Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863. VOL. 9.—NO. 30.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

3d Monday in January. | 3d Monday in June.
3d " in March. | 4th " in Sept'm'r.
Of each year, and continue two weeks if necessary.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Pres't Judge—	Hon. Samuel Linn,	Bellefonte.
As'te Judges—	Hon. J. D. Thompson,	Curwensville
	Hon. James Bloom,	Forrest
Sheriff . . .	Edward Perks, . .	Clearfield
Prothonotary,	D. F. Litzweiler, . .	"
Reg. & Rec. .	Isaiah G. Barger . .	"
District Att'y,	Israel Test, ...	"
Treasurer . . .	Joseph Shaw, . . .	"
Co. Surveyor,	H. B. Wright, . .	Glen Hope.
Commiss'n'rs,	S. C. Thompson, . .	Morrisdale.
	Jacob Kuntz, . . .	Luthersburg
	Thos. Dougherty, .	Gr. Hills.
Auditors . . .	B. C. Bowman, . .	Clearfield.
	Chas Worrell, . .	N.Wash'gton
	H Woodward, . .	Pennfield.
Coroner	J. W. Potter . .	Lecontes Mill
Co. Superind't	Jesse Broomall, .	Curwensville

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

Townships.	*Names of P. O.*	*Names of P.M.*
Beccaria, . .	Glen Hope, . .	Wm. S. Wright.
" . . .	Utahville, . . .	Theodore Weld.
" . . .	Hegarty's Cross Roads	Samuel Hegarty.
Bell, . . .	Bower, . .	W. M'Cracken.
"	Chest, ...	Thos A. M'Ghee.
" . . .	Cush, . . .	J. W. Campbell.
"	Ostend, ...	H. L. Henderson.
Bloom, . .	Forrest, ...	James Bloom.
Boggs, . . .	Clearfield Bridge, .	Jas. Forrest.
Bradford, .	Williams' Grove, .	Jas. E. Watson.
Brady, . . .	Luthersburg, . .	R. H. Moore.
" . . .	Troutville, . .	Charles Sloppy.
" . .	Jefferson Line, . .	John Heberlin.
Burnside, .	New Washington, .	James Gallaher.
" . . .	Burnside, . .	W. C. Irvin.
" . . .	Patchinville, . .	Jack Patchin.
" . . .	East Ridge, . .	Jacob Boice.
Chest, . . .	Hurd, ...	G. Tozer, jr.
" . . .	McGarvey, . . .	Wm McGarvey.
" . . .	Westover, . . .	S A. Farber.
Clearfield, .	Clearfield, . . .	M. A. Frank
Covington, .	Frenchville, . .	P. A. Gaulin.
" . . .	Karthaus, . . .	J. F.W. Schmarr
Curwensville	Curwensville, . .	T. W. Fleming.
Decatur, .	Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.	
" . .	West Decatur, . .	Sophie Radebach
" . .	Osceola Mills, . .	T. F. Boalich.
Ferguson, .	Marron, ...	Edm. Williams.
Fox, ...	Hellen Post Office,	Elk county, Pa.
Girard, . . .	Leconte's Mills, .	C. Mignot.
" . . .	Bald Hills, . . .	William Carr.
Goshen, . .	Shawsville, . . .	A. B. Shaw.
Graham, . .	Grahamton, . . .	Thos. H. Forcee
Guelich, . .	Smith's Mills, . .	A. G. Fox.
"	Madera, ...	Chas. J. Pusey.
Huston, . .	Tyler, ...	David Tyler.
" . . .	Pennfield, . . .	H. Woolward
Jordan, . .	Ansonville, . . .	Eliza Chase.
Karthaus, .	Salt Lick, . . .	Geo. Heckadorn
Knox, . . .	New Millport, . .	M. O. Stirk,
Lawrence, .	Breckenridge, . .	J. W. Thompson
Morris, . . .	Kylertown, . . .	Jas. Thompson.
" . . .	Morrisdale, . . .	J. C Brenner.
Penn, . . .	Lumber City,† . .	H W. Spencer.
"	Grampian Hills, .	A. C. Moore.
Pike, ...	Curwensville, . .	T. W. Fleming.
"	Bloomingville, . .	Benj. F Dale.
Union, . . .	Rockton, ...	D. E. Brubaker.
Woodward,	Jeffries, ...	James Lockett.

† This Post Office will do for Chest township. Will answer for Ferguson township.

STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor. . . .	A. G. Curtin, . . .	Centre county
Sec'y of Com.	Eli Slifer.	Union county
Dep. Secretary,	S. B. Thomas. . .	
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Deputy Sup't, .	S. P. Bates, . . .	Crawford co
State Librarian,	Rev. W. DeWitt, .	Harrisburg.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice, W. H. Lowrie. Associates, Geo. W. Woodward, Jas Thompson, Wm. Strong, J. M. Reed. Sessions, Philadelphia 1st Monday of January, Harrisburg 4th Monday of April, Sunbury 1st Monday of October, and in Pittsburg on the 3d Monday of October.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President. . . .	Abraham Linceln. Of Illinois.
Vice President.	Hannibal Hamlin. Of Maine.
Sec. of State. .	Wm. H. Seward, . New York.
Sec of Treas'y	S. P. Chase. . . . Ohio.
Sec. of War. .	E. M. Stanton, . . Pennsylvania
Sec. of Navy. .	Gideon Welles. . . Connecticut.
Sec. of Interior	Isaac P. Usher, . . Indiana.
P. M. Gen. . .	Montg. Blair. . . . Maryland.
Attorney Gen. .	Edward Bates. . . Missouri.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Associate Justices—Samuel Nelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, John M. Wayne of Georgia, John Catron of Tennessee, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana. Meets in Washington city on the 1st Monday of December.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS, for each half ounce, prepaid, 3 cents; excepting those passing from any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and those passing from any State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory east of said mountains, which are 10 cents the half ounce. All letters must be prepared by stamps, or enclosed in stamp envelopes, or they will not be forwarded.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Circulars etc., to any part of the United States not weighing over 3 ounces, 1 cent each, and 1 ct. for each additional oz. prepayment required.

Maps, Engravings, Lithographs, or Photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, not exceeding four pounds, 1 cent an ounce under 1,500 miles, and two cents an ounce over 1,500 miles.

Cards, blank, or printed blanks, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, 1 cent an ounce under 1,500 miles, and 2 cents an ounce over 1,500 miles.

Newspapers and Periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, when paid quarterly in advance and circulated in the State where published—daily, per quarter, 22½c; six times a week, 19½c; tri-weekly, 9½c; semi-weekly, 6½c; weekly, 3½c; semi-monthly, 1½c; monthly, ½c. Newspapers and periodicals, when weighing over 1½ ounces and not exceeding 3 oz's, double the above rates to any part of the U. States.

Small newspapers, published monthly, or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more that 16 octavo pages, in packages of eight ounces or over ½ cent per ounce

Weekly newspapers, within the county where published, FREE.

Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where published or received.

THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

A year thy heart has been my home—
One short, one blissful year—
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in stranger land!

I need not tell thee—well thou knowest
All, all that I would say—
That deeper, stronger's grown my love,
With every passing day.
Till thou unto my wayward heart
Art as the sun of earth,
And linked with thee my every joy
And every hope has birth.

There's nought on earth like wedded bliss,
Where hearts and hands are twined;
Thank Heaven! that thine and mine is thus
In holy faith combined.

And oh! that I may worthy grow
Of love so true us thine,
And help to share thy every care,
As thou hast done of mine.

Then, husband mine, I'm wholly thine,
Through all earth's weal and woe;
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest I go."

CUTTING TIMBER.

The following information about cutting timber has been forwarded to the *Scientific American* by a correspondent, who states he found it among the manuscripts of a deceased friend. It appears to be practical, and deserving of general attention:—

"Tradition says that the 'old' of the moon in February is the best time to cut timber; but from more than twenty years of observation and actual experience, I am fully convinced that it is about the worst time to cut most if not all kinds of hard wood timber. Birch, ash, and most or all kinds of hard wood will invariably *powder post* if cut any time in the fall after the tree is frozen, or before it is thoroughly leaved out in the spring of the year. But if cut after the sap in the tree is used up in the growth of the tree, until freezing weather again comes, it will in no instance produce the powder-post worm. When the tree is frozen and cut in this condition, the worm first commences its ravages on the inside film of the bark, and then penetrates the wood until it destroys the sap part thereof. I have found the months of August, September and October to be the three best in the year to cut hardwood timber. If cut in these months the timber is harder, more elastic and durable than if cut in the winter months. I have, by weighing timber, found that of equal quality got out for joiners' tools, is much heavier when cut and got out in the above-named months than in the winter and spring months, and it is not so liable to crack. You may cut a tree in September, and another in the 'old' of the moon in February following, and let them remain, and in one year from the cutting of the first tree you will find it sound and unhurt, while the one last cut is scarcely fit for firewood, from decay. This I know by experience. I know of several buildings the frames of which were cut in the 'old' of the moon in February, principally of beach timber, now literally eaten up by the powder-post worm; while other timber, cut before the frost came remains perfectly sound, without the least mark of a worm. Chestnut timber for building will last longest, provided the bark be taken off. Hemlock and pine ought to be cut before being hard frozen, although they do not powder-post; yet if they are cut in the middle of the winter or in the spring of the year, and the bark is not taken off, the grub will immediately commence its ravages between the bark and the wood. I have walnut timber on hand which has been cut from one to ten years, with the bark on, which was designed for axe-helves and ox-bows, and not a worm is to be found therein; it was cut between the first of August and the first of November. I have other pieces of the same timber cut in the winter months, not two years old, and they are entirely destroyed, being full of powder-post and grub worms. Within the last ten or twelve years I have stated the result of my observation on, and experience of, cutting timber in different seasons of the year, to many of my neighbors and others; and all who have made the trial are satisfied that the above statement is correct. Others more incredulous follow traditions. It is a fact which is beyond contradiction that when there is the least sap in timber it is the most durable and solid, and will, when seasoned, be the heaviest. And I am fully persuaded that nine cords of wood cut in those months above-named, will go further than ten cut in the winter months. It will burn clearer, the coals will be more solid, and they will retain their heat double the length of time. Who does not know that wood cut in the winter and suffered to remain in the log, or exposed to the weather, is of but little value? especially beach, birch, maple, &c.; being so far decayed it rather molders away than burns, making no coals and giving little heat. Hoop poles ought to be cut before frost comes, and they will last three times as long as when cut in the winter, and will remain free from worms. The late Mr. Leonard Kennedy, of Hartford, Conn., stated to me some twelve years since that he had lost more or less walnut timber yearly, which he was in the habit of purchasing for screws, printing presses, vices, &c., by its powder-posting, although he had been particular to have it cut as far as possible in the 'old' of the moon in February, and he inquired of me if I could inform him how to prevent it. I told him to order his timber cut in August and September, instead of February. He afterward told me that the advice was of much value to him as he had lost none since, if cut in those months; and that he thought the screws were better. Many others might be named who have followed the same advice, and none have failed of success. Most if not all persons are more or less interested in the above, either in building timber or mechanical business; and on a fair trial they will find they have not been deceived by me."

CAN A CARPET-BAG EAT?

It was but a day or two ago, while traveling upon the cars between this city and Columbus, that a train stopped at a small village not a hundred miles off, the conductor crying out; "Fifteen minutes for dinner."

The passengers, of whom there happened to be a large number, rushed into the dining apartment and took their seats at the table, one of them depositing his carpet-bag in the chair next to him. At the usual time the land-lord passed around to make his collection, calling upon the aforesaid passenger for his payment for dinner.

'How much?' said the passenger

'Eighty cents,' replied the land-lord.

'Eighty cents for dinner! why that is extortionate.'

'No, sir; it is not extortionate. Aint that your carpet-bag?'

'Yes sir; that is my carpet-bag.'

'Well, that carpet-bag occupies a seat and of course I must charge for it.'

'Oh! is that the case? Well, here is your eighty cents.'

Turning to the carpet-bag the passenger remarked; Well, Mr. Carpet Bag, as you have not had much to eat, suppose we take something, at the same time opening its mouth and turning therein half a ham, a roast chicken a plate of crackers, and sundry other articles, amid the roars of laughter of the other passengers.

The prevailing opinion among the passengers was that the earpet-bag won.—*Cincinati Inquirer.*

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

A soldier's life is a hard one. It is full of privtaions. It is hardly one that would be selected by the indolent or the luxurious. It is one of toil and care, and no little endurance. Yet it is remarkable how well a soldier's life agrees with even many of those whom we have been accustomed to consider effeminate. We have personally known several young men of feeble health and indifferent physical stamina who, having "gone to the war," have returned robust, hearty, vigorous, and substantial. Some of them whom we certainly believed would soon be carried to their graves by a camp-life have, on the contrary, been regularly built up into stalwart men by the hardships they endured, and owe the promise of a long and healthy life entirely to the extraordinary change brought about by military discipline and duties. We dare say that there are cases in which sleeping on the ground, the fatigue of heavy marches, wet clothing, a poor diet, and so on, have excised a diferent effect. Death has visited many, no doubt, simply because they were subjected to such trials; but no instance of that kind has come under our observation, while we have been an eye-witness to a number of instances, in which sickly men have been transformed by a soldier's life into specimens of rare manly vigor and physical excellence.

A FEW QUEER THINGS.

We know lazy, shiftless, trifling devils, who never paid a dollar of taxes in their lives, who are howling twelve out of the twenty four hours about the "enormous taxes we are burdened with."

We know men, whose ragged pantaloons display the flag of distress at half mast, who could not buy the toe-nail of a nigger if able-bodied slaves were selling at a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion if they hear of an "attack on slave property."

We know of men who never did a day's work in their lives—save when borrowing or stealing was impossible—who are howling like wolves against 'niggers coming to the North to compete with the labor of poor white men.'

We know of men who never had an entire dollar in their lives, spend hours in expatiating upon the damages of a paper currency.

There are queer people in the world, and much of all the talk on the above topics is done by the classes mentioned.—*Buckeye State.*

A "HIGH PRIVATE."—A captain on a steamboat on the Mississippi river, who had fought in the battles of the Texas revolution, offered a free passage in his boat to any soldier who had participated in a certain engagement. One day a man claimed a free passage, asserting that he was in the battle. He was referred to the captain.

"In what capacity did you serve?"

"High private," was the reply.

"Stranger,' said the captain, "give me your hand; I have passed two thousand and eighty-two who were in that fight; and you are the first private I have seen."

Mr. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue has resigned on account of his being a member elect of the new Congress. Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, has been appointed in his stead.

Another Union Democrat on the Stand.

SPEECH OF BENJ. H. BREWSTER,

At the Great Philadelphia Demonstration at Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday Evening, March 11th, 1863.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: Nothing but a conviction that I had a serious duty to perform could have brought me here this night. From my experience of political organizations, and my distrust of the use to which public meetings are generally applied, I would rather not be responsible for the purposes of the one or the ends of the other. The organization that convened this large assembly, and the aim you have in view, are not open to such reflections. For some time past I have believed that just such an association was needed, and that just such a gathering was indispensable to rouse the public to a consciousness of the danger into which traitors and the abettors of treason were hurrying the destinies of our beloved country. [Applause.] Most gladly, then, I have come here to meet you, and consult with you about the means best suited to frustate these evil designs. Many such meetings must be held, and the mind and heart of the public made to feel the peril of its position. [Applause.]

Last fall, on my return from Europe, I was amazed and shocked to see how daringly the advocates and apologists for traitors and their base deeds were snatching at the reins of authority, with the avowed purpose of surrendering the honor of their country, and the rights of the human race, to traitors and the enemies of mankind. Oh, gentlemen, you cannot well feel the sting of this rebellion until you have seen, as I have seen, and heard, as I have heard, the exultations of our rivals and natural foes who live across the water. Here you may be excited by the outrages you know of, by the sufferings of our army, by the resistance to the law, by the avowed hatred of Northern men and Northern institutions that is constantly proclaimed by the rebels and their leaders. But then you feel the greatest wrong of all is, that from this rebellion our free institutions have been scoffed at as a failure, and we are now derided as a race of vulgar plebeians, rushing in a downward course of ruin through anarchy to despotism.

How this unholy strife has palsied the heart of trusting, hoping millions who have looked with joy at the bright rays of our glory as it came streaming across the stormy Atlantic, guiding them as a star to happier homes! [Applause.] Oh! what a fearful crime has this been against the dignity of mankind! How basely have these men testified in favor of despotism and against the holy cause of human rights! [Applause.] A few days since, when reading the admirable letters of Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, I saw with a sense of pain that was increased by the recollection that he was describing all that I had suffered when he alluded to the despondency expressed and felt by all loyal men in Europe, who, far away from home, heard of the disasters of our arms, and felt and heard the sneers of all Europe banded against us and our cause, hounded on by the false reports and cowardly exultations of fugitive traitors who had fled their homes to find a refuge abroad from the doom of the treason they encouraged and upheld.

No one who had ever felt the sharp sorrow of such reproaches can help but resent the lawless combinations of Northern men to stimulate traitors in the field by hopes of divided councils at the North. For my part, I care not with whom I act, or where I am found, so that I act with those who will sustain the law and stand by those who were lawfully chosen to administer it, and so that I am found with those who will, as Northern men, born on Northern soil, bred and cherished by a Northern community, spurn those who spurn them, and spit on those who betray their birthright and defame their fellows, whilst they live under the protection of a Government that guards too well their worthless bodies and protects their property that should be confiscated for sympathy with treason. [Long continued applause.]

At first, when the Republicans entered the gates of office, with the exultant shouts of a triumphing party, when some of its zealots, in their wild excitement, proclaimed opinions that were opposed to the constitutional compromises, men attached to the Democratic party might reasonably hesitate to act with them, and dread to give countenance to covenant breakers. [Applause.] Their old party obligations might well restrain them from acknowledging the supremacy of new officers, who were supposed to represent men with whom and measures with which they had been in open conflict for years. [Applause.]

They might hesitate, and bravely hesitate, to follow in the crowd of an excited and indignant Northern public, hoping that, by their refusal to act, they could still maintain a party allegiance and a party action, that would show a good purpose, to deter rash action by their old allies and associates in the South. [Applause.] But when that day had gone by; when they had followed southern men to the edge of the law, for the sake of the law; when they saw that the wrath of the northern public was not a partisan rage, but was the just sentiment of outraged men; then to hesitate was mean; to oppose and organize opposition; to traduce officials acting in good faith under trying circumstances, and to preach of peace, peace, when there was no peace, was treason and unmanly surrender of the noblest principles that ever men bravely stood by, and in which were centered the hopes of the human race. [Applause.]

I am a Northern man—bone of my bone—flesh of my flesh, I am from them—and I would be a dastard and a dog if I consorted with those who defame and revile them. I come of a race of men who proudly boast a pedigree that has been honored by historical association with every struggle in England for the cause of popular liberty. [Cries of "That's so."] Ancestors of mine were conspicuous in the uprising of the Lollards, and followed the immortal Wickliffe in his struggle for the right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience; and when Charles expiated his falsehood and treachery upon the block, my kinsmen sat in the Parliament of England, descendants of Franklin's, vindicating for all the freedom they had inherited as a special property.

Years before that, driven by religious persecution and political tyranny across the dark and stormy Atlantic, came that band of pilgrims from whose head and leader I proudly trace my lineage. [Cheers.] The first act of that band of sages, heroes and saints was, by solemn league and covenant to bind them and theirs to obey the law. True to my blood, I have kept their covenant. When slavery was the law, I stood by the law. [Cheers.] And when treason absorbed that law, I stood up and now stand up to-night for that higher law, the law of self-preservation, the law of obedience to constituted authority, the law of loyalty to the Constitution, and love for my land and its people. [Cheers.]

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

I am a Yankee of Yankees, and I glory in it; and the man who reviles them reviles the best blood and the best men that have made illustrious the history of his country and the cause of popular liberty. [Deafening cheers.] I would have the country as it was if I could have it so; but since rebellion has reared its horrid front, and struck down the law that sheltered us all and sheltered it, I am for striking slavery dead, as it is the pretext of this great wrong. [Loud and long continued applause.] There is not a principle of the Government that I would not deliver over to instant death if it were the cause of such foul treason as this principle of involuntary servitude has been. [Applause.] Who have these rebels wronged? Their country? Yes. Human rights? Yes. Northern men? Yes. But, of all others, their wrong to Northern Democrats was the meanest and foulest. With a majority in both branches of Congress they left; and their excuse was, they could not trust Northern Democrats.

If they cannot trust us, why shall we trust them, and why shall we encourage them, red handed and in arms against the State itself? From the day that this Government was formed, they have, with but one exception, ruled and controlled the official power of our nation, and that exception was the Administration of the elder Adams. With that exception they have directly controlled and guided the policy of the Government. The very changes that have from time to time taken place have been the result of their own changes of opinion, legislated by their own majorities, and executed by officials who represented their wishes; and yet with all this, when, for the first time for full a half century, they lost the patronage of the Government; and still had full sway over the legislative branches with which they could check, control, and hinder the Executive, they abandoned their trust, and basely struck a blow at the liberties of their country, abandoned their political allies, and made the principles of republican democracy a scandal and reproach. [Applause.]

Are these the men we shall act with, or have pity for, or excuse, or justify? [Cries of No, never! never!] Never! I would prosecute this war to reduce rebellion and punish traitors, and I never, never will consent to see our great Republic and its vast territory divided to establish a second rate and hostile power that, by treaties with our enemies abroad, shall control the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, close up the mouth of the Mississippi, and shut us out from intercourse with our Pacific front, where we are now just about to compete in triumphant rivalry with England for the commerce of the Indies, the source of all her wealth and all her modern power, as it has been the treasury of wealth to all nations that have enjoyed its commerce. [Applause.]

Peace! Never! but with submission to the laws. The day we make such a peace will be a day of dark dishonor that will shadow every man's door, and spread lamentation and shame throughout the land. As we conquerd our common territory from a common enemy—as we joined in a common covenant for our common good—we must never break our faith with the past or with posterity by surrendering an inch of that territory, or releasing one man bound by the common covenant of our noble Constitution.

It is estimated that nearly two million of barrels of crude oil have changed hands at Pittsburg, Pa., during the past year.

Hon. David Wilmot of this State, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims.

THE UNION DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

At a Convention of the Union Democracy of Kenton county, Ky., held at the Court House in Independence, on Saturday, 21st of February, 1863, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Louisville on the 18th of March next, Dr. C. C. Bryson was called to the chair, and Jas. Ayars, Jr. appointed Secretary.

The Chair appointed Judge Lafayette Shaw, Dr. J. M. Chambers, C. Beaw, Linus Hand, John S. Nixon, a Committee to draft resolutions and report the names of suitable persons to act as delegates.

The Committee retired, and during their absence. Col. M. M. Benton and J. R. Grant, Esq. addressed the meeting.

Col. Benton's speech was such a one as any true Union man would delight to hear. The way that he stirred up rebels and traitors of the "Peace Sneak" order was a caution to unbellevers. Would to God Kentucky had a few such men as Benton in Congress. If she had, the inquiry—"How does Kentucky stand?" which has been heard so often during the past two years, would be effectually and positively answered.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted;

"*Resolved*, That, in view of this imperiled condition of one of the best Governments upon earth—one that was won by the blood of our fathers, and has been our protection until we have grown to be one of the great nations of the world, we held it to be the paramount duty of every citizen to put forth his individual energy, and each to contribute what is in his power, in some form, to aid in crushing the stupendous conspiracy to ruin our country; and we declare that, at the price of all that we have and are, that the government of our fathers shall be transmitted to our children.

2. That a good Government is above all price, and that we have no faith in a Government of the United States of America that comprises any less number of States than the thirty-four which now comprises it, and such as may be admitted hereafter from the Territories now the property of the Union; or, in other words, we are for the Union first, that we are for the Union last, and for the Union all the while, *and if we cannot have the Union with Slavery, then we will have the Union without it.*

3. That any effort of any person, anywhere to sustain the Secession movement of the Southern States, or the equally criminal proposition to separate the West or Northwest from the North or East, is a sin of the darkest dye, and should meet with prompt and condign punishment.

4. That we have no confidence in or respect for, but are equalifiedly opposed to the various propositions recently noticed in the newspapers, as being mooted in various legislative assemblies, for peace conferences or conventions, to be composed of some few States, or of any sectional convention or legislators or delegates, upon any such errand; as we believe all such movements to proceed from a desire to embarrass the Government in its efforts to maintain our Constitution and the integrity of the nation, and to put down treason and punish traitors.

5. That we are in favor of an early peace—a peace which will be permanent, and for that very reason, we urge a most vigorous prosecution of the war, that our Government may be preserved and protection offered to the loyal and peaceable citizen—that any other peace than that which secures obedience to our Constitution and laws, we most unqualifiedly condemn. Dissolution of the Union would be but the inauguration of strife, contention, and unending war, anarchy and ultimate ruin of both sections.

6. That the peace proposed by the rebels and rebel sympathizers, which looks to the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, we repudiate, and all those who favor it and say that if the rebels really want peace they can have it whenever they lay down their arms, retire to their homes, and abide by the laws. To advocate peace on any other terms is to aid and abet treason.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car, said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder, and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro."

She was silent a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word, the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him, and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one not fit to ride with decent people.—*New York Post.*