

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

Monday in January, 3d Monday in June, 1st in March, 4th in Sept'm'r, of each year, and continue 2 weeks if necessary.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Pres. Judge—Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Asst. Judge—Hon. J. D. Thompson, Curwensville.
Hon. James Bloom, Forrest.
Edward Parks, Clearfield.
D. F. Schwarzler, " "
Isaiah G. Barger, " "
District Atty., Israel Test, " "
Joseph Shaw, " "
H. B. Wright, Glen Hope.
S. C. Thompson, Morrisburg.
Jacob Kuntz, Luthersburg.
Thos. Dougherty, Gr. Hills.
E. C. Bowman, Clearfield.
Chas. Worrell, N. Washington.
H. Woodward, Pennfield.
J. W. Potter, Leontes Mill.
Superint'd Jesse Broomall, Curwensville.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

Townships.	Names of P. O.	Names of P. M.
Belleville	Belleville	Wm. Wright
Belmont	Belmont	Theodore Weld
Bell	Hegarty's Roads	Samuel Hegarty
Bell	Bower	W. M. Cracken
Bell	Chest	Thos. A. M'Ches
Bell	Clearfield	W. C. Craven
Bell	Ostend	H. L. Henderson
Bloom	Forrest	James Bloom
Boggs	Clearfield Bridge	Jan. Forrest
Bradford	Williams Grove	Jan. E. Watson
Bradford	Luthersburg	R. H. Moore
Bradley	Trentville	Charles Sloppy
Barnside	Jefferson Line	John Heberlin
Barnside	New Washington	James Gallaher
Barnside	Clearfield	W. C. Craven
Barnside	East Ridge	Jack Patchin
Barnside	Clearfield	James Bloom
Barnside	Clearfield	Wm. McFarrey
Barnside	Clearfield	S. A. Farber
Barnside	Clearfield	M. A. Frank
Barnside	Clearfield	P. A. Gaultin
Barnside	Clearfield	J. E. W. Schuarr
Barnside	Clearfield	T. W. Fleming
Barnside	Clearfield	Wm. Wright
Barnside	Clearfield	Sophie Kadebach
Barnside	Clearfield	T. F. Boalich
Barnside	Clearfield	Edm. Williams
Barnside	Clearfield	Elk county, Pa.
Barnside	Clearfield	Wm. Carr
Barnside	Clearfield	A. B. Shaw
Barnside	Clearfield	Thos. H. Forsee
Barnside	Clearfield	A. G. Fox
Barnside	Clearfield	J. Pusey
Barnside	Clearfield	David Tyler
Barnside	Clearfield	H. Woodward
Barnside	Clearfield	Eliza Chase
Barnside	Clearfield	Geo. Heckadorn
Barnside	Clearfield	Wm. Carr
Barnside	Clearfield	Jan. Thompson
Barnside	Clearfield	J. C. Brenner
Barnside	Clearfield	H. W. Spencer
Barnside	Clearfield	C. H. Moore
Barnside	Clearfield	T. W. Fleming
Barnside	Clearfield	Benj. F. Dale
Barnside	Clearfield	D. E. Brubaker
Barnside	Clearfield	Chas. Looket

STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Governor, A. G. Curtin, Centre county.
Sec'y of Com., Eli Slifer, Union county.
Dep. Sec'y, S. B. Thomas, " "
Auditor Gen., Isaac Slenker, Union county.
Surover Gen., Jas. P. Buzar, " "
Attorney Gen., W. M. Meredith, Philadelphia.
Adjutant Gen., A. L. Russell, " "
State Treasurer, W. B. Girath, " "
Sec. Com. Sch's, T. H. Burrows, Lancaster co.
Deputy Sup't., S. P. Bates, Crawford co.
State Librarian, Rev. W. DeWitt, Harrisburg.

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

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.
President, Abraham Lincoln, 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, Leases P. Usher, Indiana.
P. M. Gen., Montg. Blair, Maryland.
Attorney Gen., Edward Bates, Missouri.

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

DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM.

To assail the Government, traduce its authorities, insult its defenders, applaud its assaults, give aid and comfort to its bloody foes, disfranchise those who fight its battles, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite sedition, stir up dissensions, distract and divide the people, depreciate the national currency, encourage resistance to the collection of the revenue, misrepresent facts, promulgate falsehood, advocate treason, and obstruct the Government in every way possible that will aid or encourage the rebellion and protract the war—this is claimed by the organs and leaders of the present bogus concern calling itself the Democratic party, as the freedom of speech and liberty of the press. And this, too, in time of civil war, when the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with a gigantic rebellion.

Copperheads—Origin of the Term—What it Means.

Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, the Springfield (O.) Republic, published a communication in which the writer noticed the rattlesnake as the emblem of the South Carolina rebels, and stated that the copperhead was a more magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while the latter, besides being more insidious, strikes you without giving you any warning; and applied the term copperheads to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the free States. Other papers soon adopted the term, and it has become very general, but some people do not see the point; and in Indiana I see some use the term copperbottoms, but I cannot see the point of copperbottoms. Copperheads is a very appropriate name for our free State rebels at heart.

TROUTING ALL ALONE.

I went trouting. I went trouting.
And the morning Sun aslant
Threw its amber glances slyly
Where the birds their matins chant;
And the brook held winking shadows
On their dewy dunes of stone.
On their dewy dunes of stone,
And because my heart asked nothing,
I went trouting all alone.

O, I angled where the water
Swept the pebbles clear and slow,
And the sky smiled down upon me,
Looking up with dimpled smiling
Where but now the ripples glommed:
But a trout was never started
Where the silver eddies shone,
And my heart kept asking softly
Why I trouted all alone.

Then there came a brown-haired phantom—
And how true to life it seemed!
Looking up with dimpled smiling
Where but now the ripples glommed:
So I smiled to see it smiling,
But the phantom face had down,
And a maiden stood beside me
Who'd gone trouting all alone.

Then the morning hurried swiftly,
And the moon stood in the sky,
But a trout had neither captured,
Though I couldn't tell you why;
And there came a promise softly,
Ere the evening's crimson shone,
That whenever we went trouting,
We'd go trouting all alone.

CHANGING CLOTHING.

It has come within the observation of many a reader that serious and severe illness has been induced, and even fatal sickness caused, by a change of clothing. Injury never comes, perhaps, by putting on more or warmer clothing, but by diminishing the amount inconsiderately. The first great general rule, and always the safest, is to make the change when you first dress in the morning; if you wait until you are uncomfortably warm during the day, it is most likely to be in the early part of the afternoon. In making the change, then, there are two or three causes of disease in operation; the fact of undressing endangers a check of perspiration, the garments about to be put on may not be perfectly dry, there may be no opportunity, even if they are dry, to warm them up to the heat of the body; and, further, just about the time you have changed, the cool and damps of the afternoon and evening begin to come on, increasing until dark, while having been thrown off your guard by the warmth of the morning, you may not feel the necessity of fire, and by tea time you are surprised with a disagreeable chilliness running over you; then the cold has been taken, to settle in the eyes, causing weakness and watering; or in the throat, creating a raw or burning sensation at the little hollow at the bottom of the neck and top of the breast; or on the covering of the lungs, to give the painful pleurisy; or in the lungs themselves, in the shape of a troublesome bronchitis or a dangerous pneumonia; or in the bowels, causing weakening diarrhoea; or on the covering of the bowels, inducing peritoneal inflammation, to end probably in death in a few days.

It is very unsafe to lessen the amount of clothing sooner than the first of May, and then not in quality, but in less thickness of the same material; from yarn socks to worsted; from a thick, knitted flannel shirt to one of common woolen flannel; then about the first of June, to a gauze flannel; if this is oppressive to some, then employ cotton flannel. But it is certainly a great mistake for any body to wear anything else next the skin, even in the hottest summer weather, than woolen flannel. Silk shirts next the skin cannot be advocated on any tangible grounds; the moment a man begins to twaddle with you about "electrical influences," turn your heel upon him and set him down as a presumptive and impudent ignoramus.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CAUGHT.—A lady had a magnificent cat. Mrs. Jones a neighbor, ordered her man servant to kill it, as it alarmed her canary. The lady sent mousetraps to all her friends, and when two or three hundred mice were caught, she had them put into a box, which was forwarded to the cruel neighbor, who eagerly opened what she hoped was some elegant present, when she found the mice, to her great horror and filled her house. At the bottom of the box she found a paper directed to her, from her neighbor, saying, "Madam, as you killed my cat, I take the liberty of sending you my mice."

ABOUT SIGARS.—Some speculative philosopher says that the sigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence 6 feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Banks Expedition round the world with enough over to do the wind work of all the patent medicines in the United States.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The receipts of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the past year were \$10,143,738. The cost of operating, repairing and improving the road was \$3,863,345—leaving a profit of upward of \$6,000,000. The receipts of the Pittsburg Port Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the same time were \$3,613,841; all expenses, \$1,806,818.

The Captured Steamer Bermuda, which is an iron vessel, and said to be as fast as the Alabama, is at Philadelphia, where a crew has been ordered to her, and the vessel will be sent in pursuit of the Anglo-rebel pirates which have been preying so long upon the American commercial marine.

AN INGENIOUS DEFENCE.

If rogues exercised one half the ingenuity and industry to be successful in an honest calling, which they put forth in knavery, they would be sure to stand high in any profession or trade. The following narrative shows what shrewd devices they adopt, and what perils they boldly incur, to secure their objects:

Many years ago, a gentleman, followed by a servant in livery, rode into an inn in the west of England one evening, a little before dusk. He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there was any amusement going on in the town to fill up the intervals of time. The landlord replied that it was their assize week, and he would therefore be at no loss to pass away his leisure hours. On the gentleman's making answer that this was fortunate, for he was fond of hearing trials, the other said that a very interesting case of robbery would come on the next day, on which people's opinions were very much divided, the evidence being very strong against the prisoner, but the man himself persisted resolutely in declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time the robbery was committed.

The guest manifested considerable anxiety to hear the trial, but as the court would probably be crowded, expressed some doubt of getting a place. The landlord told him that there could be no difficulty in a gentleman of his appearance getting a seat, but that, to prevent any accident, he would himself go with him and speak to one of the beades. Accordingly they went into court next morning, and through the landlord's interest with the officers of the court, the gentleman was shown to a seat on the bench. Presently the trial began.

While the evidence was proceeding against him, the prisoner had remained with his eyes fixed on the floor, seemingly very much depressed; till, on being called on for his defence, he looked up, and seeing the stranger, he suddenly faltered. This excited some surprise, and it seemed, at first, like a trick to gain time. As soon as he came to himself, being asked by the judge the cause of this behavior, he said:

"O, my lord, I see a person who can save my life; that gentleman," pointing to the stranger, "can prove I am innocent; might I only have leave to put a few questions to him?"

The eyes of the whole court were now turned upon the gentleman, who said he felt in a very awkward situation to be called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question that was asked him.

"Well," said he, "but don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trousers carried your trunk to the inn?"

To this he answered that of course some person had carried his trunk for him, but that he did not know what dress he wore.

"But," said the prisoner, "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his being in the service, that he showed you a scar on one side of the forehead?"

During this last question the face of the stranger underwent a considerable change. He said he certainly did recollect such a circumstance; and on the man pushing his hair aside and showing the scar, he became quite sure that he saw the same person. A buzz of satisfaction ran through the court; for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, the gentleman had met him at Dover, was the same on which he was charged with the robbery in a distant part of the country. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the fact, but said he sometimes made a memorandum of dates in his pocket-book, and might possibly have done so on this occasion. On turning to his pocket-book, he found a memorandum of the time he landed, which corresponded with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted, amidst the applause and congratulations of the whole court.

Within less than a month after this the gentleman who came to the inn attended by the servant in livery, the servant who followed him, and the prisoner who had been acquitted, were all three brought back together to the same jail for robbing a mail!

It turned out that this clever defence at the trial was a scheme skillfully arranged by the thief's confederates to obtain the release of their accomplice.

A yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend who, however, gave him no knife; "This is a funny cheese, Uncle Joe, but where shall I cut it?" "Oh," said the grinning friend, "cut it where you like." "Very well," said the yankee, coolly putting it under his arm, "I'll cut it at home."

THE DREAMER'S ORACLE.—If you dream you are somebody else, it is clear you are beside yourself; and if you dream you are a donkey, playing with your ears, it is a sure sign you have recovered your senses and are wide awake playing with your own wiskers.

Infidels are generally credulous. They believe everything but the word of God.

TREE MURDER.

We have occupied many years in advising the public on propagating, planting, pruning, preserving and improving trees for use and ornament, and by way of a change we intend now to offer a few observations on the art of killing trees. This must be a very useful art, because it is extensively practiced; and as people like to do as their neighbors, no doubt we shall be counted among the number of our nation's patriots if we endeavor to explain a few of the processes by which trees are commonly crippled, rendered unfruitful, ugly, unhealthy, or killed outright.

We advise, then, that when trees are purchased, it should be as late as possible in the planting season. By this method the purchaser will make pretty sure of obtaining the weakest and most ugly of the stock, left in the nursery after all the foolish people who like to keep their trees alive have had their pick. When the trees arrive home, lay them anywhere, and be sure their roots are not covered. The more the air, frost, and sunshine act on their roots, the better. When they are planted, take care to have the ground in a wet, pasty condition; do not prune them; let all the bruised and jagged parts of the roots remain; plant them very deep, do not tread them firm, and take care not to stake them.

They will certainly begin to grow rather late in the spring, and endeavor to overcome the various impediments to their well-doing which have been imposed upon them by the first conditions. This lengthens out the process of killing, and increases the interest of the task. Dig about their roots frequently all the summer. If they are in the kitchen garden, crop as near to them as possible. You may as well have plenty of cabbages and cauliflower on the same ground as the apple and pear trees occupy, and so let there be no scruples about using the spade where their roots run, and even quite close to their stems, as the more you destroy their surface fibers the better. It will not kill them quickly, but only cause them to send down tap roots into the cold subsoil, and this will favor disease, which increases the fun. If they are in the border next the grassplot, you have a fine opportunity to practice a little torture. Grow climbers of some sort at the root of every tree—sweet peas will do very well, or honey-suckle, convolvulus, clematis, may be used; and to train them up the stems use wall nails, and nail up the trailing plants with shreds, just as if they were growing on a wall. This will make plenty of wounds in the bark, and cause canker nicely. Then, if any of your rifle-shooting friends want practice, let them aim at the stems of the trees, and see how many bullets they can plant in the wood; and if you want to try one of Saylor's knives at any time, scoop out pieces of wood from the stems. If a branch grows where you do not want it, snap it off; if there is any fruit produced, knock it off with a heavy stick—this will bruise the fruit and the trees at the same time, and serve as healthy exercise.

One very effectual way of killing is largely practiced in suburban gardens. It is slow and sure, and so pays well, because it affords a lasting amusement. It consists in periodically raising the level of the soil about the trees—say, putting on six inches of loam this year to raise the level of a bed or border where trees are planted. Next year, another six inches of old mortar, or sand or coal ashes. Perhaps the next year a high bank for ferns, and so on, to remove the roots of the trees further and further from the atmosphere and sunshine. This causes gouty swellings in the branches, then canker, then barrenness. By-and-by, some of the branches die, the stem dies on one side, more branches perish, and the head of the tree is prettily sprinkled with dead spray and feeble shoots that do not grow at all. Now, ring it near the bottom, and make the ring complete all round, and at least four inches wide. This will hasten the death of the tree, and you may have the pleasure the next year of cutting it down, and obtaining a cartload of firewood as a reward for your perseverance.

There are quicker methods, such as cutting a tree down, and soaking the roots with sulphuric acid, &c., but these are not artistic, and they make an end of the matter too quick to be amusing. Slow processes are to be preferred, such as destroying the surface roots, tearing off the bark, carving your name, and the names of all your friends on the stem, painting the stem and branches with ordinary house paints in which there is plenty of white lead. Always allow young trees to be used on washing days to the clothes-lines; such a service is worth having, as it tends to bruise the bark, and draw the tree aside out of the perpendicular, which is a nice strain on its roots, and very advantageous. Above all things, when transplanting, make short work of it. Just open the soil around the tree, and chop at its roots freely, and then tear it out of the ground. It is sheer waste of time and strength to loosen every root with a fork, and lift it without injuring a fiber.—*London Gardeners' Weekly Magazine.*

"It is a very singular thing," said a tailor's apprentice to his master, "that the less there is of a thing, the more there is." "How can that be?" said the tailor. "Why there's that bottle coat—the less you make the tail the more bob it is."

THE TRIAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM having been concluded, it will not be improper now to publish the charges and specifications against him. The Court having been organized, as published a few days since, the Judge Advocate read the following:—

Publicly expressing in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government, in its efforts to suppress an unlawful Rebellion.

In this, that the said CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating "that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg, by LINCOLN and his minions;" meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint Military Marshals in every District to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges."

Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land. J. M. CUTTS, Captain Eleventh Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

After the evidence had concluded, the following protest was read by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM:

Arrested without due process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or military commission. I am not either in the land nor the naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not tryable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens.

I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offense itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this. I have nothing further to submit. (Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, May 7th, 1863.

The Judge Advocate simply remarked that the accused had the privilege of counsel and of witnesses. It did not become him to enter into any discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the case had been referred to it was sufficient.

A precocious youth, a student in an academy, not fifty miles from Delhi, not having the fear of secess before him, and instigated by the spirit of truth, being asked in his geography what they raised in South Carolina, replied, "They used to raise niggers and cotton, but now they are raising the devil."

HOOKEE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11, 1863.—The following order has been issued:—

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 6.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. It has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or presented by human sagacity or resource. In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, to our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own aim. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and wherever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors de combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots, filled with vast amounts of stores, deranged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions; and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitration of battle. By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should never less complaints. Not infrequently it is the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in the paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

THE DAMAGE DONE TO FORT SUMTER.—Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the Iron-clads, but a letter from a correspondent on board the Ironclads to the Baltimore American, says that as soon as the fleet withdrew staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and for more than a month past the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the walls very distinctly seen.

The above abundantly corroborates the statement of Gen. Stoughton and other officers, who, while they were prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Richmond, heard that Fort Sumter was so much shattered by our iron-clads that even a little more perseverance would have put it hors de combat.

The following rich scene is said to have lately occurred in one of our courts of justice between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam: Judge—"What's your native language?" Whitness—"I pe no native. I see a Dootchman." J.—"What's your mother tongue?" W.—"Oh, fader say she pe all tongue." J. in an irritable tone—"What language did you speak in the crack?" "I did not no language in te crack; I only cried in Dootch."