

WANTED.---All Linds of grain willbe taken in payment of debts due me. for which the bighest market prices will be given. Dec. 11. 1861. JAMES B GRAHAM.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh sup-ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer : Restorative, a great cure for colds ynd cough ; and Anti-Biltons Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEN.

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 cus-tomers. Thankful for the very liberal paironage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuence of the same. March 26, '62 -tf. D. F. ETZWEILER.

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantl on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty, a full stock of Flour. Hams. Shoulders Sides. Cof-fee, Tea. Sugar. Rice. Molasses. &c. Also, Li-quors 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.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863. GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR !

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thank ful to that public which has enabled him to pub lish a magazine for the last 33 years of a larger circulation than any 'n America, has made an arrangement with the most popular anthoress in this rangement with the most popular anthoress in this country—MARION HARLAND, enthoress of "Alone." "Hidden Path." "Moss Side." "Nemesis." and "Miriam." who will furnish a story for every num-ber of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahewd of any other magazine. Marion Har-land writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish artifavorite writers will all continue to furnish arti-

eles throughout the year. Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh volumes of Go-dey's Lady's Book for 1863, will contain nearly 1300 pages of Reading matter. 24 pages of Music. 12 Double Extension Colored Fashion Plates, equal m 24 of other magazines, over 1200 wood engravings. 14 steel engravings of beautiful subjects. 786 articles by the best authors in America. And all these will be given in 1863, at prices for which see our extremely low club rates.

The oldest, the best, and the cheapest magazine in America is the Godey's Lady's Book. The im-mense increase in the circulation of Godey (having trebled itself in the last 4 years) is a convincing 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 Go dey's Lady's Book stands first in the hearts of A. merican ladies, who subscribe for the sake of the Book and not the premium.

The Literature of the Lady's Book is by the first

AUTUMN. In storms the dreary day closes, All hushed is the twittering give of the swallows that sang for me, And hushed is the oriole's song; For summer hath gone with her roses. And Autumn comes trailing along-

O'er the tomb where the hilly reposes, Sad Autumn comes trailing along ! But alas! the Summer hath taken

Not only the roses gay. Not only the flowers away, Not only the oriole's lay-But hat's left me entirely forsaken, Having taken afar to her home My darling, who will not awaken, When nature no longer is dumb ! I knew it would be in Autumn-Alas! that Autumn should come !

Let the lilly not murmur that sleepeth Far down in the cold. dreary earth ;

For it hath, in waiting, a birth To beauty and Spring-time mirth : But the heart of the poet that weepeth For her that is fairer far Than the roses and lillies are. A watch that it endless keepeth-Like the watch of a lonely star.

GEN. HALLECK'S LETTER TO STANTON.

The Gr unds for General M'Clellan's Removal. From the Philadelphia Press of Nov'r 10. WASHINGTON, November 9, 1862 .- The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actusted our all. War Department in recommending the Presdent to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac : HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, October 23, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War :- Sin: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First. That requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on Commissary General, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Sceretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second. On several occasions, General Mc-Clellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full

other indespensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was interred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the elsventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date, the 11th.

General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

Limmediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan. General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in

front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General Mc-Clellan's army on the Upper Potomic was over 3,100.

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing : "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called General Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigations that 4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown. Twenty

MCCLELLAN'S RELIEF FROM COMMAND. From the Phil's Inquirer of Nov. 10.

Upon opening the Sunday papers yesterday morning, the public were startled by the an- military science ; but if it conflicts with the nouncement that General McCLELLAN had been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. By this order, which was handed to him on Friday night about eleven o'clock, by General BUCKINGHAM, the command of the Army of the Potomac immediately devolved upon General BURNSIDE, and General McCLELLAN's last official act was to issue a brief address to the troops, making that fact

known, and taking leave of them. This event will naturally create a profound impression upon the country, and quite as naturally excite a vast deal of discussion; and this discussion will be bitter and mischievous. or good tempered and salutary, accordingly. as the disputants are governed by common sense, or impelled by blind passion Unfortunately, General McCLELLAN's name, without in our politics; a misfortune that is fairly chargeable upon both the unreasoning opponents and the intemperate friends of the Ad-

ministration. If this were not so, an important event like his relief from the commandof his army, which to-day will be a topic of conversation and debate with millions of his countrymen, would be considered calmly, under the light of what may be its true meaning, rather than as a subject for angry and senseless altercation. It is in the former temper that we propose to consider the event, and thus discharge the highest duty of a journalist by attracting public sentiment into its true channels, when it is in danger of being led astrav.

We should all remember that the President as been, through good report and through evil eport, the steadfastest friend of General Mc-LELLAN, and we must therefore accept his order transferring General McCLELLAN's command as an act done in good faith, because of controlling reasons of public policy.

What may those reasons be? For in them is involved the whole question whether the friends of our young General should take this er, unlike him, they should give way to rage

| be against prosecuting a winter campain at | all. It may be a judgement made up in strict and conscientious accordance with the rules of political necessities of the situation, what then ? Either the General must move on rapidly, and take all the risks of exposed lines of com. munication, and brave all the dangers of a

some one whe will. This is the common sense itical considerations which impell the President to adopt one plan of campaign, and the professional opinion of General McCLELLAN, which may influence him towards another, there is ample margin upon which two able, conscientions and pariotic public agents may hold different opinions without any fault res. Col. Ford the Commission says : ting on either. Why, then should the partiargues great folly.

Before parting with the subject we should make this additional observation. General markable firmness in adhering to the plans which he founds upon his professional convictions. In the main, a man so constituted will have his own way, because he would rather Commission, for a command in the service." give up his office and his honors than yield his convictions. Feeling this to be his nature, General MCCLELLAN has repeatedly asked to be relieved if the Executive did not approve his plans. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to find this relief from the command of the Army of the Potomac to be fully in accordance with his wishes, and to have been decided upon by the President, because the plans and views of his General were incompatible with the political necessities of the situation. C. WIND-REAL

A Scotch Farmer, noted in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in all athletic exercises' very frequently had the pleasure of fighting people who, led by curiosity, matter philosophically, as he does, or wheth- came to try if they could settle him or not. Lord D a great pugilistic amateur, had

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY. Report of the Commission.

The Commission, consisting of Major Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vois., Pres. ; Major Gen. Geo. Cadwalder, U. S. A. of Vols ; Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, U S. A. of Vols. ; Major Donn Pratt. A. A. Gen. of Vols. ; Captain F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.; Col. G. Holt, Judge winter campaign, or, if such course involves Advocate General, called by the Government responsibilities his judgment counsels him to investigate the conduct of certain officers not to undertake, he must yield command to connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Hightsland of the case. And between the controlling pot. the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have submitted their report to the Government.

The Tribune has published an abstract of the report of the commission. (which report covers. 900 pages of foolscap paper), relative to the surrender of Harpers Ferry, from which we take the extracts given below. In relation to

"In so grave a case as this, with such dissans of either get into a passion about General graceful consequences, the Court cannot perany necessity in the world, has been mixed up McCLELLAN being relieved, as if either he or mit an officer to shield himself behind the the President has been of necessity guilty of fact that he did as well as he could, if in so some great crime. Clearly all such conduct doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command in Maryland Heights ; that he conducted the de-McCLELLAN, it is well known, is a man of re- fense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Regarding Collonel Miles, it says :

"Early as the 15th of August he disobeyed the orders of Major General Wool, to fortify Maryland Hights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command. Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners. and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's head quarters, this, too, when he should have known that the lack of communications, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Hights, are important facts they could, and undoubtedly did. communi the enemy. Sixteen of their prisoners were paroled on the 18th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rodse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private inmer : "Friend, I have beard a great deal of terview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and, after talk about you, and I have come a long way to the surrender, appears at the head of his men. see which is the best man." The Scotchman, among the first to enter Harper's Ferry- The Commission would not have dwelt upon this the middle of the body, pitching him over the painful subject, were it not for the fact that hedge, and then set about working again. the officer, who placed this "incapable" in When his lordship had got up : "Well," said command, should share in the responsibility : the farmer, "have you any thing more to say and, in the opinion of the commission, Major as proceed a step further. There can be no to me ?"" No," replied his lordship, "but General Wool is guilty to this extent or a perhaps you'd be good enough to throw over grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct. The Commission has remarked treely on Col. Miles, an old officer who has PAY OF DRAFTED SOLDIERS .- The pay per been killed in the service of his country, and month of the militia volunteers in the service it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, reof the State is the same as that of volunteers frain from censuring those in high command when it thinks such censure is deserved." "The General in-Chief has testified that \$179; captain, \$120 50; first lieutenant, \$110. Gen. McClellan, after having received orders 50; second lieutenant, \$105 50; brevet second to repel the enemy invading the State of Marylicutenant, \$105 50; privates \$13. The pay in land, marched only six miles per day on an case of invasion of the State is essentially dif. average when pursuing this invading enemy. peace, or when the militia is called upon to opinion General McClellan could and should aid the civil process. In such emergencies have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. non-commissioned officers and privates re- In this opinion the Commission fully concur." "The evidence thus introduced confirms the officers the same compensation as those of the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Hights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delaysnake mystery, which, a few years ago, so ed, would have come at last, and that a thousmuch excited the people of Western New- and men killed in Harper's Ferry would have York, is solved at last. The hotel at Silver made a small loss had the post been saved, Lake, in Perry, Wyoming county, recently and probably saved two thousand at Antietam." "How important was this defence we can neighbors came across what they supposed now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men compowas a large India rubber hose. On stretching sing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body were in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford of the custom of thousands who came to see abandoned Maryland Hights this little army was in reality relieved by Genersls Franklin's and Summer's corps, at Orampton's Gap, within seven miles of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners, before twenty thousand troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam

able 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 Specialities that no other magazine has, and only found in Godey, to wit: "Original Mu-sic." "Model Cottages, with diagrams." "Drawing Lessons." "Original Health Department." "Children's Department," . Chemistry for the Young," Horticultural Department," and "Double Exten ion Fashion-plates" Godey's great speciality, apparalleled and unapproached. Competition dead in this department. Our imitators have abandoned the attempt.

Of Steel engravings, the press have unanimous ly pronounced Godey's the best ever published by any magazine of the world. You may look in vain for 14 such steel engravings as were published during the year 1862, and those for 1863 will Other magazines do not go to the surpass them. expense of original designs for their steel engrav-ings. The Double Fashion-plate has from 5 to 7 full length fashions on each plate. Other magarines give but two. Godey is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, which 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 v sit the large cities

Godey's Wood engraving Novelties. Of these we give double the number of any other maga-zine no matter what its price may be. Colored embroidery patterns and lingerie. Ev

ery number contains patterns of some article for stady to work-ottomans, backs of chairs, slippers, etc. Among the articles to be continued, and which

have been appreciated, will be Gardening for the Ladies. Mr. H. A. Breer, 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 for the music alone. the Lady's Book would be cheap at the price we ask for it.

In the various numbers for 1863, will be found lisgrams for Children's and Ladies' dresses ; children's samples for learning ; the newest designs for window curtains, broderie anglaise, slippers bonnets, caps. cloaks. evening-dresses. fancy arti-eles, headdresses, hair-dressing, robes-de chambre, carriage dresses, brides" dresses, wreaths, mantillas, walking-dresses, morning-dresses, ri-ding habits, collars, chemisettes, undersleeves, patchwork, embroidery patterns, and crochet and notting work. Our designs are received semi-monthly from our agents in France, England, and vermany, and every new pattern of any portion of a lady's dress appears first in the Lady's Book Drawing in all its variety, useful to the beginner and the proficient. Fashions from the establishment of the celebrated "Brodie" will be in every number. Also gives 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 apense to all those who take the book. Godey's ady'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

abscribing is to send your money direct to the ablisher We recognize no subscription that is publisher not sent direct to ourselves. If you pay your money to any association. you must look to it for our books. We will not supply a copy of the Lady's Book unless the money is sent direct to us. We have no agents for whose acts we are respon-

TERMS-CASE IN ADVANCE .- One copy one year, \$3 Two copies one year. \$5 Three copies one year. \$6 Four copies one year. \$7. Five copies be 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, \$15. Eleven cop ies one year, and an extra copy to the person sendog the elub, making twelve copies, \$20. Any erson having sent a club will have the privilege of adding one or more sopies at the same club rates. The above Terms cannot be deviated from, to 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 matter 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

supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay, in any department or burean, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars; but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt. I think those delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently he for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain. I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third, Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantagys of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremtorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. I said to him : " Your army must now move, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General Mc-Clellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy.

Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inaclive on the north side.

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements. Gen. McClellan stated that he would require to work out of the envelope. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address L 4. GODEY, 323 Chestout Street. Phil's. Ps. and sixth corps; that they meeted shoes, and use those of heaven.

thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered.

Colonel Ingalls, aid-de camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless .--The fact is the clothing arrives and is issued. but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly commu ication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS-TO BRIGA-

DIER GENERAL MEIGS.

Your despatch of this date is received. have never intended, in any letter or dispatch. to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or for-

warding clothing as readily as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied. G. B. McCLELLAN. Major General.

"GIVE THIS TO MOTHEE."-A writer in the NewYork Post tells the following touching incident : "On the bloody field of Manassas, a few weeks since, with a grasp and a moan, were these words whispered from the white lips of an heroic soldier as he drew from his bosom locket, and passed the revered memento into the hands of a comrade near. Those loving lips never moved again to tell his name or home; instantly he fell back dead. He was of the 10th New York National Zouaves. Safe from death, although disabled, the brave soldier, named Fergnson, who received this trust, has returned to his home, and fulfils the sacred legacy as best he may. The little picture hangs in the window of No 945 Broadway, under the above inscription. Oh, what a depth of tenderness and pathos in these few words-"Give this to mother."

Ho s all of us would hate and despise the

mander in Chief of the Army and Navy, bu! he is the Chief Magistrate of the country. He political aspect of affairs. While he scans the field of warlike operations through the eyes of a General, he must observe the far wider field of diplomacy and politics with the enlarged vision of a Statesman. He must watch the signs abroad as well as passing events at home. th and .dyname ava

Now with these distinctions laid down let doubt of the existence of a strong and almost universal desire throughout the layal States, for active, sharp, decisive operations against the Rebellion. This desire is shared by both the friends and the opponents of General Mc-

CLELLAN. Many of his warmest champions deplore the circumstances, whatever they may be, that have delayed his movements until they are threatened with interruption by the storms of winter. These persons in common with nearly all others, would prefer action with all its hopes, though it should not be de of another long year of lingering war. Such is unquestionably the feeling of the people in the mass, and this is bound to be recognized by the Executive.

Again, it would be idle to attempt concealment of the fact that, as month after month of unsuppressed Rebellion rolls on, the danger of foreign interference in our affairs is advancing in geometrical progression. Old hatreds in England, irrepressible jealousy and fear of a powerful rival, self-Interest in all its forms, suffering humanity in the manufacturing communities of Europe-all these forces, aided by the most influential exponents and leaders of political opinion, are working against us. Everything-but the true hearts of the people. who, amidst all their miseries, stand by this Union as the ark of their safety and deliverance now and bereafter. But the people, unfortunately for us, have no present power, and their wishes are, therefore, unlikely to rule. We have nothing to counteract all these malefic influences except an immediate demon-

stration of our power to restore the supremacy of the National Government. We must have victory; but whether victory or defeat, the worst possible condition for our affairs abroad would be a long winter of inaction at home .--This would be to invite interference-to give the "Confederates" the very opportunity they want. Here again is an important phase of the situation by which the President is compelled to regulate his conduct of the war. He is moved by two powerful political considerations-one at home and the other abroadwhich he can not disregard.

Far different are the surroundings of the Commanding General of this army. He observes the military situation alone. He sees the enemy, considers his force, his position, his means of attack and defence. These he

compares with his own, and makes up his military judgment. This may be for such slow and cautions progress as will necessarily afford the enemy an oportunity to escape, or it may as new.

and indignation. Let us then explore for these come from London on purpose to fight the reasons. The President is not only the Com athletic Scot. The latter was working in an enclosure a little distance from the house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship has to regard not slone the military but the tied his horse to a tree, and addressed the farwithout answering, seized the noble lord by to me my borse."

in the service of the United States, as follows: Colonel, \$222; lieutenant colonel, \$198; major. cisive, to the delays which make us all fearful ferent from during riot, tumult, breach of the The General-in-Chief also testifies that in his ceive \$1.50 per diem each, and commissioned regular army .- Phila. Press.

> THE SILVER SNAKE MYSTERY .- The Silver took fire, and in removing some rubbish, the it out, it showed the form of a snake, some fitty feet in length. It seems the owner of the hotel hit upon this expedient to redeem his failing fortunes, and after reaping the benefits the wonderful serpent, he sold out, and, moving away, left the snake to the new proprietor.

> A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION .- It is said of the Icelanders, that they scrupulously observe the usage of reading the sacred Scriptures every morning, the whole family joining in the singing and prayers. When the Icelander awakes, he salutes no person until he has saluted God. He usually hastens to the door, adores there the Author of Nature and Providence, then steps back into the dwelling, saying to his family, "God grant you a good day!" What a beautiful illustration is this of the Christian obligation on the part of households to recognize and worship God.

Kings play at war unfairly with republics they can only lose some earth and some creatures they value as little, while republics lose in every soldier a part of themselves.

The oldest piece of "furniture" is the multiplication "table." It was construsted more Read the new advertitutions.

"Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march. the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Patomac dividing his forces." beam

A Horticalturist advertised that he would supply all kinds of trees and plants, especially "pie-plants of all kinds." A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for "one package of custard-pie seed, and a dozen of mince-pie plants." The gardner promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

"I stand upon the soil of freedom," cried a stump orator .- "No," exclaimed his about than two thousand years ago, and is as good ker, "you stand in a pair of boots that have never been naid for." In Californi al

