revival a very reverence ergyman accosted a young brother with the olemn question:

'My young friend, have you prayed tonight for the salvation of your immortal

'No sir," answered the youth in a peni tent tone, and with a downcast look. "Do you desire to offer up thanks for the

many mercies you have already received by Divine favor? "Yes, but I don't know how," hesitatingly answered the youth.

"But, my dear boy, you can repeat the Publican's prayer, can't you?" asked the minister, gravely. "No, sir," was the emphatic response,

I'm a Democrat."

A schoolmistress, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and of their parents at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow: "What's your father's name?

"O, you needn't take down his name; he's too old to go to school to a woman, was the innocent reply.

"What! you drunk again!" "No, my dear, not drunk, but a little slippery. The fact is, my dear, some miserable, low-lived, contemptible, puschanimous, skunk has been rubbing my boots till they are as smooth as greased lightning."

Wisconsin has paid over nine thousand dollars bounty this year for wild animal skins alone, which are sufficiently valuable to lead hunters to pursue them.

"It is well to leave something for those

Business Directory.

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

D. R. A.M. HILLS, DENTIST.—Office, corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the Clearfield House, Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867-1y.

ED. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groce-ries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Previsions, 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

MERRELL & BIGLER. Dealers in Haraware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron care, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '86. H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

Graham's row, Market street. H BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law. Clearwest 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., Grahamton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct 10.

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

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs.
Medicines Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfumery Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street.

() KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-ries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the A cademy.) Clear field, Pa. Dec 27, 1865.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street. Clearfield, Pa attends funerals with a hearse.

IMHOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield o liank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with prompiness and accuracy. July 3.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield. Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn t n, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel. RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-

Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office. Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27. DENTISTRY.-J. P CORNETT, Debtist, 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

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

July 10th, 1867. If.

CREDERICK LEITZINGER. Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited-wholesale or retail He also keeps on hand and for sale ap assortment of earthen ware, of his own manufacture. _ Jan. 1, 1863

TOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office with J B McEnally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention giv en to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867. all legal business.

I BLAKE WALTERS, Seriviner and Conveyancer, 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.

ALBERT & BRO'S. Dealers in Dry Goods, G. ALBERT & BRO'S. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour Bacon, 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, Attor. neys at Law' Clearfield. Pa.. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM D. BIGLER WILLIAM A. WALLACE J. BLAKE WALTERS PRANK FIELDING

DR J. P. BURCHFIELD-Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a 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 customer that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, 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 trames, 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 Mattresses. 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 cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the busi-ness, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store."

December 4, 1861 JOHN GUELICH

Confectioners and Fruiterers,

NO. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHIL'A. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. December 4, 1867-4t.

P. KRATZER, has just received Crans · berries, Sweet Potatoes. Dried Corn. Hominy, Macaroni, Brandy Peaches, Catsup. Jely. Pickles, Carrants, Citron, Lemons. Raisons, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Spiced Oysters, Sardines, Canned Peaches, Canned Tomatoes, Preserved Peaches, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned Milk, Canned Whortleberries, French Mustard, Sago Cheese, Worcestershire Sauce, Egg Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Jumbles, Oyster Crackers, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Turkey Prunes, Coaconuts, Almonds, Honey, Lovering's Syrup, Cheese, Lard, Roasted Coffee, [Dec. 4, 1867-1m. Chocolate, &c.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!! JOHN TROUTMAN

Taving resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the let in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. He has a good assortment on hand, to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1855

HOME INDUSTRY BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to Order at the Lowest Rates.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfiel jand vicini-ty, to give him a call at his shop on Market St. nearly opposite Hartswick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line.

Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french

calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures.

June 13th, 1866. DANIEL CONNELLY

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. ADOLPH SCHOLPP,

MANUFACTURER AND WEGLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CIGARS AND TORACCOS, CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Would respectfully announce that he has recently commenced the above business in Clearfield. and solicits a share of patronage.

His eigars are made of the very best material

style of manufacture will compare with those of any other establishment. For the convenience of the public he has open ed a sales stand in Mr. Bridge's Merchant Tailor-

ing establishment where all can be accommodated who may favor him with a call. He has always on hand a superior article of thewing and smoking tobaccos, to which he diects the attention of lovers of the weed. Merchants and Dealers, throughout the county

Nov. 20, 1867.

NEW STORE AND SAW MILL. AT BALD HILLS.

supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.

Clearfield.

The undersigned, having opened a large and well selected stock of goods, at Bald Hills, Clearfield county, respectfully solicit a share of public

Clearfield county.

patronage. Their stock embraces Dry Goods. Groceries Hardware Queensware Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps. Meady made Clothing, and a general assortment of Notions, etc. They always keep on hand the best quality of

Flour, and a variety of Feed.
All goods sold cheep for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Having also erected a Steam Saw Mill, they are redared to saw all kinds of lumber to order.

Orders solicited, and punctually filled. Nov. 20, 1867. JAMES IRWIN & SONS. LATEST STYLES

for Fall and Winter. Just received at the store of

MRS. H. D. WELSH & Co., Dealers in Fancy Goods Millinery, Notions, Toys. Music and Musical Instruments.

Second Street, next door to First National Bank, Clearfield, Penn'a. They also make to order

Silk and Velvet Bonnets for : : \$1 00 Straw Bonnets for All kinds of Hats for : : : : : : Materials furnished on as reasonable terms as they

can be had in the county. Call and examine their stock before purchasing [November, 6, 1867.

ATTENTION! BUYERS! HIPPLE & FAUST DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, &C. MAIN STREET, CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

Having just returned from the east with a general assortment of goods to which they desire to invite the attention of their old customers and friends. Their stock consists of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware. Boots, Shoes, Hatr and Caps. Clothing, Notions, etc., in great variety, which they now offer at prices-for cash-to suit the

They also deal in Grain, Pork, Shingles, Boards and other lumber, which will be received at the highest market prices in exchange for goods. Persons desirons of purchasing goods at fair rates are respectfully requested to give us a call. Remember you can find us at the old stand on Main Street where we are prepared to accomodate customers with anything in our line of

business. HIPPLE & FAUST Sept. 6, 1865

SELLERS & FOLWELL, THE TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between artistocracy 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, moniding 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 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 Warren 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 amenself-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on Justice and Humanity 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 Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy re-sistance to the Rebellion as a cau-cless and criminal aggression and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Ran 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 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 afteen States which held

slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thereeforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe 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 berne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Balti-more; and the spirit which dictated that avowal 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 average by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

The Terbune has declined to be lured or turned aside from the main question. It has persistently

refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated 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 cooly, deliberately shed without essen-tially 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

distant. As for the man who is to be the chosen standardbearer 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 Tribene will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant. or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a plat-form which affirms and upholds the equal politi-cal as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Re-Call and examine his stock when you come to public. 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 ap-proaching 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 circulation. Though ours is eminently a political ournal, but a small portion of its space is devoted 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 Cree, 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 e critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic 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 Embassador of Juniez to Mex co to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorade to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regular correspon dents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National ex. pedition to Alaska, Wairussia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now 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 ri-pest 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 income of our business in efforts to render the Tribine 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-

The Tribune is sent by mail daily (Sundays excepted) for \$10. Semi-Weekly for \$4, and Weekly for \$2 per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for \$7; five copies, or over, for each copy, \$3. On receipt of \$30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy six months. On receipt of \$45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy one year; fo \$100 we will send thirty-four copies and the daily Tribune. We send the Weekly to Clubs of five for \$9; ten copies or over addressed to names of subscribers, each. \$1.70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, \$31; ten copies, to one address \$16; twenty copies. to ne address, \$30. An extra copy will be sent for

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, shal; indicate a desire to re-peive 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 Nassan Street, New