



Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. XXXIII.—WHOLE NO. 1918.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VII.—NO. 1.

### Professional & Business Cards.

**W. A. WALLACE,** WM. D. BIGLER,  
BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING,  
WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Clearfield, Pa.  
Legal business of all kinds promptly and ac-  
curately attended to.  
(May 15, '66-17.)

**THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Office adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by  
E. McNally, Esq., Market street, Clearfield,  
Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale  
of Lands, &c. Dec. 17, '62.

**JOHN L. CUTLER,**  
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,  
CLEARFIELD, PENNA.  
Office on Market st. Opposite the Jail.

**RESPECTFULLY** offers his services in sell-  
ing and buying lands in Clearfield and ad-  
joining counties; and with an experience of over  
twenty years as a Surveyor, flatters himself that  
he can render satisfaction. Feb. '63 ff.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE,** ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, op-  
posite the Journal office. Dec. 1, 1855.—ff

**W. M. McCULLOUGH,** ATTORNEY AT  
LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office on Market  
Street one door east of the "Office of County  
Bank." May 4, 1864.—ff

**JOHN B. ORVIS,** C. T. ALEXANDER,  
**Orvis & Alexander,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Sept. 12th 1865, 17. Bellefonte Pa.

**DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,**—Late Ser-  
geant of the 83d Regiment, Penn's Volun-  
teers, having returned from the Army, offers his  
professional services to the citizens of Clearfield  
and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attend-  
ed to. Office on South East corner of 3d &  
Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865.—ffmo.—pd.

### DR. A. M. HILLS

**DESIRE** to in-  
form his pa-  
trons that profes-  
sional business con-  
fines him to his office  
at the time, and he will  
therefore be unable  
to make Professional  
Visits to any of his  
scattered places  
this summer; but  
may be found at his office on the Northwest  
corner of Front and Market street, directly  
opposite the "Clearfield House," where he can be found  
at all times, ready and willing to attend to all calls  
in the line of his profession. Full sets of Teeth  
only Twenty Dollars. July 26th 1865.—17.—pd.

### DENTISTRY.

**J. P. CORNETT,** Dentist, offers  
his professional services to the  
citizens of Clearfield and vicinity.  
Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson  
streets. [Clearfield, Pa., May 11, 1866.—17.—pd.]

**J. BLAKE WALTERS,** Scrivener and Con-  
veyancer Agent for the Purchase and Sale  
of lands.  
CLEARFIELD, PENNA.  
Prompt attention given to all business connect-  
ed with the county office. Office with Hon.  
Wm. A. Wallace. Clearfield, Jan. 1st, 1866.—ff.

**JOSEPH H. BRETH,** Justice of the Peace, and  
Licensed Conveyancer, New Washington,  
Clearfield county, Pa. 1720 17.—ff.

**JAMES C. BARRETT,** Justice of the Peace  
and Licensed Conveyancer, Luthersburg,  
Clearfield county, Pa. Collections and remittances  
promptly made, and all kinds of legal in-  
struments executed on short notice.  
Luthersburg, May 9th, 1866.—ff.

**J. R. MURRAY,** SAMUEL MITCHELL,  
**McMurray & Mitchell,**  
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise,  
Lumber, Grain, &c. New Washington,  
October 25, 1865.—17.—pd. Clearfield Co. Pa.

**C. KRATZER & SON,**  
**MERCHANTS,** dealers in Dry Goods  
Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware  
Groceries, Shingles, and Provisions. At the old  
stand on Front Street above the Academy.  
Clearfield, December 15th, 1865.—ff.

**J. P. KRATZER,**  
**MERCHANT,** and dealer in Dry Goods  
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries  
Provisions, &c.  
Market street, opposite the Jail, Clearfield Pa.  
April 20th 1864.

**LEON M. COUTRIET,**  
**MERCHANT,** and dealer in Dry Goods,  
Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Liquors,  
Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps, Boots and  
Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, &c. Frenchville,  
Clearfield county, Pa. [May 2, '66.]

**GEORGE F. WARDLE,** CHARLES N. REED  
**Wardle, Reed & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Tobacco, Tea, Spices, &c., &c.,  
N. E. cor. 5th & Market Sts.,  
Feb. 14, 1866.—fm. PHILADELPHIA.

**CYRILIUS HOWE,**  
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**  
For DECATUR Township,  
will promptly attend to all business entrusted to  
his care. P. O. Address, Philipsburg Pa.  
Aug. 21st 1861

**THOMAS M. CRISMAN,**  
Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines.  
Philipsburg, Centre co., Penn'a.,  
Oct. 11th, 1865.—ff.

**PHOTOGRAPHER.**—D. M'GAUGHEY,  
having purchased the Photograph establish-  
ment formerly conducted by B. Bridge, would  
respectfully announce to the citizens of Clear-  
field and adjoining counties, that he has recent-  
ly made additional improvements to both sky-  
light and apparatus, and he flatters himself that  
he can satisfy the most fastidious taste in a true  
and lifelike likeness.  
He also keeps constantly on hand a good as-  
ortment of Gilt, Rosewood, and Walnut frames—  
Albums of all sizes and styles—and an endless  
variety of casts, lookots, etc., which he will dis-  
pose of at very moderate prices, for cash.  
His gallery is in Shaw's Row, (up stairs,) Mar-  
ket street, Clearfield, Pa., where he is always re-  
ady to accommodate customers who may be in  
want of good Likeness of themselves or friends.  
Particular attention paid to copying all kinds  
of pictures, etc. November 16th, 1865.

**Coal, Whale and Linned Oils, Family Dry,**  
varnishes and paints of all kinds ground in  
oil for sale by  
H. & L.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Persons desiring  
to have a Superior Machine, should buy  
Wheeler & Wilson's sample Machines, on hand.  
H. F. NAUGLE, Agent.  
Clearfield, February 28, 1866.—ff.

### SPRING GOODS.

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

**As Cheap as the Cheapest,**  
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

### C. Kratzer & Son,

Have just received, and are opening, at their  
Old Stand on Front Street, above the  
Academy, a large and well se-  
lected assortment of

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they are selling at very low rates.

Read the following catalogue and profit thereby.

### For the Ladies.

Special pains has been taken in the  
selection of Ladies Dress Goods, white  
Goods, Embroideries, Millinery Goods,  
Prints, Kerchiefs, Nubies, Gloves, &c.

### FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black Cloths Fancy  
and Black Casimeres, Satinets, etc.,  
Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats, Caps,  
NECKTIES,  
and a variety of other articles, which  
they will sell at a small advance on cost.

### Household Goods.

Particular attention is invited to their  
stock of Carpets, Coillage, common In-  
grain, superfine English Ingrain and  
Irishels, Floor and Table Oil Cloths,  
Window shades and Wall papers, etc.

FLOUR, BACON, Fish Salt,  
Plaster, Apples, Peaches and  
Prunes kept constantly on hand.

ALSO, in Store a lot of large and  
small Clover seed.

We intend to make it an object for Farmers and  
Mechanics to buy from us; because we will  
sell our goods as low as they can be  
bought in the county and pay the  
very highest price for all kinds of country pro-  
duce. We will also exchange goods for  
Suet, Bacon and Corned orders;  
Shingles, Boards, and all kinds  
of Manufactured Lumber.  
Clearfield, March 14, 1866.

### Something New.

**G. SUMMERFIELD FLEGAL,**  
Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware,  
Philipsburg, Penn'a.

I would respectfully inform the Public,  
that I have opened a room in the  
borough of Philipsburg, for the  
manufacture and Sale of

### Tin Ware

out of the best material the market will  
afford, and made by experienced  
workman, all of which I will  
sell at either wholesale  
or retail prices surprisingly low. I ask  
those in need of anything in this line  
to call and examine my ware and  
satisfy themselves that it is  
made for use. Country  
Merchants desiring to purchase small lots  
of Ware will find it to their ad-  
vantage to buy of me.

### Stoves

of all sizes and shapes, for burning either  
Wood or Coal. I would call particular  
attention to that well tried and popular  
Cooking Stove called, very appropriately,  
the IRON SIDES. This Stove has all the  
advantages possessed by others, besides  
the oven is larger, and the ash pit deeper  
and more top surface than that of any other  
Stove in the market, and is without a  
rival. I also keep on hand all kinds of

### Stove Pipe

which I will sell as low as it can be had  
rich west of the mountain. I also keep  
constantly on hand, shovels, carriage bolts,  
grates, firebrick, stove linings, sled soles,  
Waffle Irons, Sheet Zinc, Sad Irons, Brass  
and Porcelain Kettles, together with a  
variety of wares too numerous to mention.  
Also a large stock of the best kind of  
Stoneware.

And last though not least in my line  
of business, is that of

### Spouting.

I am prepared to fill all orders in this  
line on short notice, and manufactured  
out of the best material. I want every  
body that comes to town, to come and  
take a look at my show, and see for  
themselves. I am going to sell the cheap-  
est and best Wares ever offered in this  
vicinity. I have several "Tropic Heat-  
ing" and "Parlor Cook" Stoves that I will  
sell at cost, to close out the stock for the  
Season. Try me.  
Feb 7th 1866.—ff. G. S. FLEGAL.

### PEACE PROCLAIMED.

**THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD.**  
**KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.**  
NEARLY ALL THE CONTRABANDS  
GOING BACK TO THEIR OLD  
MASTERS.

**RUT NARY ONE GOING BACK TO**  
**OLD MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE**  
**THEY WERE LOVED SO**  
**LONG AND SO WELL.**

In consequence of the above facts, F. Spout  
of the old Short Shoe Shop; would announce to  
his numerous patrons, and the people of Clear-  
field county at large, that he has now a first rate  
lot of good material, just received from the east,  
and is now prepared on short notice to make,  
and mend boots and shoes at his new Shop in  
Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please,  
(unless it might be some intensely loyal stay at  
home Patriots). He is prepared to sell low for  
cash or County Produce, don't forget the shop  
next door to Graham & Boynton's store, on mar-  
ket Street Clearfield Pa. & kept by a fellow com-  
monly called

July 26, '65.—17. "SHORTY."

**Buffalo Robes, Knees and Horse Blankets at**  
Nov 15, '65. NERRELL & BIGLER'S.

### FRESH ARRIVALS,

AT THE CHEAP STORE OF

**BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM.**

### Spring Goods,

NEW

And Very Cheap!!

**BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM**—re-  
spectfully announce to the public that they are now open-  
ing an extensive assortment of

### FALL GOODS,

At the old stand in Graham's new building which  
they offer to sell at astonishingly low prices,  
(considering their cost) for cash or approved  
country produce. Their stock of

### DRY GOODS

CANNOT BE SURPASSED!  
Customers can't find

CALICOES WITH PAST COLORS!  
MUSLINS! DELAINES! LAWNS!  
CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VESTINGS!  
LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SHAWLS  
HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES  
CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS!  
OUR STOCK OF

### FANCY GOODS

IS UNEXAMPLED IN STYLE  
AND VARIETY, embracing

NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS  
Scarfs! Head-Nets! Neck-Ties  
Satchels! Port Monnaies! Brushes  
Photographic Albums!  
PIPES, TOBACCO & SEGARS!  
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS!  
Or anything else in the Notion Line!

ALSO,

### HARD-WARE!

### Queensware,

### GROCERIES

### AND

### PROVISIONS!

All of the best quality, and selected with special  
regard to the trade of Clearfield county.

AL F. BOYNTON,  
JOSEPH SHOWERS,  
EDWARD GRAHAM.  
Clearfield, May 10, 1864.

### HARLEY & SONS

FOUNDERS,  
Clearfield, Penn'a.

They hereby notify the public, that the Foundry  
in the Borough of Clearfield,  
has been put in full blast, and they are now ready  
to accommodate the community with anything  
pertaining to their line. They keep constantly  
on hand a general assortment of

Cook, Parlor and Ten Plate Stoves,  
for burning

**EITHER WOOD OR COAL**  
Salamander's, Number 4,  
Base Stoves, Number 3 and 4,  
Wash Kettles, 16 and 20 gallons,  
Fire Grates 20 and 28 inches,  
FARM DINNER BELLS TWO SIZES,  
Plows and Plow Castings.

We are, also, prepared to make all  
kinds of

**GRIST AND SAW MILL IRONS,**  
and special attention is paid to the re-  
pairing of

**Thrashing Machines.**

Persons in want of anything, in our  
line, would do well by giving us a call.  
All kinds of country produce, and old  
Metal, taken in exchange for our Manu-  
facture, at the highest market price.

HARLEY & SONS,  
Clearfield, Pa., November 1st, 1865.—ff.

### A NEW FIRM.

### HARTSWICK & IRWIN,

Druggists, Clearfield, Penn'a.

Having refitted and removed to the room lately  
occupied by Richard Mosop, now  
offer, low for cash, a well se-  
lected assortment of

**Drugs and Chemicals,**  
Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Oils,  
Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Stationary,  
Tobacco and Segars,  
Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock  
of varieties ever offered in this  
place, and warranted to be

of the best the Market affords.

J. G. HARTSWICK,  
Dec. 13, '65.—ff. JOHN IRWIN.

### NEW STORE.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE EN-  
tire Stock of Goods of James E. Watson,

I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Goods of all description, Cheaper than

THE CHEAPEST.

Give him a call before purchasing else-  
where.  
JACOB M. KEPLER,  
Philipsburg, January 3d, 1866.

### GOOD TEMPER.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,  
Nor yet one half so dear;  
It's worth more than distinguished birth,  
Or thousands gained a year.  
It lends the day a new delight;  
'Tis Virtue's firmest shield;  
And adds more beauty to the night,  
Than all the stars can yield.

It maketh poverty content;  
To sorrow whispers peace;  
It is gift from heaven sent  
For mortals to increase.  
It meet you with a smile at morn,  
It tells you to repose;  
A dower for pite and peasant born,  
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,  
To snatch the brow from care;  
Turns tears to smiles, makes dulness gay—  
Spreads gladness everywhere;  
And yet 't is cheap as summer dew,  
That gems the lily's breast;  
A talisman for love, as true  
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud,  
When threaten'g storm begins—  
As music 'mid the tempest loud,  
That still its sweet way wins—  
As springs an arch across the tide,  
Where waves are conflicting foam,  
So comes this seraph to our side,  
This angel of our home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,  
With power unheard before—  
This charm, this bright divinity?  
Good temper—nothing more.  
Good temper—'t is the choicest gift  
That woman homeward brings,  
And can the poorest peasant lift,  
To bliss unknown to kings.

### The Tariff and the Monopolists.

Should the proposed tariff bill be-  
come a law, the groans of the people  
will speedily be turned into impreca-  
tions. They have endured taxation  
for the purpose of sustaining the cred-  
it of the government without a mur-  
mur, and will endure whatever burden  
the national faith and the national  
honor may require. From being the  
most lightly taxed people upon the  
earth, we are fast becoming the most  
heavily taxed. The revenue of the  
United States is not exceeded by the  
revenue of any other people, and is  
already larger than the burdens of the  
public debt and the necessary demands  
upon the public treasury require. The  
income from the internal revenue for  
the year ending 30th June was \$315,-  
000,000, and that from customs \$170,-  
000,000 in gold. Reducing this last  
to paper, at the premium of only 30  
per cent., we have a gross income for  
the fiscal year of \$586,000,000. But  
there are other receipts from lands  
and miscellaneous sources which carry  
the gross amount to over five hundred  
and fifty millions. Now, in the face  
of these enormous returns, the Ameri-  
can people are called upon by the  
advocates of the proposed tariff to  
increase the present scale of duties  
upon every article which comes in  
competition with American manufac-  
tures. For what purpose? Not to  
pay the debt. The present revenue  
provides amply for that, but to swell  
the profits of the manufacturing inter-  
ests. There is a great clamor among  
the immediately interested for the  
protection of domestic industry, and  
to prevent our manufactures from be-  
ing destroyed by the competition of  
foreign productions. But the simple  
minded farmer of Maryland or of the  
West will not comprehend the neces-  
sity for further protection at his ex-  
pense of manufacturing enterprise and  
capital, much of which within the past  
year have declared dividends of fifty  
and one hundred per cent. Let us  
take one item, which will serve as a  
sample of the insatiable appetite for  
protection which has prepared the  
dish of oppression of which we are  
to eat.

As stated by Mr. Raymond, of New  
York, the duty on railroad iron was  
raised last year from \$12 40 to \$15 75  
per ton in gold. There was last year  
an internal revenue duty that has been  
taken off for the benefit of the manu-  
facturer, and yet the pending tariff  
bill proposes to raise the duty on im-  
ported railroad iron to \$22 50, which,  
added to the freight and insurance,  
all of which are to be paid in gold,  
makes the proposed tax on railroad  
iron \$48 a ton in currency over and  
above its cost abroad. There are two  
railroads mentioned by Mr. Raymond  
—the New York Central and the Erie  
railroads—each of which consume  
about 20,000 tons of railroad iron an-  
nually. At the proposed rate of duty,  
these roads together, will pay nearly  
two millions of dollars for the sake of  
protecting this one manufacturer. These  
roads, with the Baltimore and  
Ohio and the other roads of the coun-  
try, are to transport the produce of  
the farmer, and thus the effect comes  
home directly in increased charges to  
the producer. Other articles of hard-  
ware, cutlery, clothing, carpets, from  
the ladies' needles to the blacksmith's  
sledge, from the coarsest blankets to  
the finest Wilton carpet, must pay  
the same tribute not merely for pro-  
tection but for the overwhelming ag-  
grandizement of manufacturers, who  
are already enjoying privileges and  
advantages for wealth beyond any

other interest in the country. As if  
the duties we now pay were not  
enough; as if the difference between  
the price of gold and paper, (all duties  
being payable in gold,) now at 54 per  
cent., were not enough; as if the enor-  
mous prices at which the American  
citizen now has to purchase every  
article, whether of luxury or necessity  
which he consumes, did not entitle  
him to some consideration at the hands  
of Congress, as well as the manufac-  
turer who revels in overgrown wealth;  
as if the present convulsions of Eu-  
rope, which will raise to the van stand-  
ard the price of every commodity we  
import, (probably adding from twenty  
to fifty per cent. to the prices of  
all commodities,) were not a circum-  
stance to be taken into account in  
mitigation of the burdens which the  
laborers and mechanics and farmers  
who consume manufactured goods  
have to bear.

What will the great agricultural  
States of the West say to his most  
flagitious attempt to grind them down  
for the sake of the manufacturing dis-  
tricts of a section? Will they look  
around in this emergency for their  
natural allies, the representatives of  
the Southern States, in this fierce war  
which sectional interests is making  
against the general prosperity of the  
land? Will they consent to be made  
much longer the tools of interested  
combinations; first, in excluding the  
representatives who have the same  
stakes with themselves, and then be  
sectionized under the false pretense of  
protecting American industry? We  
have spoken of the large revenue, al-  
ready superabundant, which the treas-  
ury derives under the present revenue  
tariff laws, and this, it will be remem-  
bered, is almost entirely exclusive of  
the eleven Southern States which have  
been too much exhausted by the war  
to consume merchandise or to contri-  
bute to the revenue of the country.  
One crop will put them in a different  
situation, and, it is fair to assume, in  
another year, under proper treatment  
and legislation, they will swell the  
revenue by another hundred millions.  
There is, then, no pretext of reason  
for adding to the tariff generally, but  
rather is there reason to diminish the  
existing rates. A tariff for revenue  
which incidentally gives a fair chance,  
where needed, to the starting of any  
particular interest which ought to be  
developed, is not the constant effort to  
double and treble rates in behalf of  
those things which have already be-  
come strong and profitable. But the  
wily managers of this tariff move-  
ment know that this is their opportu-  
nity. Now or never, while the South-  
ern representation is excluded, must  
they press their scheme of plunder,  
injurious to commerce, oppressive to  
the people, odious and unjust in every  
sense. It is lamentable that they  
should attempt such sectional domina-  
tion as to render it incumbent for  
other sections to be specially invoked,  
even for the good of the whole coun-  
try; but let the West and the South  
be reunited on the floors of Congress,  
as the have been separated in interest  
or inmost feeling, and the reign of  
class legislation, proscriptive, selfish  
rule, with all its corruptions, will, it  
is hoped, speedily be terminated. As  
to how this class legislation, leaving  
out of view the great interests of the  
masses of the people, is accomplished,  
a prominent journal at the north, not  
identified with party, illustrates as  
follows:

The most curious feature in the  
affair is that these important questions  
appear to be exclusively from the  
point of view of class interest. When  
the internal revenue on tobacco is in  
question, committees are heard repre-  
senting the tobacco-growers, the cig-  
ar-makers, and the tobacco venders;  
no one represents the smokers. When  
the tax and duty on iron are on trial  
gentlemen appear who represent the  
mining interests, others who repre-  
sent the importing interests, others  
who represent the rolling interest;  
nobody at all seems to represent con-  
sumers of iron. When the tax or duty  
on wool comes up delegations appear  
before the committee to argue the  
question from the point of view of  
manufacturers of woolen cloths, and  
yet other delegation which represent  
importers of foreign wool and wool-  
ens; nobody seeks an audience on be-  
half of the great community which  
wears woolen clothes. Every body, it  
seems, has his say before the committee  
and before Congress except the pub-  
lic. The public has no delegates and  
friends. When the newspapers tell  
us that a hard fight is being waged in  
committee on the wool duty, we know  
that the question at issue is whether  
we—the poor, helpless public—shall be  
muled by the wool-growers, or by  
the woolen manufacturers, or by the  
importers. It is not a question wheth-  
er or no we shall be muled. That

is a foregone conclusion, and we are  
used to it. So we care very little  
which of the rival claimants for the  
plunder, of which we are sure to bereft,  
wins the day.

It is a nice question how long this  
sort of thing will last, and how it will  
end; but when election day comes  
round, the chances are fair that we  
shall draw the attention of the regular  
nominee to the subject.

It is a striking fact that while the  
New England manufacturers are  
claiming these great additions to duties  
in their favor, they strenuously op-  
posed anything more than a nominal duty  
on soft coal, while it was claimed by  
the Middle States and Western inter-  
est that \$1 50 or \$1 25 per ton, at least,  
was necessary to keep their mines in  
operation; and finally the rate of  
\$1 50 proposed by Mr. Francis Thom-  
as, of Md., was carried only by the  
casting vote of the Speaker. The  
character of coal in question being  
needed in their manufactories, they  
desired the foreign article to come  
into them from the near point of the  
British provinces at a low rate.—Bal-  
timore Sun.

### THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The new law of Congress in relation  
to the money-order system was put in  
force last week, and all the offices are  
now operating under its provisions.  
The working of the system is changed  
in several respects, and orders of \$50  
and under are now sold, while under  
the old system the maximum was \$30.  
The fees for money orders have also  
been changed, orders from \$1 to \$20  
being now issued at ten cents, and over  
\$20 to \$50, inclusive, at twenty-five  
cents. Under the old law, when it was  
necessary for a duplicate to be issued,  
an affidavit with stamp was first re-  
quired, for which the party had to pay,  
as also a fee for the new certificate.  
Under the new law, post-masters can  
administer oaths free of charge, and  
the certificate is also furnished with-  
out cost—the only expense to the party  
being the five-cent revenue stamp.  
Besides these changes, quite a number  
of other objectionable features have  
been removed. It is stated that on  
the 2d of August three hundred addi-  
tional money order offices, mostly in  
the South and West, will be put in  
operation. The system is daily in-  
creasing in popularity.

### THE GERMAN CONSCRIPTION.

There are now in Germany, actually under  
arms, more than ten hundred thousand  
soldiers, and forced levies are being  
made every day in the Prussian States  
and the States Prussia lately seized  
upon. Luckless Holstein, as a