

Raffsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

VOL. 9.—NO. 4.

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
R. MOSSOP.
November 27.

D. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, 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.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Etzweiler, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon customers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to this firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
March 26, '62—f
D. F. ETZWEILER.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles.
[mar 21] ROBERT LLOYD.

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT SAITH.—500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing out of the wicked rebellion that is now distracting our beloved country. Come and help us save the president and best government God ever gave to man. Men will be enlisted for any Pennsylvania regiment in the field. Twenty-five dollars bounty and one month pay in advance. Clothing, food and medical attendance gratis.
Recruiting office in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa.
MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg. P. V.
July 30, 1862.
Recruiting Officer.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL.—For instruction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing.
Terms.—For pupils under six years old, \$5.00 for seventy two lessons of one half hour each; for all pupils over six years old, \$10.00 for seventy-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Melodeon, Guitar or in Harmony.
Payable one-fourth at the beginning and the balance at the end of the quarter.
Local music free to all instrumental pupils. Studio alone, \$3.00 per term.
Rooms at Mr. Alexander Irwin's.
Oct. 1, 1860.
E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desiring to purchase valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situated in Keating township, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lorraine lands, viz: A certain tract of land, containing about 1100 acres, situated on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 3 1/2 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another smaller tract of land situated at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river, containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to
G. L. REED,
J. B. GRAHAM, Executors.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, per session of eleven months, viz: A certain tract of land, containing about 1100 acres, situated on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 3 1/2 miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also, another smaller tract of land situated at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river, containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to
G. L. REED,
J. B. GRAHAM, Executors.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—Is a concentrated extract of the purest and most effective alternative power as a substitute for the more common remedies, and is a reliable and safe remedy for the cure of all the various ailments which it is designed to cure. It has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofula complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blisters, Tumor, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Syphilitic affections, Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloureux, Scurvy, Dropsy and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.
This compound will tell you a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the evil humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them, many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the use of this compound, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of impurities, if not assisted to do so through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well, but with the impurities of blood, there can be no lasting health. Some, or later, something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Being late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but the name of Sarsaparilla which floods the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall retain the name from the load of obliquity which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles in one package \$5.
D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Carversville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Bennett, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Phillipsburg, and Dealers everywhere.
May 7, 1862.

THE DYING VOLUNTEER.
My head is heavy, my heart is weak,
But the touch of memory thrills,
And I know that the breeze that fans my cheek
Blows cool from the northern hills.
I come, but the dream of hope I yield
As an unregarded thing,
For the life I lose on the battle field
Was more than the life I bring.
The Union lay like a stranded boat
Left high by the ebbing flood;
Thank God! I saw her once more afloat,
Although on a tide of blood.
O, freely, gladly, was mine outpoured,
All given in loyal part;
But the drops that darken my sullen sword
Are black as a traitor's heart.
Brothers, our cause is God's and fate's!
Then strike for the brave old flag!
For me there's a daisied mound that waits
At the foot of a graniteCraig

THE POST OFFICE SYSTEM.
ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.
The Post Office has formed an important department in every civilized country since the days of Cyrus, the Persian, who is accredited with the origin of regular postal arrangements between different parts of his empire. His couriers, however, only carried government dispatches, still this was the initiation of the system. The Germans claim that a regular postal system for carrying the letters of citizens was first adopted in the Republic of the Hans Towns in the thirteenth century, and from thence it extended to other parts of Europe. No well defined system existed in England up to the reign of Charles I., who, by royal proclamation, established post offices in various cities and towns in England and Scotland, and transmitted the mails regularly between them. In those days the mail bags were carried on horseback and on foot, as traveling by carriage was unknown, and macadamized roads had not been invented. No provision, however, was made for the transmission of letters inside of cities until about 1663, when an upholsterer in London, named Robert Murray, set up a penny post, and delivered letters and parcels several times every day in various parts of that city. This enterprise was very beneficial to the merchants and people, and it promised to be lucrative to its author; but the Duke of York (afterward James II.) claimed that it was an infringement of a post office monopoly granted to him by his brother the king, and so the profits of the first London penny post went to swell the revenues of the selfish duke.

In 1692, a postal system was projected for the American colonies, but it was not organized until 1710. In 1753, Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster General for the colonies, and his practical mind soon devised superior modes of managing the details and improving the revenues. In 1789, the adoption of the Constitution conferred the power upon Congress of managing the post office. In 1790, there were only 75 post offices in the United States, and the total revenue was \$37,935. The rates of postage from the new organization of the department until 1816, were for a letter written on a single sheet of paper 8 cents, carried a distance under 40 miles; over this and under 90 miles 10 cents; over this and under 150 miles 12 1/2 cents; over this and under 500 miles 25 cents. These rates were modified, but not reduced in 1816, and so continued for many years afterward although they were felt to be very high. In 1836, the Hon. Edward Everett brought up the subject of reducing the postal rates in Congress; but no well digested plan was offered for adoption. About this period nearly the same rates of postage prevailed in Great Britain, but a new Parliament elected under the Reform Bill had come into power, and one member of it—Mr. Wallace, of Kelly—had resolved to devote his energies to reforming the post office, and he was ultimately successful. No proper occasion was neglected by him in introducing the subject, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole system and report to Parliament. An original and practical man in the person of Mr. Rowland Hill, a secretary in one of the Government offices, had his mind directed to the subject, and by a thorough examination of the income and expenditures and the modes of conducting the post offices and carrying the mails, he came to the conclusion that a universal penny post system for the United Kingdom would be successful. He, therefore, made his plans and proposed the new system for adoption. At this period—1837—there were but 76 millions of letters carried annually by the British Post Office, and to pay all expenses by the new system it required 380,000,000 letters to be carried. Mr. Hill calculated that the reduced rates of postage would vastly increase the number of letters, and his method combined improved modes for reducing the expenses of managing the offices. In the strong faith that such an increase would be obtained in a few years at furthest, the Reform Post Bill passed Parliament in 1839, and went into operation in 1840. There was a deficit in the first year after it went into force, but the revenues have been steadily increasing ever since, and last year—1861—the stupendous number of 593,000,000 of letters were carried. In 1839, the number of letters carried for each person in England was 4; in Scotland 3; in Ireland 1. Last year it was 24 for each person in England, 19 in Scotland and 9 in Ireland. In 1838, the revenue of the British Post Office was \$11,734,330 in 1861,

\$16,500,000. Notwithstanding there has been such a reduction in the rates of postage and such an increase of mail matter to carry, the use of stamps, and the improved modes of travel by steamboat and railway have actually reduced expenses, for there is now a surplus revenue of \$7,500,000 per annum.
Besides the organization of a cheap postage system for letters, Rowland Hill introduced the carrying of books and small parcels by the post office, and no less than 12,000,000 of book packages were carried by this method in England last year. Another important improvement also introduced was the money order system, by which money paid into any British post office can be drawn by order at any other. The value of money orders thus transmitted last year was \$73,081,700.
The success of Rowland Hill's cheap and comprehensive postal system soon attracted attention in America, and in 1843 the Postmaster General—Mr. C. A. Wickliffe—presented an elaborate report on the subject, and proposed some reduction of the previous high rates. In 1845, a bill was passed by Congress reducing the previous high rates to 5 cents for every letter under half an ounce in weight, carried 300 miles, and 10 cents for all over that distance. In 1851, 1852 and 1855, these rates were modified and other alterations made in our postal system. The rates now established are 3 cents for a single letter for all distances under 3,000 miles and 10 cents for distances over this. All inland postage must be prepaid; circulars and transient newspapers under 3 ounces 1 cent; every additional ounce 1 cent; periodicals published monthly, and pamphlets of not more than sixteen octavo pages, sent in packages of not less than 8 ounces, 4 cent per ounce prepaid; 1 cent if not prepaid. Books less than 4 pounds under 3,000 miles 1 cent per ounce; over this distance 2 cents per ounce, and fifty per cent added when not prepaid. In 1852, postage stamps and stamped envelopes were ordered; and the only modifications adopted of late years have been the street letter boxes or the lamp-posts, and the reduction of city carriers' fees to one cent per single letter. Exchange newspapers, magazines, &c., sent to editors are free; weekly newspapers to subscribers in the country of publication are also free; out of the country and under 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter; over 50 and under 300, 10 cents; over this and under 1,000, 15 cents; over this and under 2,000, 20 cents; over this and under 4,000, 25 cents. Monthly papers and semi-monthly half of these rates, and it paid quarterly in advance a reduction of one half is made.
The franking system by which members of Congress can send letters and packages free by post, belongs to the worn out privileges of the English Parliament. From the Postmaster General's report of 1861 we learn that there are 28,620 post offices in all the States. The total revenue for the year was \$9,049,296; expenditures \$13,606,759. Thus, while the revenues are about three million of dollars less than those of Great Britain, the expenditures are \$4,606,000 more. The excellent roads in England, the small extent of country with its dense population render the carrying of the mails very much less expensive in that country than in the vast territory of the United States with its sparsely settled population. We must not overlook the fact, however, that there are about three times the number of letters sent by mail in Great Britain than in the United States, and besides this a considerable revenue is derived from the money orders. This system was imperfectly tried for a short period about fifteen years ago by our Post Office and given up. We think it should be tried again. It is a most convenient method of transmitting money in small sums. Another reform for improving our postal system would be the reduction of the high rates for ocean postage to Europe. For a single letter the rate to England is 24 cents, which is too high. Our Government has proposed a reduction but this cannot be brought about without the mutual action of foreign governments. We trust this question will be persistently agitated until the desired reform is effected, and single letters between America and Europe carried for five, or at most ten cents. The British ocean postal system is managed with great ability. The Cunard Company have carried the mails for twenty-two years, have never broken a contract, incurred no penalties, and never asked an indulgence, as we learn by some remarks made in Parliament. Twelve mail steamers are maintained by British subsidies on the western coast of South America, securing a large trade which naturally should rather belong to the United States.

As officer of an Indiana regiment, in passing through the streets of Norfolk, met a pretty little girl of eight years, and gently patted her on the head, when the mother, who observed it from a window, rushed to the door and bawled out at the top of her voice, "Come right straight in the house. Susannah, and I will wash your head!"
A lecturer, addressing a Hampshire audience, contended with tiresome prolixity that "Art could not improve Nature, until one of the audience, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "How would you look without your wig?"

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.
More Fighting in Maryland—The Enemy Defeated at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg—The Rebels take Harper's Ferry, etc.

The fighting on Sunday was severe, and took place in a mountain gorge, between Middletown and Boonsboro. Gen. Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and at 3 o'clock his troops got into action. The rattle of musketry, for half an hour, was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of the ridge. The loss was considerable on both sides. Gen. Reno was among the killed.
Gen. Hooker, commanding Gen. McDowell's corps and the Penn's Reserves, ascended the mountain on the right, attacked the rebel's left, and drove them from their position with great slaughter. Gen. Gibbon's brigade moved up the mountain gorge, and drove the rebels back about a mile, when they were relieved by part of Sumner's corps. Gibbon's lost 120 in killed and wounded.
Gen. Franklin's corps had advanced to a mountain pass 6 miles nearer Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, holding the pass for 3 hours, resulting in a complete defeat of the enemy with a heavy loss. Our loss in this action was about 250 in killed and wounded. Our entire loss in killed and wounded during the day was about 3,000. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will probably reach 15,000.
On Monday morning Gen. Pleasanton started, with the 8th Illinois cavalry and Captain Fitchall's battery, after the enemy at Boonsboro. He came up with the rear guard of the enemy, when the Illinois cavalry charged after them through the town, and 2 miles out on the Hagerstown pike, captured two of their guns, and killed, wounded and took prisoners about 30 of the cavalry.
Gen. Richardson's division being in advance took the road from Boonsboro towards Sharpsburg, two and a half miles out he came up with the enemy in large force. The enemy showed a line of battle one and a half miles long. The rebels were reinforced by Generals Hill, Toombs and Longstreet. The fight soon became general, and the enemy held tenaciously to their position. The battle lasted from daylight until 3 in the afternoon, when the rout of the rebels became general.
The right wing of our army rested on the Sharpsburg pike, two miles this side of that place, and the left on Antietam creek. The battle commenced on Tuesday afternoon and lasted to 11 o'clock at night. It is said that our troops gained a glorious victory, and that the rebels were retreating from Sharpsburg towards Williamsport and Hagerstown.
The defeat of the rebels seems to be complete. All the enemy's medical stores were captured, and a large quantity of flour captured. The roads along which the rebels fled are represented as literally strewn with their dead. They are said to have abandoned all their wagons and ammunition trains, and will scarcely be able to preserve any of their cannon. All they can do is to preserve the bulk of their army—long demoralized.
General Longstreet was wounded and taken prisoner by our men. Howell Cobb is also reported wounded and a prisoner in our hands, and Gen. Harvey and Garland killed.
Gen. Hooker was wounded in the foot, but to what extent is not said.

The Baltimore American's special, dated at Frederick on the 16th, says: The rebels commenced an attack on Friday on our troops on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, Va. Skirmishing continued during the day, and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was several times driven back with considerable loss, when it was discovered that they were approaching in overwhelming numbers. An order was given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the Heights then retired in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our men.
On Sunday a party of our men returned to the Heights and brought away the field pieces, which they had left unspiked. The rebels next appeared in force on London Heights. Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but still they managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. Cannonading was kept up all day, without doing much damage.
On Monday morning the firing was resumed and kept up until 9 o'clock, when Miles ordered a white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy did not see the flag, or would not see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three-quarters of an hour. About ten minutes after the flag was up, a shell struck Col. Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated.
There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom but about 40 escaped, at 8 on Monday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with little loss. The balance of the troops, about 6,000, with General White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered to Gen. Hill. While our batteries were engaged in replying to the rebel batteries, a general infantry fight took place on the Charleston pike. The rebels were in very strong force and fought desperately. The rebels had batteries at seven different points; in

fact, they had completely surrounded the Union forces on Sunday night.
Gen. Howe captured an Aid of Gen. Stuart on Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro, with a dispatch from Jackson to Lee announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed he was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender which our Generals received.
Col. Hatch was wounded at Harper's Ferry. Later reports state that Harper's Ferry was retaken by part of Burnside's command, and that the retreat of the rebels was so hurried that they had not time to parole all the prisoners, and in consequence many were released without parole.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A gentleman from Annapolis states that three transports arrived from James river, bringing 2,500 paroled prisoners, including officers, teamsters, sutlers and blacksmiths. While marching through the city to Camp Parole they excited the sympathies of the citizens because of their tattered and destitute condition. Many of them were without shoes or hats or coats. The government will doubtless be prompt in relieving their necessities. It is represented that the number of paroled prisoners at the camp is between 8,000 and 11,000 awaiting exchange, and there are about 2,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—The Bulletin says that a fight took place on Monday beyond Coldwater near Cochran's Cross roads, Tenn. Col. Grierson with 370 men, came up with a rebel force of from 800 to 1,000 men, well posted. The rebels commenced the attack, but were soon dislodged and drove several miles through heavy timber, four of whom were killed and 70 or 80 wounded. The next morning several scattered parties of guerrillas were also dispersed by Col. Grierson.
BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The reported investment of Charleston by our gunboats has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the U. States steamer Bibb which says that Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shell which resulted in serious damage.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16.—Col. M'Neil had a two hours' fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Shelbyville, Ky., resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, with a loss of two killed and a number wounded. Col. M'Neil captured 20 wagons, some horses and guns.
FUEL.—It is a common mistake among farmers to burn wood the same year it is cut. Two cords of dry wood will give more heat than three cords in an unseasoned state. When the moisture in the burning wood is being evaporated it has the power of taking up its own bulk in increased one five-hundredth part for every degree of heat added, and it travels up the chimney or stove pipe with the heat. If wood be cut two years before its use, it will be found much more economical; all the heat will be radiated in the room, or at least a very much larger portion than when it is accompanied by moisture. When under steam boilers, green wood will not make steam, at least in the boiler, for the heat is used in converting the water of the wood itself into steam, as it passes through the flues into the chimney, without heating the boiler. This is true not only of wood, but also in a degree of coal, especially bituminous coal, which, when wet, radiates but little heat, the majority passing up the chimney. Even anthracite coal is capable of holding some water. It should always be carted on a dry day, and placed under cover for winter's use.

WELL PUT IN.—At a Printer's Festival at Boston, a short time since, the following capital toast was drank: THE EDITOR—The man that is expected to know everybody, tell all he knows, and guess at the rest; to make his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbors and elect all candidates to office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "here he lies at last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen, his boiler is filled with ink, his tender, is his scissors; whenever he explodes it is caused by the non-payment of subscription.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavor or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail upon seas, meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Neither are of much use without the holder.
A belle dont differ so much from a bell; both have their clappers in their mouths.

Fresh Bread—Coarse and Fine for the Army.
A very large bakery, we have been informed, has been put up at Fortress Monroe, and it is stated to have facilities for baking 80,000 loaves daily. It has been erected for the purpose of supplying daily rations of fresh fermented bread to the army of the Potomac, and the loaves are to be sent up the river every morning to be distributed among the soldiers. This is good news. For months past this army has been chiefly supplied with hard crackers for bread, and the wounded had no better fare. Much of the sickness of the soldiers in Virginia, when on active service in the field, and thus prevented from obtaining fresh bread, can be traced to the constant use of dry hard crackers, not that this was not good food of its kind, but because men require frequent changes of food, and because unfermented bread is not so easily digested as fermented bread. In the early part of the Crimean war the British soldiers were supplied with hard biscuit exclusively, and the result was dysentery, scurvy and general disability. A remedy was provided in the form of fresh baked, fermented bread, supplied by Dr. Hamlin, the enlightened American missionary at Constantinople. He first contrived to supply 30,000 loaves daily; then increased the number to 60,000, and the result was most marked in the improved health of the soldiers. The mortality by sickness during the last year of the war, was less in the Crimea than in the barracks in England. Of course we do not attribute this favorable state of fresh bread, but it was certainly one of the grand agencies which tended to secure it, and the same results may be expected from its use in the army of the Potomac. We trust that wisdom will characterize those who have the selection of the materials for making the army bread. It should not be made of fine wheat flour exclusively, but a mixture of fine flour with middlings, or of unbolted ground wheat. From a great number of experiments made with bread formed of fine wheat flour, rye flour, mixtures of fine flour, with middlings (some of the hullings) and bread made of unbolted ground wheat, it has been found that the latter is the most healthy especially for soldiers. This is the reason why coarse bread, made of unbolted rye meal, and unbolted ground wheat, is chiefly used in all the European armies. A reason for this is found in the composition of the grain, and the arrangement of the substance of which it is composed. The inorganic sales—such as the phosphates, common salt, &c.—in wheat, reside chiefly in the husk, and a supply of these to the human body is as necessary to health as the starch and gluten which are chiefly contained in the interior of the grain. Bread made of fine flour devoid of several inorganic salts necessary to the health of man cannot be so suitable for the food of soldiers as the coarse bread made from unbolted wheat flour, which contains such salts.

A Frenchman was being terribly beaten by a brawny sailor, who held his victim to the earth while he severely thrashed him. The unfortunate fellow kept yelling out with all his might, "Hurrah! I say, hurrah!" but a man who was passing saw the predicament and told him to cry "enough." "Enough enough!" shouted the soundly befogged foreigner. "By gar, zat is de word I try to think of dis several minutes gone." The sailor let him up, when the French man rubbed his hands with delight, and cried, "Enough! by gar, 'tis very mooch good word for little fellow to remem ber."

A LETTER FROM ONE OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES, a Pensacola, says they are sleeping in luxurious springs beds and upon pillows of the softest down, upon which the fair daughters of Secesia have been wont to close their languid eyes. The Zoo-zoo lounge upon carved sofas, survey themselves through splendid mirrors, and revel in the rich libraries for "books to read." They stroll upon verandahs, and pluck oranges and lemons in gardens scented by magnolia and olandars. Plenty of stray chickens, geese, ducks, pigs, etc. yet remain, and beef in abundance. Verily, the Zoo-zoos are in clover.

ONE WAY TO RECRUIT.—At a recruiting meeting in Western New York last week one of the speakers had been urging the men to sign the roll, and told the women to hurry them up, when a woman rose in the meeting and addressed her husband substantially as follows: "Ira, you know what you said before you came here to-night—that you would enlist. If you don't do it, go straight home and take of those breeches and let me have them, and I will go myself!" This brought down the house and brought up Ira, who became a volunteer.

A Drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the destruction of reason. He is the thief of his own substance, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scold, his own shame. He is a spirit of unrest, a thing below a beast, and a monster of a man.

There is a man down east, rather a facetious fellow, whose name is New. He named his first child something; it was Something New. The next child was Nothing; it being named Nothing New.