

Afternoon Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

VOL. 9.—NO. 11.

WANTED.—All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me, for which the highest market prices will be given. Dec. 11, 1861. JAMES B. GRAHAM.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Curer*; *Restorative*, a great cure for colds and coughs; and *Hooper's Plaster*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Bissell, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon customers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. March 25, '62. D. F. ETZWEILER.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned keeps constant on hand at his store in Philadelphia, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Beans, 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. [Mar 21] ROBERT LLOYD.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.—The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to the public which has made him to publish a magazine for the last 23 years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authors in this country—Mary Ann Linnas, author of "Auntie's Hidden Path," "More Sides to Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Heald writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh volumes of Godey's Lady's Book for 1863, will contain nearly 1,000 pages of Reading matter, 24 pages of Music, 12 Double Extension Colored Fashion Plates, equal to 24 of other magazines, over 1,200 wood engravings, 14 steel engravings of beautiful subjects, 750 articles by the best authors in America. And all these will be given in 1863, at prices for which we are extremely low club rates.

The oldest, the best, and the cheapest magazine in America is the Godey's Lady's Book. The immense increase in the circulation of Godey's (has) proved itself in the last year a moral character proof of the superiority of the work, if the work itself was not sufficient evidence. And when it is considered that not a bribe in the shape of a premium has ever been offered, it shows that Godey's Lady's Book stands first in the hearts of American ladies, who subscribe for the sake of the Book and not the premium.

The Literature of the Lady's Book is by the first writers in America, and has always been remarkable for its high literary and moral character. Clergymen recommend the Book, and it can be read aloud in the family circle. The matter is far superior to that of any other magazine, having a healthy and instructive tone.

Eight specialties of the other magazine has, and only found in Godey, to wit: "Original Music," "Model Cottages, with diagrams," "Drawing Lessons," "Original Health Department," "Children's Department," "Chemistry for the Young," "Historical and Biographical Department," "Fashion Plates." Godey's great speciality, unparalleled and unapproached. Competition dead in this department. Our imitators have abandoned the attempt.

Steel engravings of the press have unanimous pronounced Godey's the best ever published by any magazine of the world. You may look in vain for 14 steel engravings as were published during the year 1862, and those for 1863 will surpass them. Their magazine is published at the expense of original designs for their steel engravings. The Double Fashion-plate has from 5 to 7 full length fashions on each plate. Other magazines give but two. Godey is the only work in the world that gives these fashions, such as each cost \$10,000 more than the old style. These fashions may be relied on as correct. They are always the latest styles, and hence ladies are not subject to ridicule for wearing old fashions, when they visit the large cities.

Godey's Wood engraving Novelties. Of these we give double the number of any other magazine, no matter what its price may be.

Colored embroidery patterns and lingerie. Every number contains patterns of some article for a lady to work—ottomans, backs of chairs, slippers, &c.

Among the articles to be continued, and which have been appreciated, will be Gardening for the Ladies. Mr. H. A. Bray, the celebrated Horticulturist of this city, will assist in this department. Our Musical Department. Three dollars' worth of Music is given every year; and if it were only cheap at the price we ask for it.

In the various numbers for 1863, will be found diagrams for Children's and Ladies' dresses; children's samples for learning; the newest designs in window curtains, broderie anglaise, slippers, bonnets, caps, cloaks, evening dresses, fancy articles, head-dresses, hair-dressing, robes-de-chambre, carriage dresses, brides' dresses, wreaths, mantillas, walking-dresses, morning-dresses, riding habits, collars, chemises, undersleeves, pattern work, embroidery patterns, and crochet and netting work. Our designs are renewed semi-monthly from our agents in France, England, and Germany, and every new pattern of any portion of a lady's dress appears first in the Lady's Book. Tracing in all its varieties, from the beginner to the proficient. Fashions from the establishments of the celebrated "Brodie" will be in every number. Also give Model cottages.

Godey's invaluable receipts upon every subject, indispensable to every family, worth more than the whole cost of the Book, and a great saving of expense to all those who take the Book. Godey's Lady's Book is also used as a premium at nearly every Agricultural exhibition in the United States—another testimony of its worth.

Send in your orders soon. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. We recognize no subscription that is not sent direct to ourselves. If you pay your money to any assistant, you must look to it for your Book. We will not supply a copy of the Lady's Book unless the money is sent direct to us. We have no agents for those acts we are responsible for.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE.—One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$13. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$20. Any person having sent a club will have the privilege of adding one or more copies at the same club rates. The above Terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

How to REMIT.—Procure a draft if possible; if not, send Treasury or Bank notes; but let it be a person known only to yourself; the fewer you let into the secret, the more certainty there is of your money coming to hand. If you send gold, secure it carefully in the letter; otherwise it is apt to work out of the envelope. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address: L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

THE LAST FLY OF SUMMER.

'Tis the last fly of summer,
Left buzzing alone;
All its black-legged companions
Are dried up and gone.
Not one of its kindred,
No blue-bottle nigh,
To sport 'mid the sugars,
Or in the milk die.
I'll not doom thee, thou lone one,
A victim to be,
Since the rest are all vanished,
Come dine you with me.
Thus kindly I scatter
Some crumbs of my bread,
Where thy mates on the table
Lie withered and dead.
But soon you will perish,
I'm sadly afraid,
For the glass is at sixty
Just now in the shade.
When wasps have all vanished,
And blue-bottles flown,
No fly can inhabit
This bleak world alone.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The practice which somewhat extensively prevails, especially in country towns, of authorizing the delivery of mail matter to any neighbor or acquaintance who may happen to be in the vicinity of the post office, is one which is liable to, and often does, lead to innumerable troubles. In addition to risks arising from motives of curiosity or something worse, such exposure subjects correspondence to the ordinary contingencies of carelessness and irresponsibility.

It often causes great embarrassment in investigations in cases of loss or improper tampering with letters, because they may have been exposed in a variety of ways, which, from the nature of the case, can never be discovered, while the post office, the ordinary "pack-horse" of all sorts of outside deviltry, must stand the brunt of vague suspicions, and sometimes open charges of dishonesty, and harsh denunciations.

It is unjust to postmasters and their clerks thus to hold them responsible, where they are made to share responsibility with a promiscuous circle of young and old, white and black private post office messengers, or to imply, as is almost always the case, that the morals and faithfulness of the former are deficient, while the latter are entirely free from acts of carelessness, or even beyond the reach of temptation.

We knew a case recently, where a valuable letter was delivered to one of a dozen persons authorized to take out the letters of the party addressed. The letter contained some \$200 in bank notes. It was not received by the owner, and a great excitement followed in all the neighborhood. The postmaster had in his office the post bill which unquestionably accompanied the letter, and in fact he distinctly recollected delivering such a letter to somebody, about the time indicated. But this would not do, especially for certain parties who had been "miffed" at the original appointment of our, for the time being, unfortunate official. Said they to one another, as the news of the "robbery" reached them, "We have been expecting something of this kind for some time, and we shall have more trouble before there is less, no doubt?" and some of the more active of these gentlemen might have been seen, if the darkness had not protected them from ready observation, peering through the boxes and windows of the post office, night after night, expecting to catch the postmaster or his young clerk in the very act of tampering with the letters! Judge of their confusion, and we had almost said disappointment, when it was announced by the party most interested that the missing letter and contents had finally reached him in safety, after a delay of a number of weeks. It had been taken out of the office by a "sporting" neighbor, who placed it safely in a pocket of his hunting coat temporarily worn for the day, and was only discovered on the next occasion, when his sporting inclinations led him to take it down from the peg, where it had been quietly hanging since his last gamblers excursion into the adjacent hunting grounds.

Now, it was not only the postmaster at that point who had suffered unjustly, but the mailing office was for a time also under the ban of suspicion, and even the outside party who claimed to have deposited the supposed lost letter in the post office, having no witness to the act, came in for a share of pretty close scrutiny during the official investigation of the case, and all because of the loose and mischievous practice above alluded to. Cases, illustrating much more important and worse consequences, could be given almost without limit.

There is a phase in this kind of post office experience which appeals directly to the interest, and we may say the selfishness, of correspondents. In case a money letter is lost, and it is proved to have been received at the office for which it was mailed, there can be no legal redress, where the postmaster can show that he had been authorized to deliver letters to any one who may call for them. Even the clearest proof of habitual carelessness, and improper exposure of letters in a post office, would not avail, where the system of universal letter carrying is in vogue.

The true and only safe way, in city as well as country, to curtail the range of personal responsibility as much as possible.—United States Mail.

Instead of fighting misfortune, we too often make it prisoner.

THE TAX LAW—WHAT IT REQUIRES.

The following convenient summary of the Tax law is given in *Thompson's Reporter*:
Bankers (not corporate banks) pay a license of : : : : \$100
Bankers receive deposits, discount, and pay checks and drafts.
Brokers pay a license of : : : : \$50
Brokers buy and sell specie, uncurrent money, stocks and exchange.
Banks that do any brokerage business as defined above must take out a broker's license of : : : : \$50
Land warrant dealers must pay a license of \$25
BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Stamps are required for each instrument; one for the bond and one for the mortgage.
The income tax is to be paid on the income of the year commencing January 1, 1862, so that on the evening of the 31st of December everybody should have a very clear record of their income, gains or profits for the year. And as many sources of income, such as dividends and railroad bonds and stocks, insurance stock, savings bank interest, etc. (they having already paid the income tax), are not again taxed, it therefore becomes necessary to have a clear record of the sources of income, that there may be no dispute with the assessor.

The income tax for the year 1862 is payable on the 1st of May, 1863.
A man in business must make up the net profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax on the amount, less \$300.
A man may, outside of his business, spend all and even more than his profits in business; nevertheless he must pay tax on all net business profits except the \$300. And so with a salary; all over \$500 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.
Checks, drafts, and orders for money, whether at sight or on time, if for sums of \$20 or under, are not required to be stamped.
Notes of hand, due bills, &c., if for sums of \$20 or under, are not required to be stamped.
Certificates of deposit, for any amount, require stamps; two cents for \$100 and under; five cents for all over \$100.
All checks and sight drafts for sums over \$20, require only 2 cents for any amount.
Time drafts and notes require stamps in proportion to the amount; 3 cents and upward.
Foreign drafts, if single or solo, whether at sight or on time, are on the same scale as inland time drafts and notes of hand; but if drawn in sets, the first, second and third must each be stamped according to the scale for foreign bills in sets; 3 cents and upward.
The paper is required to stamp bills made abroad at the time of accepting, if on time; and at the time of paying, if at sight.

The party attaching or first using the stamp, is required to cancel it by putting his initials and the date upon it. The penalty for not doing so is fifty dollars; but in case the maker of the instrument omits to cancel the stamp, the party receiving it, or the payer, may cancel it. This, however, will not relieve the maker from the penalty.
After naming a few "certificates," such as shares of stock, deposits, &c., the law says, "certificates of any other description than those specified, ten cents."
A great many papers in common use will be necessarily changed in form, from a certificate to an assertion of fact. In other words:
A thousand and one dodges to avoid the stamp act will be adopted, but as a general thing, good business men will pay the tax on their money transactions, rather than trust to a dodge that may or may not stand in law.

A story is told of the veteran Sumner at the battle of Antietam. His son, young Captain Sumner, a youth of twenty-one, was on his staff. The old man calmly stood, amidst a storm of shot and shells, and turned to send him through a doubly ranging fire upon a mission of duty. He might never see his boy again but his country claimed his life, and as he looked upon his young brow, he grasped his hand, encircled him in his arms, and fondly kissed him. "Good-bye, Sammy," "Good-bye, father," and the youth mounting his horse, rode gallantly on the message. He returned unharmed, and again his hand was grasped with a cordial "How d'ye do Sammy?" answered by a grasp of equal affection. The scene was touching to those around.

Some idea as to the quantity of provisions required for the subsistence of Gen. Buell's army may be formed from a knowledge of the fact that no less than three hundred beef cattle are slaughtered for and consumed daily by the troops under his command.
A poor widow went to Boston a few days ago to bid farewell to her two sons who had enlisted for the war, and while shaking hands with them at the depot some wretch picked her pocket of \$57 which they had given her for support out of their money.

"So you are going to teach school?" said a young lady to her maiden aunt. "Well for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children." "I would prefer that myself," was the quiet reply, "but where is the widower?"
A frolicsome husband in Syracuse a few nights since, hid under his bed, and when his wife, unconscious of his concealment, came in, took her suddenly by the leg. She shrieked, fell senseless, and is now a raving maniac.

PROTECTION TO YOUNG TREES.

So many are the losses every year from the effects of Winter, that this subject is worthy of special mention as the trying season approaches. A few words of precaution are needed now.

There are many considerations in favor of Fall planting. One has usually a better lot of trees to select from at the nurseries, than in the Spring. If set out early, the wounded roots become calloused, and ready to emit new roots in the Spring; they may even begin to form roots in the Fall. They are fairly in their new quarters at the very opening of Spring, and ready to start at the first beginning of warm weather. Fall planting saves much time for other work in Spring, which is always a busy season. In the Fall, the ground is warm, comparatively dry, and easy and pleasant to work.

It cannot be doubted that the hardiest trees, such as apple and forest trees, may be set out in Autumn to the best advantage. But those slightly tender—such as cherries, some kinds of pears and shade trees—if taken up in the Fall, should be "heeled in," and protected for the Winter. They will then be in the best possible condition for planting out in the Spring. And here is the way of doing it: On receiving the bundle of trees from the nursery, choose a dry and partially sheltered corner of the garden or orchard, lay open a trench a foot deep sloping it off on one side, and making a hillock on that side for the trunks and branches to rest on. It is taken for granted that this trench is made where no water will stand in it. Now lay the roots along in the trench as closely together as possible, the limbs resting on the bank of earth. Cover the roots a foot deep, making a mound over them to shed water. Let also the trunks be slightly covered for half their length. It is well to lay a few evergreen boughs over the branches; corn stalks may be used, though in moderation, or they will attract mice. As soon as Spring opens, remove all covering, shorten in the branches, and plant.

For trees planted within a year or two past, a slight Winter protection is important, at least in exposed places at the North. The roots of such trees are yet small, and have not recovered from the shock of removal. The main thing required is to cover the entire body of roots with a few inches of extra soil. If coarse manure is at hand, use that, and it will answer the double purpose of protection and enrichment. In Spring, let the manure be worked into the soil. Wherever there is danger from mice, a conical bank of earth, about a foot high, should be made around the stem of every newly planted tree, removing it early in the Spring.

THE CROWNED SKELETON.—Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany, derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died he should be buried in a royal position; not prostrate as slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected over the sepulcher of our Saviour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The gospels, which I suppose he had often read while he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him. By his side was his sword; upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders. Thus was his body placed, and did his body remain for about 190 years. One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemagne looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by Emperor Otto. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder; and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still! The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany.—Dr. Massie's *Summer Rambles*.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the U. S. census of 1860, there were at that time 730,000 more males than females in the United States, a fact unprecedented in the census of any other civilized nation. In most of the older States there is an excess of females; in Massachusetts, 37,600 more females than males, while in Illinois there is an excess of 92,000 males; in Michigan, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 37,000; in Wisconsin, 43,000; in California, 67,000; and in Colorado there are twenty males to one female.

It appears now that the men who piloted the rebels safely through Pennsylvania during the recent raid were Pennsylvania Breckinridge Democrats. Their names are Logan, Wilson, Simes and Brinn. The latter is believed to be the man who apprehended Cook, of John Brown's "Army of Invasion."

A gentleman lately returned from Europe, says that half the people he met supposed North America was at war with South America, and he was frequently asked where the State of New England was.

A CURIOUS REVELATION OF THE WAR.

The following letter, written by R. B. Lee, grandfather of the present commander-in-chief of the rebel army, was found in the dwelling house of General Stuart, in Virginia, and has been placed in our possession for publication. It is one of the most curious epistolary productions brought to light by the war, and furnishes a clear insight into the origin of the rebellion:
NEW YORK, April 5, 1790.
MY DEAR SIR: I am just favored with your very acceptable letter of the 29th ult.

As to Mr. Madison's plan, you do not seem fully to have understood it. It would not have diminished the amount of the debt, and therefore would not have rendered the burthen less. The public would not have gained anything by the operation, but he intended that justice should be done to every class of citizens to the full extent of the abilities of the country. He conceived the original holders, as well as the present possessors of the debt of the United States, entitled to some consideration, and it was evidently impossible to discharge the obligations which the public were under to both, the dictates of justice required that there should be a composition of their claims, and every possible justice done. I conceive the equity of his doctrine incontrovertible; and I saw no objection to his plan the difficulty of the exertion—and the danger of the precedent. Such a precedent might be used as a pretext to justify a measure dissimilar in its leading points at a future day. I felt myself, as you have I can very much irritated at the indelicate treatment which he received. Some seemed to express, by their conduct, a joy that they had it in their power to depress his importance (as they thought,) which rendered it still more necessary for the friends of virtue, and of the Southern interests, to maintain and support him. The debates on this question will better explain to you his conduct.

As to the removals from the Quakers and others relative to the slave trade, their introduction, from the manner in which the subject was treated, became impertinent. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia, by anticipating what was never intended, have been instrumental in sounding disagreeable alarms. If they had said nothing, the House of Representatives, without doubt, would have declared with one voice that Congress had no power to interfere in any manner so as to affect or alter the internal regulations of the States relative to them.

The authors of the petition were influenced by an honest, though indiscreet zeal, on the occasion. They expressly declared that their object was not to injure the property of the Southern States, but to discontinue the slave trade, which they deemed cruel and dishonorable.

By the unfeeling apprehensions of the gentlemen from Georgia, all the eastern States which have been spread were caused. I consider the declaration which we made in a committee of the whole, however, as soon as we were permitted to come to a decision, will not only quiet our fears, but put our slave property on a surer foundation than it before stood; and an interpretation of the powers of Congress given at this time, when the meaning of the parties to the Constitution must be fully understood, may prevent at a future day any improper coercion on this subject. I can not, therefore, but flatter myself that the conclusion of this subject will be generally satisfactory to the State of Virginia, and that the petitions you mention to be in contemplation to our next Assembly will be found wholly unnecessary to this subject.

As to the assumption of the State debt, this question is still in suspense, and the final determination very uncertain. The Eastern States would carry their point at all hazards—rather than fail they would be contented with a majority of one vote. Three members from the State of North Carolina are now on the floor, which renders the success of their plans still more uncertain. From the present appearance, I cannot help thinking that the assumption will not proceed; if it should, it must wear a different countenance than it has at present, and the most effectual provision be made for speedy and fair settlement of all accounts. I have no doubt negotiations have been commenced, and are yet existing, between the Eastern States and Pennsylvania relative to the permanent seat of government; the Pennsylvanians endeavoring to make the establishment of the seat of government the price of the assumption. But in this business New York is as necessary to carry the point as Pennsylvania, and it is not probable that she will be induced to yield up the advantage which she now has over her commercial rival. I have, therefore, no fears that this negotiation will be productive of an establishment in Pennsylvania. As to the Potomack I consider our prospects as very remote. If the Government last so long, it may erect its capital on its banks, at the expiration of twenty years.

I confess that I feel myself often chagrined by the faults against the ancient Dominion, but Division at this time would be the worst of calamities. The Southern States are too weak at present to stand by themselves, and a General Government will certainly be advantageous to us, as it produces no other effect than protection from hostilities and uniform commercial regulations. And when we shall attain our natural degree of population I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together. It is better to put up with these little inconveniences than to run the hazard of greater calamities.
Adieu. R. B. LEE.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A farmer near Barr, the other day killed a sheep, in the stomach of which was found twenty balls, varying from 2½ to 7 inches in circumference, and as hard as wood. The largest was about the size of a cricket ball. On examination it was found that the balls were composed of wool, closely compressed. The sheep must have eaten the wool, which proving quite indigestible, had accumulated in its stomach. The animal was quite healthy, and when killed weighed 96 pounds.

A few days since a Secessionist at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was rode on a rail. He was then conveyed home but his mother refused to receive him, as he was a traitor, and not worthy to enter the house. She told the boys to take him down South and give him to J. F. Davis. The largest was about the size of a cricket ball. On examination it was found that the balls were composed of wool, closely compressed. The sheep must have eaten the wool, which proving quite indigestible, had accumulated in its stomach. The animal was quite healthy, and when killed weighed 96 pounds.

A rebel deserter, the son of a quondam Baltimorean, now of South Carolina and a trust-worthy man, says he belonged to a regiment from that State, composed of four companies of negroes and six of whites; that the negroes were allowed to vote with the whites in the choice of their officers; that they mess and sleep together without any prejudice whatever, and that the negroes make as good soldiers as the whites.

AMERICA—THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

In his book of travels in the United States, recently published, Mr. Trollope says: I was at Chicago and at Buffalo in October, 1861. I went down to the granaries, and climbed up into the elevators. I saw the wheat running in rivers from one vessel to another, and from railroads vans up into huge bins on the top stories of the warehouses; for there rivers of food run up hill as easy as they do down. I saw corn measured by the forty-bushels measure with as much ease as we measure an ounce of cheese, and with greater rapidity. I ascertained that the work went on, through the week and Sunday, day and night incessantly; rivers of wheat and rivers of maize ever running. I saw men bathed in corn as they distributed it in its flow. I saw bins by the score laden with wheat, in each of which bins there was space for a comfortable residence. I breathed the flour, and drank the flour, and felt myself to be enveloped in a world of bread-stuffs. And then I believed, understood, and brought it home to myself as a fact, that here is the corn land of Michigan, and amid the bluffs of Wisconsin, and on the high table plains of Minnesota, and the prairies of Illinois, God had prepared the food for the increasing millions of the Eastern World, as also for the coming millions of the Western. I began to know what it was for a country to overflow with milk and honey, to burst with its fruits, and be smothered by its own riches. From St. Paul down the Mississippi, by the shores of Wisconsin and Iowa, by the ports on Lake Pepin, by La Crosse, from which one railway runs eastward, by Prairie du Chien, the terminus of a second, by Danleith, Fulton, and Rock Island, from which three other lines run eastward, all through that wonderful State of Illinois—the farmer's glory—along the ports of the great lakes, through Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and further Pennsylvania, up to Buffalo, the great gate of the Western Ceres, the loud cry was this—"How shall we rid ourselves of our corn and wheat?" The result has been the passage of 60,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs through that gate in one year! Let those who are susceptible of statistics ponder that. For those who are not, I can only give this advice: let them go to Buffalo in October and look for themselves.

A LITTLE HERO.—The *St. Louis Republican*, says: A day or two since, the police found a boy in military rig, barefooted, dirty and ragged, wandering about the levee, and supposing him to be a young Letes thief, he was conducted to the calaboose and locked up. Subsequently, however, he attracted the attention of the Chief of Police, Cousins, and, on being questioned by the Chief, gave a straightforward and interesting account of himself. He gave his name, but we regret that it has not been preserved. He was twelve years of age, and belonged to the Third Illinois Cavalry in which organization he enlisted nearly a year ago as a bugler. He endured the hardships of the Southwest campaign, late last fall and winter, and finally took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, where his war-like career was pretty effectually terminated by one of the enemy's bullets. The ball struck him on the left side of his neck, and plowed its way through the small arteries and almost severed his windpipe. He lay on the battle field for a long time, but was finally picked up and taken to a hospital, where he was confined for three months. When he recovered he discovered, to his great sorrow, that he could blow his bugle no longer, his wound being of such a nature as to prevent him from giving even the faintest blast upon the instrument. The deep sorrow through which the bullet passed was plainly visible, although thoroughly healed, and looked as though a considerable portion of his neck had been shot away. Being physically unable to shoulder a musket in the ranks, he came to the conclusion that he would return home. He accordingly set out on his journey, and had got as far as this city, and was waiting on the levee for a boat when he was arrested. His father and mother lived in Greenville, Illinois, and ever since he had been in the army he had sent them all his earnings.

His story, of which the above is only a brief outline, was related in such an artless manner as to rivet the attention of several individuals who listened to it, and their sympathies were at once enlisted in the little fellow's behalf. He was asked if he did not think he was too young to enter the service.

"No, sir!" was the prompt reply, "I reckon I didn't enter it any too soon."
A liberal collection was taken up in behalf of the young soldier, after he concluded his story, and the Chief subsequently furnished him with a new suit of clothes. His story was told to the railroad officers, and they gave him a free pass, and thus he was sent on his way home rejoicing.

A rebel deserter, the son of a quondam Baltimorean, now of South Carolina and a trust-worthy man, says he belonged to a regiment from that State, composed of four companies of negroes and six of whites; that the negroes were allowed to vote with the whites in the choice of their officers; that they mess and sleep together without any prejudice whatever, and that the negroes make as good soldiers as the whites.