BY S. J. ROW.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY

TIME OF HOLDING COURT. 2d Monday in January. 3d Monday in June, 3d in March, 4th in Sept'i Of each year, and continue two weeks if necessary

COUNTY AND DISTRCT OFFICERS Pres't Judge—Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte. As te Judges—Hon J. D. Thompson, Curwensville Hon. James Bloom, Edward Perks. Clearfield Prothonotary, D. F. Etzweiler, Isaiah G. Barger . trict Att'y, Israel Test, Joseph Shaw Treasurer ... Co. Surveyor, H. B. Wright, Glen Hope. Commiss'n'rs, S. C. Thompson Jacob Kuntz. . Luthersburg. Thos. Dougherty. Gr. Hills. B. C Bowman, Clearfield. Chas Worrell, H Woodward, Pennfield

Lecontes Mill J. W. Potter Co.Superind't Jesse Broomall, LIST OF POST-OFFICES. Townships. Names of P.O. Beccaria, - - Glen Hope, Wm. S. Wright Utahville. Theodore Weld - Hegarty's⋉ Roads Samuel Hegarty. - W. M'Cracken Bower. Thos. A. M'thee, Cush. J. W Campbell. H. L. Henderson. Ostend, Forrest James Bloom. Clearfield Bridge, - Jas. Forrest. Williams' Grove, - Jas. E. Watson. Boggs, ... Bradford, Luthersburg, R. H. Moore. Troutville. Charles Sloppy Jefferson Line, -· John Heberlin New Washington James Gallaher. Burnside. Patchinville. Jack Patchin East Ridge, Jacob Boice. G. Tozer, jr. Hurd. McGarvey Wm. McGarvey Westover, S. A. Farber. Clearfield. M. A. Frank

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STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA. A.G. Curtin, - - - Centre county - . Union county Eli Slifer. Secretary, S. B. Thomas, - -Isaac Slenker, - . Union county Surveyor Gen. - Jas. P. Barr. - - Pittsburg, Attorney Gen. - W. M. Meredith, Philadelphia Adjutant Gen. - A. L. Russell. - -State Treasurer, W. B. M'Grath, Sup Com. Sch . T. H. Burrows, - - Lancaster co 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 lst 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. resident, - - - Abraham Lincoln, Of Illinois. ice President, Hannibal Hamlin, Of Maine, Wm. H. Seward, - New York See of Treas'y S. P. Chase, . . . Ohio. o of War, - E. M. Stanton, - - Pennsylvania Sec. of Navy, - Gideon Welles. - - Connecticut. Sec. of Interior Isaac P. Usher. - - Indiana, Gen. - - Montg. Blair, - - - Maryland Atterney Gen. - Edward Bates, - - Missouri,

SUPREME COURT -Chief Justice, Roger B. Tahelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsyltana. John M. Wayne of Georgia, John Catron of chnessee, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Caleb with of Indiana. Meets in Washington city on the 1st Monday of December.

NAMUEL HEGARTY, wholesale and redealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchan lize, Hegarty's & Roads, Clearfield county, Pa expresenting all articles in his line of busiiess, which he will sell cheap for each or exchange approved country produce. Lumber of all tinds taken in exchange for goods. March 4, 1863.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD. PA -The subscriber having purchased the louse, is now prepared for the reception of tran ent and permanent boarders. Every depart-nent connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He res-Pectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11, 1850.-y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- On and after July 1st. issue of Legal Tender notes into the National Six per cent. Loan (commonly called "Five-Twenties"

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan hust, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next
JAY, COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL For in on the Piano, Melodeon and Gui-Harmony and Singing. For pupils under six years old, \$5,00 seventy two lessons of one half hour each for all pupils over six years old, \$10,00, for sevenssons of one hour each; upon Piano, Me-

deen, Guitar or in Harmony.

Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the lance at the end of the quarter.

E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

THE BLUE BIRD.

Know ye a note in all the year So pleasant as the blue bird's song, When some bright morning, calm and clear He greets us as he flits along ?-

Or, as on some tall tree he rests. And warbles forth his clear wild notes, So startling and so sweet, as blest While on the air his music floats?

Yet blessing more, the woodman strong Welcomes him with his upturned eyes, As brighter visions swiftly throng Before him at the glad surprise:

Visions of longer, brighter days; Of buds, and flowers, and leafy grove, Where many joyous roundelays Proclaim the almighty power of love.

Herald of spring, we welcome thee: The first of all returned to make Our forests vocal!—would that we Thus by the forelock time might take

For precious moments quickly pass, And seasons swiftly glide along Unmarked as grows the humble grass, And transient as the wild-bird's song Up, and be doing !"-we will take

And in our duties strive to make Sweet music, though we may not reach Thy joyous heights, yet we may bear Thy happy spirit in our hearts, And from the clouded brow of care

The lesson thou so well dost teach.

Disperse the footprints and the darts. Still warble on, sweet bird, thy song Inspires me more than many lays; Still let it float our woods among. The prophecy of brighter days. And when from every tree and bush

Thy brother songsters fill the air, Let thy sweet voice be heard at blush Of morning, and at evening fair; For midst them all no sweeter tone Floats upward than thy gentle song, And I would give to thee thy own Full share of praise our birds among!

Raftsman's Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

Letter from Suffolk, Va.

CAMP, SUFFOLK, VA., APRIL 25th, 1863. DEAR Row :- In a former letter I told you something of the state of things here, and the probability of having a fight. How well this has been werified you are informed ere this, from other sources. The most daring feature of the past few days was the storming of rebel battery on the left bank of the Nansemond, on the night of the 19th, some six miles from this point. The movement was successfully executed by the 13th Indiana and the 99th New York, led by Gen. Getty, and resulted in the capture of five pieces, three Napoleons (light 12-pounders), and two twentyfour pound howitzers, besides one hundred and twenty-five men, including officers. Great curiosity was manifested among the members of this battery to see these guns, inasmuch as a story had got loose somehow or other, that some of these pieces had been captured from M'Cail's Division. As this is the only battery in that Division that ever had such pieces, I thought I would examine them and see for myself how well founded the story was. I found that they never did belong to us, as all the pieces we had were distinctly marked, so that they could be readily identified anywhere by those who had become familiar with them.

Since the capture of the guns and men.

nothing of interest transpired here previous to yesterday afternoon, when an expedition was organized to make a reconnoissance in force. The expedition consisted of eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery, including two sections of Battery D, 4th U.S. artillery, one section of our Battery and two sections of a N. Y. battery. As it had been some time since I was in disputed territory, I availed myself of the opportunity of accompanying the party. The whole concern was led by Gen. Corcoran in person, who, by the way, is now in command of the defenses to the west and south of Suffolk. We proceeded about three miles when we emerged into a wide open space, on the Edenton road. directly in front of which, and skirting an adjoining woods, the 'rebs' had thrown up earth works of quite a formidable character. We approached to within easy range, and opened upon them from the four rifled pieces belonging to Battery D. (regulars,) but could elicit no reply, save from the sharpshooters, who seemed to be the only tenants of the works. Finding there was no artillery in position, the works were stormed and the rebels driven to cover in the woods. They were followed by our infantry and rifled pieces for half a mile, when, upon a sudden, at an angle of the read, the pursuing party found themselves in close proximity to a masked battery of the enemy, which opened quite briskly and compelled our artillery to fall back a short distance to gain a position. While this was being executed, three of the men belonging to the Battery were killed instantly; also one man belonging to the legion, who had the top of his head 21st, when we moved 24 miles to White Sulentirely blown off. Several were wounded at the same time, but none very seriously. While suddenly turning about with one of the carriages an accident happened, by break- the Rappahannock. Scouting parties cross ing a tongue, which came very near losing this stream at will, but none cross the Hazle one of the pieces, but by good management it river. We learned that the enemy were busy was secured and brought-off. The woods was night and day preparing to defend the fords. then sujected to a complete shelling, which was only faintly replied to. Some three or plus, and find that "Father Abraham" is not four houses which formed a good retreat for unmindful of us, as he has got the Railroad rebel sharpshooters were burned; after which, repaired, and the toot of the locomotive gives

rebel's guns, the expedition returned to camp.

Our casualties in all were, four killed, and about twenty-five wounded, none seriously.

Last night, under cover of darkness, the rebels along the Nansemond made another desperate, but ineffectual attempt to cross at Sleepy-hole Ferry. Battery A 5th U. S. Artillery was immediately despatched to that point and arrived in time to foil the enemy in his attempts. Nothing is definately known whether they yet design making a general attack here, or whether they are beginning to think of dropping the project and turning their attention somewhere else. Since the siege of Little Washington has been raised, Hill has had time to transfer his command to this point, if there were any such designs in view; but from the latest information we have from deserters, no addition has yet been made to the rebel forces on our front.

The past week has been very unfavorable for military operations, on account of the frequency of wet weather. To-day is clear and pleasant, and a few such days will set the mud I remain yours truly, w. B. B.

A Letter from Warrenton. HEADQUARTERS 1st Maryland Cavalry, Camp in the field near Warrenton Junction, April 24th, 1863.

DEAR Row :- Here we are, knee keep in the mud and the rain pouring down incessantly and unrelentingly upon our uncovered heads. On Monday morning the 13th instant, we left camp at Belle Plain under orders to leave behind every article of baggage not perfectly indispensible, and take as much rations and forage as our horses could carry, which did not exceed three days supply. A mule train, with sufficient for ten days, was to follow. We went to Hartwood church, 20 miles distant, where we encamped about 11 p.m. On the 14th at daylight we started for the Rappahannock, with high expectations of a successful raid into rebeldom-believing our force capable of thrashing any number of the rebel Stewart's cavalry that did not far exceed our own, which was 12,000 strong and led by General Stoneman, in whom we lack no confidence. Our advance was the 1st Maine, supported by the 3d battery, (regulars) and 1st Maryland cavalry. At the bridge we found lots of the plyed with tar, turpentine, etc., but the charge of the gallant 1st Maine was so furious and sudden, that they could not take time to apply the match, but made for their rifle pits with such high speed, that you could have played dominoes on their coat tails. But our boys drove them from the pits by a most beautiful dash; when a battery opened on us, and we were kept busy for a few moments dodg ing shot and shells, until our three ten-pound rifled guns were got into position which soon made them quiet. That night the rain tell in torrents: the flat land became inundated, and the small streams were swollen to rivers, and at 11 o'clock we were ordered on picket duty. To obey the order we must cross a rapid stream, which had overflowed its banks and covered acres of flat land. The prospect before us, as far as could be seen in the dark, was anything but pleasant to contemplate; but a soldier should know nothing but obedience. and in plunged the brave old company B, (of which I am proud to be a member, but was temporarily in command of company D at the time.) Company B was headed by as brave a young man as the service can boast, Lieutenant Henry Appel, and one who never shrinks from duty. He made the crossing, but at a loss of two excellent men, whose loss we deep-

ly deplore, and 6 horses. The next company refused to go in : many of whom I know would not dodge for twice their number of rebels, but they had no commissioned officers at the time. When they refused to go they were ordered out of the way. and I called on Company D to advance, which was responded to with a cheer that they did not feel. I moved in advance about three rods, when my horse went off a steep bank into the current and so deep that he could not touch bottom. The banks were so steep on either side that he could not get out, and he was carried on by the resistless current until the poor fellows strength began to fail, when I got off to lighten him-intending to hold on to the saddle with my hand. He, however, turned faster than I could, and he swam over me. I could not get to him again, but I succeeded in getting out and rid of the disagreeable job of representing drowned man No. 3,-and with strong convictions that although big boots, overcoat, sabre, pistols, etc., are good enough in their place, they are not the

thing in a swimming match. The next day found our artillery stuck in the mud, and we had nothing to do but forage among the farmers, scout and picket: which we continued to do until the morning of the phur Springs, driving rebel scouting parties before us. We remained in the vicinity of the Springs strongly picketing that branch of

Yesterday we fell back to this place for supfailing to get any further response from the things quite a look of civilization.

A FEW WORDS FOR PHARAOH.

Ever since we were old enough to go to church, we have heard old King Pharaoh spoken of in terms of disrespect. Preachers all seem to have a "pick at him," more especially at his heart, which, if you would believe them was as hard as granite! They always tell one side of the story; let us give the other.

Pharaoh was king of Egypt, in Africa, a country once celebrated for its science, its corn crops, and its masons. When this Pharach, about whose heart we hear so much, was on the throne, the Egyptians owned about two millions of slaves-descedants of a certain white man named Abraham. These slaves were multiplying very rapidly; were, in the main contented : and were "better off," by far, than the most of us. Pharaoh and the Egyptians were much "attached to them," provided for them," made all their laws, and they had nothing in the world to do but work, eat and be jolly. Their masters had all the

But they were multiplying too fast, (so well off were they,) and Pharaoh was induced to order, that, after a certain day, all the male slave children born should be drowned or strangled like kittens. This looks bad, and the preachers have made the most of it; but, let us consider his motive. It was to make a slave insurrection impracticable. Now we all know what a horrible thing a slave insurrection is. Stump orators sometimes tell us of St. Domingo. Pharaoh thought his slaves might be incited by some miserable fanatic like John Brown to rise, and then what would they do but cut throats, burn houses, ravish their dusky mistresses, and run pitchforks through the curly headed children of their good masters? Who will say that in view of all these possible horrors, it was not best just to send the little Hebrew slave boys of one or two generations to heaven, where they would be better

It is true, too, that whipping and beating, even to death, were rather common, and that women, even, were not spared, but, to offset this, they had plenty of leeks, onions, and other savory things to cat, and all they could do. They had no concern of mind, no schools postage on printed matter is four ouncesto attend, no laws to make, no cares to furrow postage two cents, pre-paid by stamps. Prin their faces, nothing to do but work, eat and ted books pay double the above rates, and un- the church, as well as the administration of be jolly. We are certain that if a correspon- sealed circulars pay two cents for every three dent of the London Times had taken a boatride on the Nile in those days, he would have pay for once a week, per quarter, five cents; failed for language to describe the happy condition of the chivalrous Egyptian masters and their contented slaves.

But, alas! they were waked from this blisstoo many now, he made a bugbear of himself by his ultraism. He was a kind of a "Yantee" interloper. When he saw an Egyptian beating a brother man cruelly, instead of helping to subdue the wretch, as he should have done, he smote the oppressor so violently that he died from the blow. For this cause Moses was obliged to run away. But he could not stay away. He heard something out of burning bush one day, which inflamed his ng visions,) so he went back to Egypt. When he got back, everything was going well. The country was flourishing, the people were united, taxes were low, and trade prosperous. If Pharaoh had hung him at once, a great Hebrews. Think of that! Slavery was an old about \$200,000,000! How could Moses ask such a sacrifice of property? He claimed that God had sent him-that the Isrealites were oppressed and all that; but Moses was a minister: what right had he to meddle with slabetter it would have been if Moses had done as our American Tract Society, and as several of our popular churches have done-preached the Bible and kept out the dirty water of politics! But nothing would satisfy him but

Of course the pride of the Egyptians was touched. They were a chivalrous race, with hot southern blood. They knew their rights. To show their contempt for Moses, they inthem harder. The Hebrews themselves entreated him to go away and let them alone. But he went on, and kept up the excitement until the whole land was convulsed. Millions of dollars worth of grain and stock were sacrificed, and there was mourning for the "first

born" in every house. At length Pharaoh was over persuaded, issued aniedict of emancipation, and away the slaves went, en masse. But after they were gone, his reason returned. There was a "reaction" in the public mind. The people failed to endorse the proclamation. Pharaoh's heart yearned for his poor slaves, who had no experience and could not take care of themselves; and so he started after them with a great army and had it not been for a sudden fresh of water, he would in all probability have accomplished his humane designs. But the water in the Red Sea got too deep .- Religious Telescope

Temper is so good a thing that we should

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW

Congress, at its last session, passed some important amendments to the postal law to which we call the attention of our readers, as it affects their interests. The act goes into effect on the 30th day of June next. The President appoints all postmasters whose salaries exceed \$1,000 per annum; those under \$1,000 are appointed by the Post-master General. No mail matter is to be delivered until the postage is paid, the box rent must be paid in advance. Carriers for local collection and delivery are to be paid a salary. How this will work in our cities we do not know. Now it is to the carrier's interest to find a person for whom he has a letter; but if he receives a salery, he will not, unless he be a conscientious man put himself to much trouble to find persons to whom letters are directed. Postage must be pre-paid by stamps on domestic letters of all kinds, except sailors' and soldiers'. and on all printed matter, except newspapers paid for quarterly.

There are three classes of mailable matter. The first class embraces all correspondence in writing, in whole or in part, except book manuscripts, proof-sheets and bills for subscription; the second class comprising all matter exclusively in print and issued at stated intervals, such as newspapers and magazines; and the third class embracing all transient printed matter and all other miscellaneous articles sent through the mails. The maximum weight for the single rate of letter postage is one-half ounce avoirdupois. The rate of postage on all domestic letters not exceeding one-half ounce, shall be uniform at three cents; and for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, of additional weight, an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases pre-paid by postage stamps, Drop or local letters, two cents per half ounce, pre-paid by stamps; and no carrier's fee shall be charged or collected upon letters delivered by them, nor upon letters collected by them for mailing or for delivery. If mail matter is not pre-paid, double rates are charged at the delivering office, except sailors' and soldiers'

The maximum standard weight for single circulars. Newspapers, not over four ounces, and one rate, or five cents, is added for each issue more than once a week. Latter rates are to be charged on irregular matter, part written and part printed, except publishers ful dream of happiness by a pertinent agitator may send and secure proof sheets and advise named Moses, a well educated man, but, like patrons, by writing on papers, when their subscription is up, at printed matter rates. On unclassified matter, where no specific rate is set down, letter postage is charged. Weekly newspapers are free within the county in which they are published. Magazines issued less frequently than once a week pay one cent for four ounces to regular subscribers.

Letters must be advertised in newpapers having the largest circulation within the special district. The postage on returned dead letabolition notions, (fanatics are always hav. ters not registered as valuable, is three cents: double those rates if registered. Letters addressed to any person not found at the office addressed, may be forwarded to any other office without additional postage charge. Dead letters (valuable fare to be registeted and kept deal of trouble would have been avoided. But four years for reclamation. The franking Moses insisted on the emancipation of all the priviledge is limited to the follwing persons: the President, his Private Secretary, head of chief clerks for official communications only. Senators and Representatives, Secretary of Senate, and Clerk of House, to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and very in Egypt, a purely "political question?" all speeches, proceedings and debates in Con-The other preachers in Egypt were faithful to gress, and all printed matter sent to them. Pe-Ammon, and let Slavery alone. How much | titions to Congress go free, and postmasters have the franking privilege for their official commuications.

The postmasters where carriers are employpapers, periodicals and circulars, at rates to about to institute an imaginary search for one lications, within their postal district. They may also, under regulations to be provided by the Postmaster General, engage to deliver parcels and packages of all kinds not exceedcreased the tasks of their slaves, and whipped | ing four pounds weight, at the rate of two cents for four ounces.

> During the revolutionary war the English knocked in the heads of several thousand barrels of tar, which they had captured in store near Suffolk, Virginia, and let it run off into a depression in an old field, where it formed a pond about four acres in extent. Gradually hardening in the sun it became a solid mass, and remains till this day. It looks like slate and is from two inches to a foot in thickness-Our boys in camp near by use it for fuel.

> A good-natured fellow, nearly eaten out of house and home by the constant visits of his friends, was one day complaining bitterly of his numerous visitors. "Shure, and I'll tell ye how to get rid of 'em," said an Irishman. "Pray how?" "Lind money to the poor ones, and borrow money from the rich ones, and nather will ever trouble you again."

It is bliss to learn lessons in love for woman

SAD CASE OF HABITUAL LARCENY. A Fashionable Landlady Arrested for Theft. The fashionable as well as religious circles in the neighborhood of Third and Fourth avenues have been in a state of excitement for several days past, consequent upon the arrest of a lady who had hitherto been a leader of ton, as well as foremost in charitable and religious enterprises.

The prisoner is Mrs. Anna Burgett, a large, noble looking woman of commanding presence, dignified mien, high, broad brow, and a magnetic fascination in her countenance, which, like the eye of a snake, invariably attracts, even while it inspires with dread. She is about forty years of age, and has a husband who is an invalid. She resided at 155 Fourth avenue, a tenement in the elegant stone front block between Harrison and Polk streets, where she kept a fashionable boarding house, the inmates being ladies and gentlemen of fashionable circles of the most unexceptionable character. The house was fitted up in the most gorgeous manner, the furniture from attic to basement being of the richest description and most elegant pattern. Everything that taste and luxurious desire could suggest was procured, while the excellence of her cuisine gave an enviable reputation to the house.

Mrs. Burgett's personal effects were superb. No lady in the city possessed a larger or more exquisite outfit of jewelry. Nothing was too costly for her dress wear, and her toilet table, when furnished with her bijouterie, shone resplendent. In the matter of dress she was the envy of her lady acquaintances, and it was not unfrequent for her to appear in her drawing room, or upon the promenade, with a difterent silk or satin for each day of the week. She reigned queen in the fashionable world of her locality, and her word was law upon all matters of the toilet.

In a societatical point of view she was equally prominent. Her establishment was patronized by the most desirable of boarders. Her calling acquaintance embraced our best society, and her cards are upon the salvers of many of our most prominent citizens. She was, we regret to say, a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and took an active part in all the charitable enterprises of the Sewing Society and church festivals. She was a trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, and through her hands passed the supplies and donations to that excellent institution, and, it report be true, somewhat to the detriment of the institution in the matter of little delicacies, which, somehow, failed to reach the old ladies for whom they were destined.

Mrs. Burgett had a mania for shopping, and her visits to the Lake street dry goods establishments were so frequent that her face was as familiar at Palmer's and Shay's as a household word. But it was almost invariably noticed that after her departure some choice article had made its exodus also, and so bold was she in her operations, that upon one occasion, at Shay's, a valuable silk went away with her, and a few days subsequently she returned with the identical silk to get it changed because she did not like it! The dry goods men finally were ungenerous enough to suspect her, and Shay ordered his clerks last week to watch her whenever she came again.

On Friday last, as appears in the evidence given by Mr. M'Lesh, Jos. M. Kelsey, Charles Webb, Robert Anderson, and Miss Mary Jane Barber, clerks in the various departments of Shay's store, she came in estensibly to make institution, the slaves were happy, and worth Executive Departments, heads of bureaus. purchases. She went to the lace department and examined goods, and when she got thro' coolly took up a five dollar parasol from the counter and walked across to the shawl department, presided over by Miss Barber. After examining goods, she placed the parasol beneath the folds of her ample black velvet cloak, an i was about to leave, when she was stopped by the lady with the suggestion that the parasol she had concealed beneath her cloak belonged to Mr. Shay. With the coolness of an artic iceberg, she simply remarked ed may contract with the publishers of news. that she had taken the wrong parasol, and was be agreed upon, for the delivery of their pub- belonging to her when the proprietors insisted that she should step to the back of the store. She taxed them with ungentlemanly conduct. and was highly indignant; and so were the proprietors, when, during the short walk to the rear of the store, a valuable shawl tumbled to the floor from beneath the folds of that mysterious and capacious black velvet cloak.

A search warrant was taken out, and an officer, in company with the young lady, went to the elegant boarding house. A ramble through resulted in the discovery of four trunks and three or four bandboxes filled with goods. Some valuable laces and kid gloves, it is thought by the policemen, were burned before he could get his hands upon them. The lady was taken to the jail and the trunks and boxes to the station, where they were examined. They contained valuable pieces of silk. merina and cambric, fine handkerchiefs, splendid laces and lace collars, boxes of gloves and the choicest French artificial flowers, shawls, packages of yarns, worsted and threads, cards of buttons, hosiery and a general outfit sufficent to have stocked a small dry goods store, and amounting in value to nearly a thousand dollars. At least two hundred dollars' worth were indentified, the destruction of the trade and private marks on other pieces rendering identification impossible.—New York paper.