The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVI. WHEELING, WEST VA. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1 1867. NO. 60.

Boots and Shoes.

GARDINER'S COLUMN.

W. McDONALD.
(Successor) to

GARDINER'S NEW Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM,

IN A

BLAZE,

That is to say, we are offering at our New Store,

140 Main Street,

Corner of Union, WHEELING,

Bargains in Boots & Shoes

That never have been, nor never can be, beat.

FOR INSTANCE.

Mens' Calf Dress Boots	$3 00
Mens' Calf Dress Boots	3 50
Mens' Calf Dress Boots	4 00
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 25
Mens' Oxford Ties	1 50
Mens' Oxford Ties	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 00
Mens' High Cut Balmorals	2 50
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	2 00
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters	2 50
Mens' Brogans	1 25
Mens' Brogans	1 75
Boys' Shoes	1 25
Boys' Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Balmorals	1 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 00
Ladies' Balmorals	2 50
Ladies' Balmorals	2 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 25
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	1 75
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 00
Ladies' Gaiters, High Cut	2 50
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We have also on hand $5,000 worth of Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, at lower prices than ever was seen in the State. If you want Bargains in Boots and Shoes, go to Gardiner's New Store, cor. Main and Union streets and get them.

Every pair of Boots and Shoes sold at this establishment is WARRANTED, and in every case will be mended free of charge.

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JOHN H. ROBINSON'S,

No. 158 Main street, where Bargains are to be had. Come one, come all, and be convinced we sell cheap.

JOHN H. ROBINSON'S,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

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No. 56, Main street, next door to L. S. Delaplain & Son.

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NEW WHOLESALE

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EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 74 Main St.,
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C. WELTY & BRO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND BRANDies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rums and Cordial, Choice Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. sep27

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MARBLE WORKERS,

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EAST SIDE OF STONE BRIDGE,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones, Mantles, Grind Stones, &c., constantly on hand and finished to order. Also, Plaster Paris. 1mis-1y

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SHOW BILLS for Country Merchants.
CARDS AND BILL HEADS neatly printed.
MANUFACTURERS' LABELS.
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The Intelligencer.

After the Elections.

A Washington correspondent in "a lookout" after the late elections gives a disgusting picture of the class of creatures who now crowd the Capitol. If Wall street, he says, is the financial, Pennsylvania avenue is the political pulse of the nation; or, if the metaphor is not well taken, it can be readily amended with a pun, by affirming that this most famous of Washington boulevards is at least the nation's political *beat*, and by the number and character of the politicians who walk upon it at any particular season, can be accurately determined the country's condition of health. A month ago the green flies buzzed only about the White House, where alone their instincts led them for carrion. These past two weeks, springing up after the manner of their *genus* from Heaven knows where, in broods, they swarm down the avenue, in and out of the hotels along its whole length and even flit through the corridors of the Capitol as if they might eventually make their *habitat* there. Formerly the city, like the country, was considered by the political doctors to be in a healthy condition, and the White House grounds only a small centre of obnoxious stagnation in the midst of it; but this swarming of the flies elsewhere looks ominous, especially when the Capitol is not safe from their intrusion. But laying aside metaphor and to be plain, since the days of '59 and '60, when men who meant to maintain the country's integrity were compelled to go with pistols in their girdles here for protection against the hordes of traitors who infested the city, such a multitude of heavy paunches and beastly faces, bespotted with the lust for power and office, has not been on Washington streets as is seen here today.

LIFE IN TEXAS.—The revolver and bowie knife are still the arbiters of trifling disputes in the "Lone Star State." A correspondent of the Memphis *Post*, writing from Houston, under date of the 16th, gives the following sketch of life in that delectable locality:

We had a regular Texas street fight to-day. Two men were waiting an hour or so at a hotel for one man. When he came out one of the two pulled a Derringer, fired and missed; then drew a six-shooter and emptied every barrel at the advancing man, who was shot in four places, and who then, in spite of wounds, pulled a bowie-knife and made two "insertion" in the left breast of Brown, the commencer of the row, whose companion then pulled a revolver and absolutely broke the skull of the bowie-knife man and laid him low. Brown breathed his last in about fifteen minutes. Pruitt, the other man, lingered for three days. The fuss was about a pretty milliner, named Sallie St. Clair, who, by the by, nursed Pruitt until his death.

From up the country, we have news of a "beautiful little fight"—two men "on a side," all armed (as is usual in Texas,) with the inevitable "six-shooter." They amused themselves in playful manner until two were instantly killed, one mortally wounded and the other—a man nearly eighty years old—was "bored" with three bullets *only*. But it was a "beautiful little fight" though.

THE EUROPEAN CORN MARKET.—The Mark Lane (English) *Express* notices the advance in the price of wheat in the leading corn markets of Europe, remarking as follows:

"France, Belgium and Holland again note higher prices, as well as Danzig and several German markets; but for delivery there are occasional symptoms of weakness. New York quotes a lower range for some descriptions of flour and spring wheat, but not enough to encourage shipments, though the altered state of the British market would make consignments now pay that would have previously left a heavy loss. We have yet to see what effect our present rates will have on the 'Far West.'"

The London *Times* of October 14th, has the following in its Paris letter relative to the wheat markets of France:

"Advices from the different corn markets of France show that the price of wheat is still rising. Of 131 markets there are but six where there is a fall, and one where there is a tendency to fall. The supplies are not abundant, whereas the demands are numerous. The ports are very active, Marseilles has sold within the last eight days from 200,000 to 300,000 hectolitres of wheat. Nantes is selling considerable quantities of flour for the account of England."

An American gentleman, who has spent the last seven years in Europe, and has watched with great interest all developments relating to industrial pursuits, has reached this conclusion:

"England has got to do one of two things—come back to protection or stop emigration. Every day satisfies me that this is so, and that if she does not do it, the days of her commercial greatness are numbered, and she must cease to be what she now is, the first manufacturing country of the world. I sent a slip to Mr. Wills last week, cut from the *Daily News*, and copying an article upon the stagnation of the iron trade in Scotland, showing that one of the main causes for this was the Belgian competition. The fact is, since the Cobden treaty, England is brought for the first time directly in competition with the cheap labor of the continent. The manufacturers hope to meet this by bringing down the price of labor to a level with that on the continent; but as soon as she begins to depress it, the operatives, or such as can beg or borrow the means, emigrate."

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.—All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the bankrupt law must do so previous to March 2, 1868, as the 50 per cent. clause takes place on that day. There are only about one hundred and fifteen days left. All claims against a bankrupt who applies after next March, will, as a matter of course, be proved. Section 33 of the law, in relation to the 50 per cent., is as follows:

"And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay 50 per cent. of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in his case, at or before time of application for discharge."

BOSTON Oct. 30.—John A. Andrew, Ex-Governor of Massachusets, died at six o'clok this evening. At nine last evening he was at his residence, in Charles street, conversing with a friend, his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, and requested his family to leave the room, which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. Hen the requested his friend to call in Dr. Derby, and subsequently Drs. Bigelow and Cabot were in attendance. He remained uncouscious from the time of the attack until his death.

A young man lately employed as clerk in a large commercial house has been arrested on suspicion of forging the name of the firm on checks amounting to $10,000, which he used in purchasing gold on speculation.

The Agricultural Interests.

IN OUR last issue we referred to the fact that farmers are uppermost in the scale this year as regards material interests—receiving high prices for every article they sell, and paying comparatively low prices for articles they buy. This is to be regarded as a favorable indication, especially as the high prices of produce are in a great measure caused by a foreign demand, and it must ultimately and before long react upon the general business interests of the country.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has a good article on this subject, from which we copy. Speaking of the causes of the depression in business it says:

The partial failure of the wheat and corn crops in the West, has some influence, but it ought not, because if we consider the prices now being obtained for all kinds of agricultural produce, they more than compensate for the partial deficiency in the corn and wheat crops. The wheat crop, gathered in 1866, was a very poor one, not over one-half that of the past year, and yet we find wheat now selling at $2 60, which did not bring over $2 80 at this date last year, though we have double the crop this year that we had then, so that the income to the farmer this year, from that source, is vastly greater than it was then. Again, corn that sold last year at 83c, is now selling at $1 03, and there is doubtless as much good corn in the country this year as there was last, whilst the price is thirty per cent. better. Again, the crop of oats gathered the past summer, was fully fifty per cent. better than that gathered in 1866, and yet the price of oats now is 68c against 58c at this time last year, so that there is an increase of fifty per cent. in the crop, and thirty-eight per cent. in the price, rendering the proceeds from that crop nearly ninety per cent. better for the farmers than in 1866. Again, the crop of hay gathered the past season, was unusually large, taking the quality into consideration, fully thirty per cent. better than it was in 1866, and yet prices are as high now as they were a year ago. No. 1 Rye was worth $1 18 a year ago, now it brings $1 47. Barley is selling as high now as it was a year ago, and yet the crops of both rye and barley were much better than they were in 1866. Pork will doubtless be higher this coming season than it was last; so that the position of the agricultural interests are, on the whole, at least, fully 50 per cent better than they were a year ago; and the agricultural interest being the basis of national prosperity, we may look with confidence for a speedy recovery from the present depression. The indications are strong that we will have a large demand from Europe for our surplus agricultural productions the current season, and at high prices. At this date last year, Milwaukee red wheat was selling at 11s 6d per central in Liverpool, now it brings 14s 3d. Corn sold one year ago in Liverpool at 29s. per quarter. It is now worth 49s 6d per quarter. American bacon sold in Liverpool, a year ago, at 35s to 41s per 112 lbs for Cumberland middles; now it is selling at 45s52s; so that viewed in what aspect we may we find the prospects of the future vastly better than they were a year ago. In the Southern States, and all along the Atlantic slope of the Alleghenies, the crops of grain and of grass were very good this year; the only unfavorable feature is the large *decline in, and low price of, cotton*, but it is exceedingly doubtful that the price of cotton will remain down. If the business community will but turn their attention to this bright side of the affairs of the country, they will perceive at once, that the dullness of trade is but the result of a panic, having no legitimate foundation in fact, and therefore there is the best reason for a speedy and decided reaction in the commerce of the country.

Agricultural Items.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* uses a medicine for the cure of slobbers in horses that, though infallible, is not popular because it is so simple, handy and cheap. A dose or two from one to two gallons of dry wheat bran has never failed with him.

T. Jons, South Hadley, Mass., complains in a letter to the New York *Farmers' Club*, of fraud in new strawberry plants. He has now a half an acre of fancy, high-priced kinds, and the cost of plants and of cultivation has been $500, while he has received hardly as many cents. Of twenty kinds only two are valuable.

The Paris *Kentuckian* says: "Mr. S. W. Tevebaugh, of this county, has shown us some singular grains of corn, in which the grains are doubled, each grain having a separate heart. He accidentally noticed a few grains as he was shelling his seed corn last year, which he planted, and they produced ears of corn with all the grains doubled, and two stalks to the grain."

Amos Steller, Cary, Ohio, advises the New York *Farmers' Club* not to allow their sweet apple pomace to go to waste after the sweet cider is expressed, but put them in some water-tight box; let them remain until they are well heated; then return them to the press, and add, say, to the production of thirty bushels of apples, six or eight gallons of water, and you can press from one and a half to two barrels of vinegar from the same, and a good article at that. Vinegar made in this way will sour much sooner than otherwise.

Having been cured of rheumatism by the following prescription, Mr. William Bassett, of Birmingham, Michigan, communicates it to the New York *Farmers' Club*: Sarsaparilla root, sassafras chips, and gentian root each one ounce; gum guaiacum, half ounce; iodide of potassium, one fourth ounce. Simmer the first four articles in a gallon of water to a half gallon; when nearly cold add the potassium; stir together, strain, bottle. Dose: wineglassful twice a day.

L. E. Petron, Highgate, Vt., thinks it unwise to abandon the cultivation of corn and depend on the West. He says, in a letter to the New York *Farmers' Club*, that transportation cost so much that we never get it retailed there short of $1 in silver, while on good corn land it can be raised for from 50 to 75 cents, besides fitting the land for a good crop of wheat, to be followed by grass. On light, warm soils I spread the manure, and plough or drag in. On heavier and colder soils put some in hills to give an early start in the spring.

At a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society statements were made showing the injurious effect of the air of gas-lighted rooms on the health of growing-house plants and on the preservation of cut flowers. In reply to the remark of a member that the injury resulted rather from the dry air of furnace heat that from the effect of gas, Mr. Meehan gave instances, which had come under his observation in Germantown, of people noted for their success in window culture under the old state of things, who had failed after introducing gas, although no change had been made in their old-fashioned heating arrangements.

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, in speaking of the fact that the Union Pacific railroad has already touched the Eastern base of the Rocky mountains, exclaims: "What a triumph of perseverance and public spirit of the Yankee nation—*blast 'em.*"

THE PITTSBURGH BOAT RACE.

A Fine Day, Smooth Course, and Large Crowd.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial of Yesterday.

The sculling match between Henry Coulter, of Allegheny city, and John Mekiel, of Cold Springs, New York, for a purse of two thousand dollars, took place yesterday afternoon, over the upper Monongahela course. The day was beautiful, and the water was as smooth and calm as could be wished. As early as one o'clock parties commenced leaving the city for Glenwood, and at three o'clock, the time announced for the start, the banks on each side of the river were lined with spectators. Every conceivable vehicle to transport passengers to and from the grounds, was pressed into service, and large crowds of persons walked the entire distance. The Brownsville packet, Elector, with one barge in tow, left her wharf at two o'clock, with about one thousand excursionists for the scene of the race, and was anchored during the race about two hundred yards below the starting point. All manner of water craft dotted the river along the entire length of the course, and as much interest was manifested in the result as there was in the Hamill-Brown race last May.

There was a great amount of betting on the result, but in small sums, Coulter generally being the favorite, although some sanguine men backed Mekiel at five to three. Both men were in excellent condition, and the course was all that could be desired. There were many bets on time, which the knowing ones eagerly took.

About three o'clock Coulter appeared in his shell at the starting point, opposite Haberman & Co.'s coal tipple, accompanied by the Xanthe Club four-oared boat "New York." Coulter was dressed in red tights and light pink shirt, and weighed one hundred and seventy-one pounds. Coulter's boat was built by Elliott, of Greenpoint, New York, and was thirty-two feet long, thirteen inches wide and weighed forty-five pounds. Mekiel soon after put in his appearance, dressed in white tights and dark pink shirt, with his head bandaged *a la* Brown. He weighed one hundred and forty-two pounds, and pulled a boat manufactured of paper.

But a few minutes were lost in getting into position, and at twenty minutes before four o'clock, Referee White asked "are you ready," and receiving an affirmative reply, gave the word, "Go." Like an arrow from the bow, Mekiel started off, gaining about two lengths at the outset. Coulter plied his oars mechanically, and Mekiel kept up his best efforts for nearly a mile, pulling a long, graceful stroke. Coulter, who pulls a long, vigorous but scarcely graceful stroke, put on steam when within a mile of the buoy, and rapidly closed the gap between him and Mekiel, the latter being somewhat embarrassed in his course by a boy in a skiff getting in his way. Coulter obtained the lead when nearing the buoy, and while he was turning it, Mekiel, who had kept too close, was compelled to stop rowing until Coulter had made the turn. On straightening up, Coulter led about three lengths, which he increased to seven on crossing the score. The pulling the home stretch was admirable, both men, while not so vigorous as at the start, using their best endeavors to make time. Coulter won the race in forty-one minutes and fifty seconds, being one minute and four seconds longer than the time made by Jimmy Hamill, in his race with Josh Ward. Mekiel's time was forty-two minutes and one second.

The officers of the race were: Referee, W. J. White; Judges, for Coulter, William Nelson and Ira O'Harrington; for Mekeil, Jas. Scott and John Hamill.—Everything passed off pleasantly, and everybody was satisfied with the manner in which the race was conducted.

Upon the termination of the race, Coulter's friends were very enthusiastic, and in the exuberance of their spirits demanded of their hero that he should row Hamill for the championship. Coulter has proved himself a first-class oarsman, although his time yesterday was not so good as in the race with Jackson, and there are many who believe that he will give Hamill a tough pull for the championship next spring, as aquatic sports for this year are at a close. The champion has announced that he will be prepared to row all comers next season, and Coulter will probably be his first competitor.

While Mekiel is satisfied that Coulter was too much for him yesterday, he inclines to the opinion that he can defeat him in another race, and to that end he proposes to challenge Coulter for a trial on the Hudson in the spring, for a purse of two or three thousand dollars. He says he has accommodated Coulter by rowing on his waters, and he will ask for a similar courtesy, which, we doubt not, Coulter will grant.

A number of Coulter's friends and admirers of Mekiel met last night at Alex. Murray's, Market street, when a general expression was had of the gentlemanly behavior of Mekiel, and a proposition was made to present him with a substantial token of esteem. Referee White started a subscription with $25; Chief of Police Scott put down $10; Alex. Murray, $25; Henry Coulter, the winner, $50; Coulter's father, $10; David Lewis, $10; C. M. Colvin, of New York *Clipper*, $10; and a number of others, different sums, the whole amounting to near four hundred dollars. This sum, we learn, was still further increased, and we doubt not Mr. Mekiel will have no cause to feel any regret at his trip to Pittsburgh.

The Pope and the European Powers.

The *Unita Cattolica* states that the Holy See is about to send a circular to the European Powers, announcing the following facts: 1. That while the provinces of the State are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquility, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florence Government, have entered these provinces to excite disorder and rebellion against the legitimate government, and to commit acts of criminal brigandage. 2. That the inhabitants of the districts suddenly invaded by these bands, instead of responding to such excitations and adhering to the revolt introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorrence of such felonious acts. 3. That the bands have been formed in Tuscany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian government authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travelers intended to invade the Pontifical States. 4. That the Italian troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan frontier. 5. That these same troops have received the bands of invaders when, beaten and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier. "On these grounds," concludes the *Unita Cattolica*, "the Government of the Holy See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence Government which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—At a meeting of the Board of Health last night, quarantine was suspended. A motion was offered by Dr. Warren Stone, that the yellow fever be declared no longer epidemic. This was opposed and referred to the Committee on Health. Dr. Stone said the disease had run its course and was no longer epidemic, although sporadic cases will continue for some time. In his opinion it is perfectly safe for strangers to come to the city. In his remarks he contended that the yellow fever was not contagious under any circumstances.

Greeley on Temperance.

The contribution of Horace Greeley to the last number of the *Ledger* advocated temperance in all things—especially in drinking and eating. In regard to the latter, he favors the "Grahamite" theory of bran bread and vegetable food, but admits that he sometimes eats good meat, and drinks tea if black and well made. His remarks on the use of liquor illustrates the early habits of New England society, from which we make the following extract:

Whisky was the universal luxury—I might say the poor man's *only* luxury—in Vermont, as rum had been in New Hampshire. The apple tree flourished luxuriantly, and bore abundantly on the virgin soils wherein it was generally planted; and while each settler's "clearing" was shut in by the grand, old woods, which softened the harsher winds and obstructed the dissemination of fruit-destroying insects. Good peaches were grown in southern New Hampshire fifty years ago; whereas they can be no longer be produced, save rarely and scantily, in southern New York. Cider was, next to water, the most abundant and the cheapest fluid to be had in New Hampshire, while I lived there—often selling for a dollar per barrel. In a family of six and eight persons, a barrel tapped on Saturday barely lasted a full week. Whoever dropped in of an evening expected to be treated to cider; a mug, once emptied, was quickly refilled; and so on, till every one was about as full as he could hold. The transition from cider to warmer and more potent stimulants was easy and natural; so that whole families died drunkards and vagabond paupers from the impetus first given by cider swilling in their rural homes.

I believe I was five years old when my grandfather Woodburn's house in Londonderry was, one winter day, filled with relatives, gathered, in good part, from Deering, Windham, and from Vermont towns originally settled from the old hive; who, after dinner, departed in their sleighs to visit some other relative, taking our old folks with them, and leaving but three or four little boys to keep house till their return. A number of half-smoked cigars were left on the mantel, and some evil genius suggested to us tow-headed urchins that it would be smart and clever to indulge in a general smoke. Like older fools, we went in; and I was soon the sickest mortal on the face of this planet. I cannot say as to my comrades in this folly; but that half-inch of cigar stump will last me all my life, though its years should outnumber Methuselah's. For a decade thereafter, it was often my filial duty to fill and light my mother's pipe, when she had laid down for her after dinner nap; and she, having taken it, would hold it and talk till the fire had gone out, so that it must again be lighted and drawn till the tobacco was well ignited; so I know that, if I had not been proof against narcotic seduction, I should have learned to like the soothing weed; but I never used nor wished to use it as a sedative or a luxury after my one juvenile and thoroughly conclusive experiment. From that hour to this, the chewing, smoking, or snuffing of tobacco has seemed to me, if not the most pernicious, certainly the vilest, most detestable abuse of his corrupted sensual appetites whereof depraved man is capable.

In my childhood there was no merry-making, there was no entertainment of relatives or friends, there was scarcely a casual gathering of two or three neighbors for an evening's *social chat, without strong drink*. Cider always, while it remained drinkable without severe contortions of visage; rum at all seasons and on all occasions, were required and provided. No house or barn was raised without a bountiful supply of the latter, and generally of both. A wedding without a "toddy," "flip," "sling," or "punch," with rum undisguised in abundance, would have been deemed a poor, mean affair, even among the penniless; while the more fortunate and thrifty of course dispensed wine, brandy, and gin in profusion. Dancing—almost the only pastime in which the sexes jointly participated—was always enlivened and stimulated by liquor. Militia trainings—then rigidly enforced at least twice a year—usually wound up with a drinking frolic at the village tavern. Election days were drinking days, as they still too commonly are; and even funerals were regarded as inadequately celebrated without the dispensing of spirituous consolation; so that I distinctly recollect the neighborhood talk after the funeral of a poor man's child, that if he had not been mean as well as poor, he would have cheered the hearts of his sympathizing friends by treating them to at least *one* gallon of rum. I have heard my father say that he had mowed through the haying season of thirty successive years, and never a day without liquor; and the account of an Irishman who mowed and pitched throughout one haying—drinking only buttermilk, while his associates drank rum, yet accomplished more and with less fatigue than any of them—was received with as much wondering incredulity as though it had been certified that he lived wholly on air. Nay; we had an ordination in Amherst nearly fifty years ago, settling an able and popular young clergyman named Lord, (I believe he is now the venerable ex-President of Dartmouth College,) to the signal satisfaction of the great body of our people; and, according to my recollection, strong drink was more generally and bountifully dispensed than on any previous occasion; bottles and glasses being set on tables in front of many farmers' houses as an invitation to those who passed on their way to or from the installation to stop and drink freely. We have worse liquor now than we had then, and delirium tremens, apoplexy, palsy, &c., come sooner and oftener to those who use it; but our consumers of strong drink are a class; whereas, they were then the whole people. The pious probably drank more discreetly than the ungodly; but they all drank to their own satisfaction, and (I judge) more than was consistent with their own good.

My resolve not to drink was only mentioned by me at our own fireside; but it somehow became known in the neighborhood, where it excited some curiosity, and even a stronger feeling. At the annual sheep washing in June following, it was brought forward, when I was required to take a glass of liquor, and, on my declining, was held by two or three youngsters older and stronger than I, while the liquor was turned into my mouth, and some of it forced down my throat. This was understood to be the end of my foolish attempt at singularity.

It was not, however. I kept quiet, but my resolution was unchanged; and, soon after my removal to Pultney, I "assisted" in organizing the first Temperance Society ever formed in that town—perhaps the first in the county. It inhibited the use of distilled liquors only; so that I believe our first President died of intemperance some years afterward; but a number still live to rejoice that they took part in that movement and have since remained faithful to its pledge and its purpose. I recollect a story told by our adversaries at that time, of a man who had joined the Temperance Society just organized in a neighboring township, and, dying soon afterward, had been subjected to an autopsy, which developed a cake of ice, weighing several pounds, which had gradually formed and increased in his stomach, as a result of his fanatical devotion to cold water. Alas! that most of our factious critics have since died, and no autopsy was needed to develop the cause of their departure! A glance at each fiery proboscis, that irradiated even the cerements of the grave, was sufficient.

—Gen. Grant will be the Emperor of the United States in less than five years according to a $10,000 bet made at the Paris Bourse.

New Advertisements.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

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