Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862. VOL. 8.—NO. 32.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

H. B. WOODS, Attorney at Law. Indiana, Pa Professional business promptly attende to

D. O. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a May 14.

L. J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 16.

W. M. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law Clearfield, Pa. Office, with L. J. Crans, Esq., on Second Street. July 3, 1861.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, adjoining his residence on Second street Sept. 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at $2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of November 27. R. MOSSOP.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER Merchant and dealer in Boards and Shingles. Grain and Produce Front St, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. jl 2

A. J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Jan 15, 1862.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kylertown, Clearfield county May 11, 1859

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov 10.

JOHN GUELICH Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse April 0, '59.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of *Journal Office*, Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield Pa. Office, over the Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3

D. G. BUSH. T. J. M'CULLOUGH
BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S
COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JOHN RUSSEL & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Pennville, Clearfield Co., Pa. Keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices Hides of all kinds taken in exchange July 15-54.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.
JAS. H. LARRIMER. ISRAEL TEST.

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for the building of a Privey at the new Court House in the borough of Clearfield, will be received at the commissioners' office, until the 27th day of May next Plans and specifications can be seen at the commissioners' office. By order of the board of Commissioners. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk

BRIDGESTOCK FOR SALE.—The Commissioners of Clearfield county will offer at *Public Sale*, at the court house on Tuesday the 27th day of May next at 2 o'clock, p. m. one hundred and thirty (130) shares of stock in the bridge across the Susquehanna at Clearfield. By order of the board. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Cure*; *Remarkable* a great cure for colds and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Physic*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

NOTICE—Daniel Faust of Curwensville's has charge of my business in my absence. He is authorized to receive and receipt for money due me, and is the only person authorized to do so. Persons having business with me will please call on him. JOHN PATTON.
Curwensville, April 2, 1862.

MORRISDALE HOUSE.—The undersigned having taken the Morrisdale House, situate in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate
April 2, '62 GEORGE RICHARDS.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.
April 2, 1862. EDWIN COOPER.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff &c; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, September 2d *Terms*, per session of eleven weeks:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography.	$2.50
Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History.	$3.00
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Book Keeping.	$4.00
Latin and Greek languages.	$4.00

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [may30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

A CALL TO ACTION

We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and eventful time;
In an age on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of all nations,
Truth and Error to the fray
Hark! what soundeth? 'tis creation
Groaning for its latter day.

Will ye play, then, will ye dally,
With your music and your wine?
Up! oh, up, thou drowsy soldier!
God's own arm hath need of thine.

Hark! the onset! Will ye fold your
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?
Up! oh, up, thou drowsy soldier
Worlds are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;
Thou hast but an hour to fight;
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
On—right onward, for the right.

TENNESSEE AND THE UNION,

Hon. Andrew Johnson's Appeal to the People of Tennessee

FELLOW CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety six, at once entitled to all the privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated to the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never were a people more prosperous, contented, and happy than the people of Tennessee under the Government of the United States and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences it is not now in my power to inquire, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and laws contemned, by a rebellious, armed force. Men who, in addition to the ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the Government, and have, by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligation, engaged, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, arrayed themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the Government, and thus to re-establish the Federal authority. Congress assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, the, at the same time with almost absolute unanimity, declared "that this war was not waged on their part with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

In this spirit, and by such co operation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander in Chief of the army, he has caused the national flag to float undisputed over the capitol of our State. Meanwhile the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and the mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be pondered by every rover of the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archieves have been desecrated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamitable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be mindful of its high constitutional obligation to guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed toward every other State, and from which, by no act on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State—to give the protection of law, actively enforced, to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all, of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporally, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate or unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people themselves the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places; no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our own beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties. ANDREW JOHNSON.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The Cleaveland Plaindealer gives the following history of a breach of promise case which has just been settled in the Cleveland Courts:

The case of Henrietta D. Collins vs Rufus Paine, for breach of marriage promise, which had been on trial for some days, resulted in a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiff. The evidence disclosed that Paine is a wealthy man, living at Lima, Stark county, Ohio, and that in 1860 he became acquainted with the plaintiff, a young widow of twenty, at a boarding house in Philadelphia, he being sixty-seven years old, and proposed marraige to her stating that he was and has long been a widower without children; was of good repute and of deep piety; belonged to the Friends or Quakers Society, and was worth $80,000. The proposals were accepted, and they were married in Philadelphia and proceeded immediately to Lima, accompanied by a younger brother of the supposed bride. On their arrival there Paine requested the boy to assume his name and not disclose that he was married to his sister. This and other mysterious conduct of Paine in not introducing this woman as his wife to those who came to his house, and other circumstances, raised the suspicion in her mind that something was wrong, and she wrote to her mother that his conduct rendered her unhappy.

The mother procured the Quaker Society of Philadelphia to write to that of Lima to know the standing of Paine, and received an answer that he was no Quaker at all, but an infamous old scoundrel, and had a wife and three children living within a mile of his house; that he had been in the habit of keeping lewd women about him, and the neighbors supposed this to be of like character. The mother—Mrs. Ross—proceeded immediately to Lima, and called on wife No. 1, who stated that she had been married to Paine more than twenty years, and that he had lived with her as a wife until within two or three years, and that these were their children. The mother forthwith took away her daughter and came to Cleveland for legal advice, when it was decided that the daughter should remain here until redress could be had; and service was obtained upon Paine in this county and also a petition filed for a divorce. In January last, after the suit was commenced, this deluded and injured woman died of grief, and the suit was continued by her sister as administratrix—a very interesting girl of 18, named Sarah Lousia.

The evidence was conclusive as to the pure character of the plaintiff, and of her amiable and correct deportment. The defense set up was that no marriage had ever taken place between Paine and Narsissa Aldrich, the woman that he had lived with for twenty years and every way recognised as a wife—and that he was capable and did perform the marriage contract with Henrietta D. Collins. In this attempt to render himself still more infamous and to degrade the woman he had so long lived with and to bastardize his children, he was repelled by a verdict worthy of a Jury of the County of Cuyahoga.

The charge of Judge Coffinberry, who has just entered upon his judicial career, was clear and explicit—that the representatives of Henrietta D. Collins were entitled to the same verdict that the deceased would be if in full life; that her relatives who stood by her and smoothed her pathway to the grave were entitled to all her rights; that Paine could take nothing by her death; and that the protection of public morals was a just consideration with the jury in assessing damages.

"J. B."—Emerson Ethridge, in his recent speech at Nashville, thus spoke of the initials J. B: "I am not superstitious, gentlemen, but allow me to tell you that I shall always steer clear of the initials 'J. B.' J. B. indicates John Breckinridge; J. B. stands for James Buchanan; J. B. suggests Judah Benjamin; J. B. stands for John Bell; and, without attempting to be offensive, I will remind you that J. B. stands for John Brown."

Colors that are liable to run—the colors of the rebel reminments.

THE WAR—INCIDENTS AND NEWS.

THE NOBLE THREE HUNDRED.—There has been splendid fighting in the battles of the West, and some regiments have been especially distinguished. But, says the *Evening Bulletin*, none have shown greater valor than the battallion of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment that was engaged in the battle of Winchester. The greater part of the regiment was left to guard certain points on the railroad, or assigned to some other duty. There were, therefore, not more than three hundred in the battle. Of this number 23 were killed and 63 wounded—in all 86, or more than one fourth. The whole force engaged on our side was about 7,000, and the loss in killed and wounded about 400. This little band of 300 Pennsylvanians, therefore, suffered nearly one fourth of the total loss. They were placed in the centre of the line, and had the most exposed position. We have heard of no flinching under the terrific fire they were exposed to; no sign or fear or panic, even when their colonel was slain and nearly one third of their number had fallen. The charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, highly exaggerated by Russel, and immortalized by Tennyson's noble verse, was, in reality, not so great an exhibition of bravery and endurance. It was a brief and dashing affair; but this of our Pennsylvania three hundred, was a long contest in an exposed position, against a foe sheltered by stone walls and trees, ending with a bayonet charge, at the triumphant close of which only about two hundred were left of the three hundred that had entered the field. Where is the poet that will worthily celebrate the valor of the Pennsylvania Three Hundred?

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 2.— We have driven the enemy from Strasburg to Woodstock, a distance of twelve miles, and then to Edinburg, seven miles beyond. He contested the march most of the way, and at a strong position, which he contemplated making a stand at Edinburg, quite a sharp contest occurred. He burned the bridges in his flight, except one at a narrow passage, which we were enabled to reach in time to extinguish the flames, we lost but one man, and had but one wounded. The enemy suffered more, but I cannot state the extent. Col. Ashby received a shot thro' his cap, which he exhibited with some satisfaction to the people of Woodstock. Others suffered more severely. The men behaved admirably. During an advance yesterday, our skirmishers were frequently fired upon by the rear guard of Jackson's retreating force. We shelled them through town, and as often as they appeared in range. After passing the bridge over Stony Creek, they set fire to it, but our troops arrived in time to save it, and also another pile bridge and the railroad bridge, all in two miles this side Edinburg. Our artillerists endeavored to prevent the destruction by pouring into the enemy a shower of shell.

SKIRMISH NEAR HUNTERSVILLE.—Gen. Milroy writes to a friend in Washington, as follows: "I sent out a party of scouts of the 3d Virginia, to go to the vicinity of Huntersville, to see how matters are. When within 7 miles of that place they were surrounded by a body of two hundred and fifty rebels. My boys pitched into them a while, but finding themselves entirely surrounded, they cut their way thro' and got off with the loss of one man, killing eleven of the rebels. The escape of my boys is almost miraculous. They were fired on from all sides, and most of them had their clothing cut by bullets. Some were grazed and several slightly wounded."

THE PILOTS OF OUR WAR VESSELS.—Here is a class of men deserving of the notice of the government and the notice of the people. They stand up bravely in the pilot houses, which are marks to be shot at by the rebel cannon, and, without the aid or the excitement of wielding a weapon or commanding either soldiers or sailors, quietly and calmly face death for their country. They are true heroes, equal to any in the army and navy, and superior to the majority in either. They are worthy of all honor and renown.

DAVIS PREPARING TO IMMIGRATE.—A letter received from a very intelligent America merchant, resident in Havana, confirms the statement made by the Buffalo *Courier* (whose editor is at Havana) that Jeff. Davis within the last two months, has had a large amount of money deposited in the banks of that city. If this is reliable, as it undoubtedly is, it is important. It would seem to indicate that the rebel chieftain is looking forward to an early "immigration movement," and is sending on his "valuables" in advance.

THE PRESIDENT'S SAGACITY.—We have the best authority, says the Missouri *Democrat*, that next to Captain Ericsson, the credit for the building of the Monitor is due to the President. The drawings and plans of Mr. Ericsson were rejected by the Chief Engineer of the Navy, and it was only after the President personally interested himself in the matter that a hearing was obtained.

MANASSAS GUNS AT NEWBERN.—A sergeant of the 21st Massachusetts regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. Burnside at Newbern, were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. This fact would seem to indicate that the Confederate troops at Newbern, or at least part of them, were from Manassas.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected. For thirty days all communication with Savannah had been cut off, except an occasional row-boat, which escaped the pickets. Several of these boats had been caught on their way down, but some are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the guard at night. The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski was reported by deserters at five hundred. Two German companies of the garrison had revolted and were placed in irons. It was the intention of General Sherman to summon the fort to surrender on the first of April. If the demand was not exceeded to, he would immediately commence to shell it. His mortars and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

The greatest despondency existed among the troops at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bakers in Charleston also immediately refused to receive North Carolina money. There being two North Carolina regiments encamped in the city at the time, a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broken open and the troops helped themselves. These regiments had refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th ult., places our loss at the Winchester battle at twelve to fifteen hundred, theirs three hundred and fifty to four hundred. Among the casualties were Col. L. S. Moore, of Winchester, and T. H. Lonner, of the General Assembly, killed, and Col. Echols of the 27th Va., wounded. The second Virginia regiment lost one hundred men.

The body of Col. Cameron, who fell on the Bull Run battle-field, has been disinterred and brought home and deposited in the family vault at Sunbury. Though short his military career, his name will live in history, and be recorded among the martyrs to the cause of civil and religious liberty. All honor to the gallant hero.

Intelligence has been received at Washington from Richmond via Baltimore that the rebels are moving their tobacco to the interior, toward Danville and Farmville, and beyond Petersburg. It is added that private citizens have no control over the cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed the charge of it.

A despatch from Augusta, Ga., dated 31st March, says the Charleston papers of that day contained a despatch, dated New Orleans, the 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi, but up to that time nobody had been hurt.

The advices from Florida are very encouraging. Many of the inhabitants were renewing their allegiance. No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola has been received, but it is generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa and occupied the place.

The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned their works at Thunderbolt, taking all their guns to Savannah. The gunboat Seminole landed and destroyed Thunderbolt fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

A dispatch from Charleston says General Evans advanced on Saturday on North Edisto with 2,000 troops, but finding that the Federals were at least 6,000 strong, he retired in a masterly manner. The dispatch does not say whether there was a fight or not.

A refugee from Charleston represents that a great panic has existed there since the capture of Newbern. The women and children were leaving the city for safety, and there was a general expectation that a terrible blow was about to fall on that section.

The city of Savannah was understood to be very strongly fortified in all its approaches. The force there was variously estimated by refugees at from twenty to fifty thousand, probably twenty thousand is most correct.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th report the loss of the rebel steamer Vanderbilt. The captain and crew and eight passengers are safe on the Florida coast. One boat, with 17 men, had not been heard from.

A refugee from Savannah says that the friends of the rebel troops in Fort Pulaski had offered $30,000 to any one who would rescue them.

RICH AFFAIR—A MAN DRAWS ON A CITY FIRM FOR A WIFE.—A few days since says the Cleveland *Herald* of March 20th, a respectable business firm on Water street received a letter from a customer near Youngstown, enclosing an order for—a wife! The customer was rich, middle aged Dutchman, and a widower. He said he wanted a wife right off, and had no time to look up one for himself, but should be in town in a day or two to marry the woman which he depended on his city friends to have ready for him. Such an order rather took the merchants aback, but the man was too good a customer to disobligo. As they had no supply of the article on hand for sale, one of the firm went out to hunt it up, and at an Intelligence office got track of a girl who could speak German and English, was tolerably good looking, and very much wanted to find a husband. A bargain was struck. The Dutchman came in yesterday, found an article ready for him, approved of it, and took his curious purchase home with him. We did not learn whether the firm charged a special fee, or a per centage commission on the market value of the article.

"GIVE HER CALOMEL."—The Erie *Observer* tells the following good one: "We have a physician in this city who is well known for the liberality with which he dispenses calomel. No matter what the disease is, calomel is sure to be a part of the medicine he administers, if there is any chance to use it. The Doctor, too, is subject to fits of abstraction. One day he was silently sitting by the stove in one of our stores, when the crowd of loafers around commenced talking on the subject of oil. "Oil is on the decline," said one them. "Give her calomel," broke out the Doctor. The burst of laughter which followed, succeeded in arousing him from his reverie, and he seemed to enjoy the mistake as much as any of them.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED KILLED.—A Havana letter says: "By the Farfait, five days from Vera Cruz, which came in on the 17th, we hear that a frightful explosion had taken place within eight leagues of Orizaba, at a town where the Mexican troops that had left that city on the 5th March, had encamped. The barracks are in ruins, and from them one thousand three hundred bodies have been taken. It seems their stores of powder took fire and caused the terrible accident.

MAKING BOMB SHELLS.—After a shell has been finished, many are puzzled to determine, there being but a single little hole in the hollow ball, how the core is taken out. The core is composed of sand and flour, and after being properly moulded and finished, is placed in an oven and baked like a loaf of bread until it becomes hard. The hot metal, when it is poured into the mould, burns the flour out, and the sand crumbles so as to be easily taken out.

An exchange recording the fall of a person into the river, says, "It is a wonder he escaped with his life." Prentice says: "Wouldn't it have been a still greater wonder if he had escaped without it?"

Cars are now running regularly from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road is open four miles beyond.

TWO PRINTERS.

In every contest which has been waged since types were introduced as a medium of conveying intelligence, printers have played an important part, either as leaders of armies or controllers of cabinets. They are alike qualified to fight or council—deliberate or debate—and are never so well satisfied as when serving other interests than their own. At present there are two printers before the country in a peculiarly honorable and important position, connected now by official responsibility and actions, though lately each following such different paths, and separated also by such a wide discrepancy of years. More than forty years ago, one of these printers wandered down the Susquehanna river, with no other fixed purpose in his mind than that of battling with and conquering fortune, if possible. He knew nothing of life, but the purity and honesty which he had learned from his mother's teaching—he had but a faint conception of the opponents he was about to challenge in battle, and yet hopefully, earnestly, and undaunted he entered the contest. About the time the boy had passed through the duties of a printers' apprentice, and as he stood on the threshold of the world for a manly contest, another boy in a different locality of the State also entered a printing office as an apprentice. The first apprentice, then a man, pushed out into the world. He used his pen as a writer for several years in procuring a livelihood—went to Washington as a "jour" on the *National Intelligencer*—and while there entered into that political association which made for him friends among the ablest and best men of that day. It was not long before he was recognized by the administration of Andrew Jackson, and appointed to a position of the most important trusts—and from that hour, catching a spark of Old Hickory's own fire, the young printer began to rise in public estimation, and began, too, to win that confidence which is only bestowed by the wise on the good.

During these years, the other printer apprentice we have mentioned above, was struggling bravely with the labors and duties of the office. His tastes did not lead him to aspire to a contest with the world. His was a fancy and an ambition that loved to contemplate the beautiful and sublime, where poetry pointed the way and music welcomed the aspirant. And yet the dreamy printer's apprentice soon began to chafe in the seclusion of a country printing office. His vision stretched beyond even his native land, and he longed to tread in other countries, amid the scenes made holy by the pure and immortal, by the brave. With the end of his apprenticeship he took up his staff and bundle, crossed the ocean for the first time in the humblest and cheapest packet—traveled through Europe almost literally on foot, seeking knowledge as he went, and bringing home with him the richest stores in information that ever we laid before the American people. Again, he went, east, west, north and south, throughout the world, singing his songs beneath the vines of France and Italy, or breathing his shrill choruses to the bleak winds of the Arctic regions and the frigid zones.

These two printers have met in their paths to honorable success. They have met at a time when the country needs their services. The one, as the nation has long since known, as the Minister plenipotentiary to Russia—and the other, as we are informed, as the Secretary of that Legation. Pennsylvania delights thus in the honor of her two printers, SIMON CAMERON and BAYARD TAYLOR. And as they represent the interest of the nation in a foreign court, Pennsylvania will not forget her printer Minister Plenipotentiary and printer Secretary of Legation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF REBEL HUMANITY.—A Mr. Showers, who was an unoffending citizen of Fairfax county, Virginia, and a Union man, owning a fine farm, where he has been residing for many years, about half way between Fairfax Court house and Vienna, was taken by the rebel troops, about the time they were evacuating Centreville, and forced to march on foot with the same rapidity with which they beat a retreat on horseback. So rapid and exhausting was the march, that he began to falter, when the inhuman savages, with a brutality which would have done justice to the wild Indians, spurred him on, at the point of the bayonet, until the poor man *dropped down dead on the road*. We obtain these facts through a person who recently escaped from the clutches of the rebels, and who knows these to be the facts of the case. Mr. Terry, a relative of the deceased, has been down as far as our lines extend, in order, if possible, to obtain the body of his murdered friend, but failed in his efforts. He learned that the body was buried near the road side, between Manassas and Gordonville, but he was warned not to go to the place, as the rebel pickets were still lurking near the spot.—*Washington Republican.*

SCIENTIFIC.—The matter of running away has been reduced to a science by the rebels. At Newbern, as soon as they heard of the approach of the Yankees, they got a train ready, and as soon as they were whipped, they jumped into the cars, and run off at the rate of 20 miles an hour. That beats Floyd's style.

A bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature inflicting a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, on any minister or priest who shall solemnize marriage, unless he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and sworn that he has never aided the rebel States.

"Pray sir," said a judge, angrily to a blunt old Quaker from whom no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily, I do," said the Quaker; "two of you set for four dollars each, a day, and that fat one in the middle for two thousand a year."

That nation cannot be free that is bought with its consent and sold against it; where the rogue in rags is kept in countenance by the rogue in ruffles; and where from high to low, there is nothing radical but corruption, and nothing is held contemptible but poverty.

"May I back this letter in your store," asked an individual hurrying towards the post office. "Well," quietly replied the storekeeper, "If you can't get it in any other way you may back it in."

Despise nothing in nature; all things in her kingdom are God's thoughts.