

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- Notice is hereby A given that the undersigned Auditor appoint-ed by the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of D. J. Catheart, Administrator of Jane Wilson, deceased, will attend to his duties as Auditor and hear all persons interested in said estate, at the office of J. B. McEnally, on Saturday, the 3d day of January A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. Dec. 10, 1862 J. H. FULFORD, Auditor.

REGISTER'S NOTICE,-Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, credito's, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the pext Orphans' court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1862, for confirmation and allowance :

The account of Huburt Leigey Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Francis Leigey, late of the township of Covington, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of George Knarr, jr., Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, dec'd. The final account of George Knarr, jr., Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Charlotte Weaver, late of Brady township, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased.

The Partial account of James A. Bloom, and John Bloom Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Bloom, Sr., of the township of Pike, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, deceased.

The account of E. B. Smeal and M. L. C. Evans. Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo. Smeal, late of Pike tp., Clearfield co., Pa., dec'd. The Final account of A. C. Tate, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of E. B. King, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd

The Final account of Neal McKay, Administra tor of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits. which were of Alexander Me-Kay. late of Burnside township, Clearfied county. Pennsylvania, deceased. Dec 10, 1862. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register

AYER'S PILLS-Are you sick, feeble and complaning ? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfor table ? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills., and cleanse out the disordered humors-purity the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These if not relieved, react on themselves and the surrounding organs producing general aggravation, suffering and While in this condition, oppressed discase. by the derangements, take Aver's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels Caused by similar obstructions and them. derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cur d by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to endoy there when suffering from the disorder they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constinution. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

NOTICE, -A meeting of the stockholders of the Western Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, in the Berough of Clearfield, on Monday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing One person to act as President, and Twelve persons to act as Directors of said company for the ensui g GEORGE R BARRETT, Pres't. L J Crans, Sec. Dec 24, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES .--- By virtue of sundry S writs of Venditioni Expones, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clear field, on Monday the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate viz: A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson town-

ship, Clearfield county Pennsylvania. Begin-ning at a Hemlock corner, thence by Benjamin Gibbs survey south 50 deg west 230 perches to a post, thence south 40 deg east 116 perches to a post and line of Cornelins Tubbs, and thence along line made between them north 50 deg east 230 perches to post, thence by John Tripler survey north 40 deg west 160 perches to place of begin-ning. Containing 216 acres more or less, being the north west half of survey in name of Mathias Barton, with about twenty-five acres cleared and log house and barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Silas White.

ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in Curwensville Borough, Clearfield county Pennsylvania, to wit: a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Curwensville, fronting sixty feet on Main street, and running back 200 feet to an alley. Bounded east by H D. Patton, south by an alley. alley, and bounded by lands of Wm. Irvin, with a one and a haif story dwelling house and wood house thereon created Seized, taken in excention, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Mon-telius, Edward Montolius and Wm. TenEyck trading as Montelius, Ten Eyek & Co.

ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in Knox township, Clearfield county Pennsylvania. Containing one hundred acres more or less, situate in Knox township, with about thirty acres cleared, and a log dwelling house and log barn erected thereon, adjoining lands of Wm Robertson and others. Siezed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac P. Carson.

ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in Gue-lich township. Clearfield county Pennsylvania. Containing about three hundred and fourteen acres, bounded by lands of --- about twenty acres cleared with a small orehard, and having a log cleared with a small orchard, and having a log cabin house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. B. Hegarty. Atso-All those certain premises, situate in De-

Decatur township, Clearfield county, one piece known as the old place, bounded on the north by lands now in possession of Wm. Goss jr., on the east by lands of George D. Morgan and lands of Walter Morgan on the south by lands of Daniel Albert, Jonathan Kephart, and George D. Morgan, and on the west by lands of George D. Morgan. Containing about two hundred acres more or less. having about one hundred and eighty acres of eleared land thereon, with a large story log house, a log barn, with other outbuildings, and having a large bearing orchard thereon. One other piece situate in Decatur township aforesaid, adjoining the above, bounded on the south by the premises above described, on the west by land of George D. Morgan & Co., on the north by lands of George D Morgan & Co., on the east by lands of George D. Morgan, having about one hundred and fifty acres therein and being all cleared land or nearly so, with a good plank house. log barn and other out buildings thereon, with a young bearing orchard thereon. One other piece situate in the township of De satur aforesaid. known as the Sawmill property, bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Goss, on the east by lands of George D. Morgan & Co., o the south by lands of George D. Morgan & Co. and on the west by lands of George D. Morgan & Co, with a Saw mill in good running order, on Beaver Run, thereon, with a plank house, a small Mill house and other outbuildings thereon, with about fifteen acres of cleared land. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. J. Goss and John Goss. ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in Deca-tur township. Clearfield county Penn'a, adjoining lands of G. D. Morgan & Co. on the north, on the east by land of John Crane and others, on the south by land of D. I. Pruner & Co. and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hammerslaugh, containing about 200 acres, having about 140 acres cleared thereon, a two story log House and a log barn and other out buildings and a good orshard. Also a certain tract of land known as the Milwood property, adjoining lands of Kepler, Kep Containing eighty-six acre hart and others. with good dwelling house and barn and other out buildings with a good bearing orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Goss, Sr. ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in Deca tur township. Clearfield county Penn'a, bounded by the north by lands of G D. Morgan & Co., cast by lands of John Crane and others, south by lands of D. 1. Pruner & Co. and others, and west by Solomon Hammerslaugh. lands of Containing about two hundred acres. having about one hun dred and forty acres cleared land, a two story log house and log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, as the property of Abraham Goss Seized, taken in exception, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Goss, Sr. At.so-by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, the following described real estate, to wit : All that certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county Pa., being the same tract of land which Ellis Irvin, Esq., High Sheriff of Clearfield county, by his deed dated the 2nd day of September 1844 sold and conveyed to the said Francis MeCoy the said tract being known as the Salt Lick Bend Tract, beginning at a hickory tree, thence north 59 deg east 68 perches to a white oak, thence south 31 deg east 298 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south 10 deg west 84 perches to a hickory on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, thence down the same by the several courses thereof 190 perches to a maple, thence north 31 deg west 329 perches to a hickory and place of beginning. Containing 388 acres and 59 perches with the usual allowance. being the same more or less comprising a good farm with about ninety acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a good two story frame farm house, a good frame bank barn and other outbuildings thereon erected and young and bearing orchard, besides 20 acres of River bottom cleared and in a high state of cultivation with two commodious two story frame dwelling houses, black smith shop, cabinet shop, frame barn and frame stable with other outbuildings with two young and bearing orchards on this portion of the property, the whole being upon and comprised within the stid 388 acres known as the Salt Lick Bend property. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Gilliland and John Gilliland. ALSO-a certain lot situate in Tozer Town or Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa. bounded north by Main street 60 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet back to alley, with a two story Tavern house and stable erected thereon, now in occupancy of Wm. Worrell. Seized, ta-ken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ezra Root.

Raftsman's Journal.

MR. S. J. Row :- SIR : You will confer an everlasting favor on me, by giving vent to my accompanying letter through your columns: DUTY.

It may now be said that another year has been annexed to the vast Eternity of years gone by, and with it many of our noblest and Florida, best citizens ; some of whom have been bright | Georgia and shining lights in society, and dear to our | Illinois, homes, and hearts, by all the ties that bind Indiana, our affections to those we hold most dear. Its Iowa, pages first, and last, are vailed in deepest | Kansas, mourning, and chronicles a scene of bloodshed and devastation second to none upon record, none but omnipresence alone can fully Maine, comprehend the nations calamity, or trace its arrows to the thousand hearts they pierce with wounds, that God, and Eternity alone can heal. Whatever have been our obligations to God, our country, our neighbor, or ourselves, its momentous records approve or condemn our compliance, and will thus meet us in the Judgment of the final day. A new year takes its place. With it new obligations devolve upon us,-new acquaintance, and new ties are formed. These also are but transient, Ohio, and will leave us, or we must leave them, Oregon, and be held accountable for the use we make Pennsylvania, 2,849,266 of them. Therefore, wherein we have failed Rhode Island, to meet the just demands of our obligations S. Carolina, in time past,-it behoves us, for time to come, Tennessee, to use the greater exertion to secure the grace Texas. and favor of Him, who ruleth in the affairs of Vermont, men-who buildeth up, and pulleth down-Virginia, who giveth and taketh away, and to whom Wisconsin, we must give a strict account.

Taking the example of our Great Master, TERRITORIES. who in the days of his flesh, when he had off-Colorado. ered up prayers and supplications, with strong Dakota, cries and tears unto Him that was able to save Nebraska, him from death, and was heard in that he fear-Nevada, ed, tho' he were a son, yet learned he obedi-New Mexico, ence by the things which he suffered; and Utah, being made perfect, he became the author of Washington, Eternal salvation unto all them that obey Dist. Columbia, him. J. A. WISOR.

WHAT THEY ARE PREPARING TO DO. From the Philadelphia Press.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES-1860. From the Preliminary Report of 8th Census. FREE STATES. WHITE. SLAVE COLORED. Alabama, 526,431 435,080 2,690 Arkansas, 324,191 144 111,115 California, 861,353 4,086 1.1.1.4 Connecticut, 451,520 8,627 ::: Delaware, 90,589 19,829 1,798 77,748 61,745 932 591,588 8,500 462,198 1,704,323 7,628 :::: 1,839,000 11,428 673,814 1,069 106,579 625 Kentucky, 919,517 10,681 Louisiana. 357,629 18,647 626,952 1,327 Maryland, 515,918 83,942 Massachusetts 1,221,464 9,602 Michigan, 742,314 6,799 Minnesota, 171,864 259 853,901 Mussissippi, 773 Missouri, 1,063,509 3,572 N. Hampshire, 825,579 494 New Jersey, 646,699 25,318 New York, 3,831,780 49,005 N. Carolina, 631,100 30,463 2,802,888 36,673 52,387

:::: Mr. Olcott, the commissioner appointed for :::: New York city, entered upon his investigations on the 1st of November last, and has al-225,483 ready discovered frauds to the extent of \$700, 331,726 000 perpetrated in that city, and the prospect 1 1 1 is that they will reach double that amount be-87,189 fore the investigation is finished. In order 111 to give a clear idea of the mode, or rather the ::: various modes, in which the Government has 111 been swindled, it is necessary to go back to. 436,631 the beginning of the war. When the rebel-114,931 lion broke out Congress was not in session, 111 and there was no appropriation by the Gener-18 al Government to defray the expenses of re-111 cruiting regiments of volunteers ; consequent-331,059 ly the expense connected with raising regi-::: ments had to be paid either by the colonel and 128 111 regimental officers, by subscriptions of pri-56.849 111 vate individuals, or by donations from the 3,952 ::: Union Defence Committee. In the tollowing 9,914 402,406 August, however, during the extra session of 7,300 275,719 Congress, \$20,000,000 were appropriated to 355 182,566 recruit and organize volunteers, and the Ad-709 111 intant-General of the United States Army was 58,042 490,865 made the custodian of the fund. Mustering 1,171 111 offices were established in the different cities, and at each office an army officer was appoint-476,536 3,950,531 ed to disburse the moneys that were drawn 46 from the general fund. The disbursing officer 1111 111 67 15 45

time.

ap, ointed for New York city was Col. Sackett, of the regular army. The first sum re-:::: ceived from the Adjutant-General was \$50,-85 000, which was all disbursed in three or four 1111 30 29 days. 30 The second draft was for \$100,000, which :::: 11,131 3,185 487,970 \$,953,760 Instalment of about the same amount was sent open to suspicion.

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perpetrated mainly through the agency of ignorant German people, who could not read our language, and who were made to swear to a bill of a thousand dollars when they supposed it was only \$20, or to certify to the correctness of a large claim when they supposed they were signing a receipt for a small one. Some of this class of people, however, who had no claim against the Government, large or small, have been induced to certify and swear to bills through the agency of a bribe. Recruiting officers are also discovered to have played the same game. Instances have come to light where recruiting officers have induced lager-beer men to sign a bill for \$1,-500 where the claim was only \$25, and the bills have been sworn to before a notary, who either through negligence, or because he was privy to the fraud, asked no questions, and in some cases did not even administer the oath. Cases have also turned up where the Union Defence Committee had paid the regular 40 cents per ration for recruits, and the contractor has been compelled to pay five cents for each ration to the colonel of the regiment, and 10 per cent, of his gross receipts to the quartermaster.

Mr. Olcott commenced his labors by investigating the frauds of the army brokers, and after disposing of these he was presented by the Secratary of War-with a bill which had been paid at Washington, and was sworn to by a colonel of a New York regiment. The bill was accompanied by the names of a large number of sub-vouchers for the different items, all of which, exept two, the Commissioner has discovered to be forgeries. A further investigation has brought to light the fact that this same colonel has swindled the Union Defence Committee, swindled private citizens, swindied the General government, and swindled every one of his subordinate officers and privates, and that the sum total of his swindling cannot fall short of \$100,000. The wholesale frands developed in this case have induced the Government to direct Mr. Olcott to investigate the transaction of each and every regiwas soon disbursed, and was the last received ment raised in New York, where the circumuntil the following November, when another stances connected with its organizations are It is thought that nearly a thousand persons will be shown to have been implicated, directly or indirectly, in the frauds. Many of the men who have been trumpeted as martyrs to the system of "illegal and arbitrary arrests" are men who were sent to Fort Lufayette for these very frauds ; and when their names come to be known, they will doubtles turn out to have been the most noisy defamers of the Government, and the swiftest to accuse everybody but themselves of robbing the public treasury. There is another feature of the general system of swindling to which, it is said, the State and country have been subjected, almost ever since the offer of bounties for the enlistment of private soldiers was made. At first -that is, for a very few weeks-there was, at least, a show of honesty in drawing the exceeding liberal bounties offered to men to enlist ; and, at that time, when a man enlisted he was taken to the quarters of the company or regiment into which he had enlisted, and there kept. That course, however, was not long generally pursued. The men, when enlisted and having received their bounties. would ask for a "pass" for a few days, to regulate their family affairs, and to spend the bounty money for what themselves or their families needed. This seemed proper enough at the time but experience proved that many of the men thus let go did not return, and were, in consequence, marked as deserters. The system was then commenced by many officers of retaining a large portion of the bounty money, on granting a pass, in order to insure the return of the enlisted man. Those who had enlisted with the intention of going to remainder, of their bounty money. But there were many who did not ; and it is at least remarkable that of those who did not return very few have been arrested. Of the (about) six thousand men who received the bounties in the city of Brooklyn, and the immensely large number who received the bounties in New York, it is not believed that much more than one-half are now connected with the army by reason of their first enlistment.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1.

C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERI-CAN.-THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD .- EIGHTEENTH YEAR .- VOLUME VIII -- NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely circulated pape commences on the first of January. It is pub-lished weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANICS AND MASUPACTURERS -NO person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of doing without the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week ; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which are not found in any other publica-

To THE INVENTOR -The Scientific American is indispensible to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the previous week ; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our posessinn all that is transp ring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers. A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application. Messrs. Muxx & Co have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than Seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business. No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability .

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, WILLWRIGHTS, AND FAR-MERS -The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discov-eries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenterare not overlooked ; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the inter-ests of millwrights and mill owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which in-to nation they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American ; most of the improvements in agricultural impliments being illustrated in olumns.

TERMS :--- To mail subscribers : \$3 a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. men copies will be sent gratis to any part of the

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian ribers will please to remit twenty-five cents ertra on each years' subscription to prepay post-age. MUNN & CO., Publishers, age. Dec. 24, 1841. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, December 10, 1862.

B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa Professional business promptly attended to ty three hundred barrel, per day.

WASHINGTON, DEC'R. 28, 1862 .- During the contest for the Presidency in 1860 I predicted that the Slaveholders would destroy the railroad between Baltimore and Washington in order to prevent the inauguration of a Republican Chief Magistrate. Mr. Lincoln was, however, duly installed; but my prediction was substantially fulfilled in the succeeding April. I remember well that this prophecy when made was regarded as rash and unfounded. Some of our good friends classed it among the impossibilities. Had the people believed such a thing probable at the time, many of the evils of Secession would have been anticipated and crushed. 1 now feel like risking another prediction, which will have the great advantage. of seeming to be reasonable in view of the extraordinary events of the last year., The Democratic leaders are preparing to sanction the dissolution of the Union. Their whole policy

looks to this, and to this alone. They conceal it from their followers by cries against the Abolitionists and Black Republicans; but they cherish it in their hearts, and make it the real inspiration of all their actions. Take any of these leaders in Pennsylvania. There is not one of them that does not insist in private, nor act upon the idea in public, that the Union can never be restored ; that the South can never be subjugated, and, therefore, that recognition and neace should be acceded to at the earliest moment, in order to prevent a further expenditure of blood and treasure. I could name fifty persons, now the accepted chiefs of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, who preach this theory hourly in their households. Supposing that the Government was paralyzed in the recent elections, they grow bolder with every hour, and nothing but the fear that the Democratic masses may be undeceived prevents them from proclaiming their real purpo-

ses. If they can still further weaken the Government, they will throw off all disguise, and insist that the only way to close the war is to consent to a division of the Republic. To this sequel every intrigue for power, every attack upon the Administration, every effort to stir up turbulence in the free States, every conspiracy to spread discontent in the army, irresistibly leads. And although the majority who second these movements do not think so, the leaders do, and labor accordingly. At all events, this is my honest judgment. Let us see if time will prove me to be a false prophet. OCCASIONAL.

A RIGH PLACER .- The value of the oil thus far obtained from the Venango wells is estimated on good authorithy at \$4,000,000, yet the producing territory is but eight miles long, with an average width of less than forty rods. The number of persons engaged in the oil business, as manufacturers, dealers, &c, in the United States, is estimated at 7,500. The

amount of capital invested in the various branches of the oil trade is estimated at about \$10,000,000. The present daily yield of the Venango oil wells is abaut 4,000 barrels, and the value of this, at present prices, is \$25,000. This, of course, is exclusive of the daily product of the Oil Creek refineries, some thirty in number; of capacities ranging from fifteen

It will are more free colored persons in the Slave States than in the Free States.

26,973,843

Total,

170,668

291,389

826,782

421,294

814,389

1,047,411

774,710

84,281

2,576

28,759

6,812

82,924

40,214

11,138

60,764

26,706,425

WAR UPON THE WORD "LADY." The London Saturday Review thus exeget-

ically takes this word to pieces: The silly euphemism of "lady" for "wife" has pretty nearly gone out of fashion. Probably it first arose from such phrases as "Lord A. B. and lady," much as one often speaks of a king and "his queen." But "lady," "fomale," or "young person" have pretty nearly driven out the plain word "woman," which, by the light of nature, we should have thought needed a cuphemistic substitute very much less than female."

Perhaps the two very oldest euphemisms which we have ever heard came in two sermons preached at the time of the Irish famine. In one, preached in the university pulpit, the divine talked about "that esculent which has recently failed." Now, if Moses and the prophets could talk straight-forwardly about leeks and onions and cucumbers, why on earth should not an English clergyman talk straight forwardly about potatoes?

The other instance was more eccentric still. The preacher told his flock that he had himself been in Ireland, and that the wretchedness of the people was so great that he had with his own eyes seen a woman yoked to a plow "along with an animal which decency forbade him to mention." His hearers were puzzled. What animal is there-especially what animal at all fit for drawing a plowwhich decency forbids any one to mention ? There is, indeed a noisome insect which may only be mentioned under the most general terms. There is also a quadruped, whose female form requires the most delicate circumlocutions, though the male is presentable by name in the best society. But the poor woman could hardly be voked with a "lady-dog;" though, had the sermon been preached in America, it would have been quite possible to imagine her yoked with a "gentleman-cow." Some ingenious persons suggested a pig as an unclean beast; yet the mention of a pig is not commonly looked upon as a breach of decency. At last the beast so delicately veiled turned out to be-a donkey! But why decency forbade the preacher to mention an animal which certainly fills an honorable place in both the Old and New Testaments, is, like Dr. Johnson's custom of collecting orangepeel, one of those problems whose depth can never be pierced by anything short of the inquisitiveness of a Boswell.

The Duke of Somerset, surnamed the Proud. Duke, and of whom it is related that he rode all through Europe, without ever leaning back in his carriage. used to say, "That he pitied Adam, because he had no ancestors."

"The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious angestors," says Sir Thomas Overbury, "is like a potato-the only good belonging to him is under ground."

"Matchless misery," is defined as having a cigar, and nothing to light it with.

first thought ; woman his second.

on from Washington. The disbursements made at this time were principally for the subsistence and lodging of recruits after their enlistment, and pending the time of their going into camp ; and it may be stated here that the regulations of the United States army had always been that bills for subsistence and lodging should be certified to by the recruiting officer, signed by the contractor, and endorsed as approved by the colonel commanding the regiment.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Upwards of \$700,000 Swindled Out of Govern-

ment in New York City.

Commissioners, appointed by the General

Government, have been at work for several

weeks past, in New York city and elsewhere,

ernment in connection with the raising and

subsisting of volunteers, organizing of regi-

ments, and other operations, from the com-

mencement of the rebellion to the present

investigating alleged frauds upon the Gov-

The contractors were of two kinds; first, general contractors, who took bids for the subsistence and lodging of recruits, and who gave sureties; and, second, special contractors, who were generally keepers of lager beer saloons and cheap boarding-houses, and who boarded and lodged recruits to the number of half-a-dozen, more or less, previous to their going into camp. These small contractors were anxious for the payment of their bills, and, being unable to get the money from the Government, they were driven into the hands of brokers to get them discounted. This class of men-whom we may call army brokers, and who figure more extensively than any other class as swindlers of the Government-commenced business in that city in December, 1861. They first did a legitimate business, but they soon found a way of increasing the size of their bills by alterations in the figures, and followed up this fraud by making fictitious bills which were vouched for by downright forgery.

On the 8th of December, 1861, Col. Sackett vacated his post as disbursing officer for that city, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Nichols, also of the regular army. Before Col. the war, returned, of course, and claimed the Sackett left he was in the habit of requiring fidavits from the special contractors of the correctness of their bills, and also employed as an additional guard against fraud, detecives to ascertain whether the affidavits were true. Lieutenant Colonel Nichols held the post of disbursing officer until June, 1862, when he was relieved by Captain Larned, who in turn gave way on the 26th of August last to Lieut. Colonel Reed, who now holds the position. During the latter part of Colonel Nichols' term, and all through the term of Captain Larned, the brokers were in fall blast, and conducted their busiress with a recklessness of villainy that is perfectly astounding. They employed runners to visit lager-beer shops and boarding-houses, and any and every place where it could be ascertained that a recruit had ever eaten a meal or slept over night, and induce the keepers of these places, under various arts and pretences, (often by actual bribery,) to certify and swear to bills against the Government. Not satisfied with this, they employed clerks to manufacture bills out of whole cloth, and forge signatures to them. Mr. Olcott has in his possession over forty forged signatures to bills which

have been verified as forgeries by the colonels and contractors whose names were used. Instances have been discovered where brokers have purchased claims of poor Germans for \$25, and on the following day have called at his place and got him to sign what purported Second thoughts are best ; man was God's to be a receipt, but which was in reality a fictitious bill for \$2,000. Their frauds have been | days old

It is also stated that there are men now in New York, in citizen's clothes, who have been enlisted from two to six times, under the several bounty acts, under different names. and who have never been arrested.

Artemus Ward says that "unless there's different management of the war right off, the American Fagle will have to disguise himself as a Shanghai Rooster, and make tracks for Canada ; while the Goddess of Liberty will have to go out doin' gen'ral honsework at two doilars a week."

Two deacons were once disputing about the proposed site for a new graveyard, when the first remarked. "I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I live." "What an obstinate man," said the second, "if my life is spared I will." "Biddy," said a lady, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was just seventy two years, seven months and two

