

# TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wed-The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL IS published on Wed-seday at \$1,50 per annum in advance. Adven-insumeries inserted at \$1.60 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

### COUNTY DIRECTORY

TIME OF HOLDING COURT. ad Monday in January. 3d Monday in June, ad " in March. 4th " in Septim'r. of each year, and continue two weeks if necessary

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OUR UNION

Our Union, the gift of our fathers ! In wrath wars the tempest above ! The darker and neaver our danger, The warmer and closer our love Though bleeding, it never shall perish ; It bends, but not sinks to the blast; Foes rush on in fury to rend it, But we will be true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah. Man sets not the fiat aside ! As well cleave the welkin asunder, As the one mighty system divide. The grand Mississippi sounds ever, From pine dwon to palm, the decree; The spindle, the corn, and the cotton, One pæan shout, Union, to thee !

Our Union, the lightning of battle First kindled the flame of its shrine ! The blood and the tears of our people Have made it forever divine In battle we then will defend it ! Will fight till the triumph is won ! Till the States form the realm of the Union As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

WHAT A BOY'S POCKET CONTAINED .- An urchin of seven summers growth invited his mamma, the other day, to repair a slight accident to a pantaloon pocket, and to do this it became necessary to upset the contents upon the floor, an inventory of which we proceeded to note down as follows :

India rubber, a bottle cork, an old gas burner, one nine-pin, a part of an exploded fire cracker, an old match box, one old envelope, a bag of marbles, one hickory-nut, a piece of silk cord, several pieces of twine and strings, the lide of an old pill box, pieces of chestnut hull, a piece of tin, a piece of gingerbread, some pieces of fancy colored paper, two old nails, a small picture book, a slate pencil, a broken jewsharp, the remains of a pocket handkerchief, a penny whistle, a piece of shoestring, two grains of corn, a pocket knifehandle, half a peach stone, two spotted chicken feathers, a piece of brickbat, a spinning top, a dead mouse, an assortment of buttons, with crumbs of bread, candy, and a mixture of sand, pebbles, and dirt generally.

A STORY OF THE SWISS GENERAL, FOGLIARpt .- A correspondent tells the following serious joke which accidentally befell the accomplished Swiss General Fogliardi, at the late battle of Chancellorville: Accustomed to the broad, open and clear European battle-fields. where whole army corps can charge in battle line without inpediments, and where the surging squadrons of cavalry are the sweeping concomitants of every army, he could not exactly see how a great battle could be fought in that tangled, impenetrable wilderness, and remarked to a staff officer, noted for the force and brevity of his expressions, as well as great personal bravery :- "Zis is not a battle, zis a grand skirmish !" "A skirmish !" reiterated the Staff officer, "I'd have you understand, sir, that two or three skirmishes like this would wipe the whole Swiss nation off the face of the earth, sir !" and he rode down the line into the bullets with as much sang froid as though eating his breakfast. THE REGIMENTAL FLAGS .- The flags which the Govenor of Pennsylvania by direction of the Legislature. presented to each of the regiments from this State, prior to their going into or after they had entered the field, are to he returned to the State, to be deposited in the archives, as memorials of the valor of those who bore them aloft above the struggles and carnage of battle? The name of every battle participated in by each regiment carrying one of these flags, is inscribed upon its folds, which makes up the record of such organizations. In after years these flags will be among the mest valuable possessions of the Commonwealth.

# CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

### THE NEW DRAFT.

A draft for 800,000 men will shortly be or-There is no time to drill and prepare regiin thirty days than they would be in six ed their services as "substitutes." 5. Let months put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand, how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause admission into a regiment than can be resickness. The old bronzed warriors know how ceived, draw lots for the choice. But each to cook, wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused in getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was \$25 of that cash down. 8. He who is consome time lost in selecting a Provost Marshal | scripted for whom none offers to serve as his General

Colonel Clemens has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enroliment will commence, to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once mustered into service, unitormed, rationed and assigned to their regiments after a few days preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of drawn from the box. the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three years man in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months' men from Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois-perhaps not so many-while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise

from forty to fitty thousand. But the most difficult to 'determine in relation to the whole matter, is the proper con-

act as substitutes. S. Offer each a bounty of \$400 (\$100 paid by the Government, as prodered by the President for the purpose of fil- vided in section 17, and \$300 dollars by the ling up the old regiments. It is not the pres- conscript.) 4. Let each conscript, who wishent intention to form any new regiments. es to commute, deposit his money in bank. and enter his name in a memorandum or pass ments for this campaign. Recruits sent into book, in the office of the enrolling officer, for old regiments will be more fit for field service the inspection of volunteers who have tender-

> each volunteer designate from the list for whom he will serve, receive the conscript's money and take his musket. 6. Let each conscript and substitute state his first, second, he desires to serve. If more men apply for man to be restricted to regiments of his own State. By this course each recruit will be placed among his own friends and neighbors. 7. Let the volunteering commence before the draft is made, as it will cause many to volunteer to serve as substitutes, in order to escape being drafted, as in that case they would only get the \$100 paid by the Government, and but substitute, must go himself, or find his own -substitute.

The final construction of the thirteenth section of the Conscript act must come from the President, and it is not known how he will decide it, but it is believed that he will take the ground that the law calls for men and not money ; that it is a military and not a revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be produced for every name that is

GEN. HOOKER AND THE PRESIDENT .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes: "The conduct of Gen. Hooker has been severely criticised by jealous officers, open enemies, and by honest but misguided men. The attacks of all have been quietly listened to and thoroughly investigated by the President, and Gen Hooker is sustained. The recent battle at Chancellorville ended in defeat, but Gen. Hooker is not considered responsible. It is true, that General at once, but it will only be for a very short time, and in the meantime General Hooker has the entire confidence of the President and the Secretary of War; the troops have unbounded faith in him ; but there are a number of officers, some high in command, who will doubtless be removed, in order that barmony and cordial co-operation may be secured when the army next moves." WHILE LHE PEACE MEN arehowing about a reconstruction on the basis of the Constitution, the traitors are insuring the enthusiasm of their deluded followers, that no free States shall be permitted to come into the confederconsist of those having the least interest in acy. The leaders of the rebellion declare perpetuity of the Union, and consequently that there can be no peace without a recognition of the confederacy. Do the Democracy, who are so persistent about peace, desire this leaves it as optional with him to receive mon- recognition ? This is a question which some ey commutation as it is for the conscript to of the hypocrites must answer sooner or later. offer it. The 13th section says that "any per- The malcontents have made all the use they could of Northern renegades, and they would not associate with them now on any terms. ofor the procuration of such substitute.22 The most Davis would offer would be commer-\$300, if received, is to be paid to some per- cial intercourse, on condition that fugitive slaves would be returned or paid for if they escape ; that is the reward offered to these the money. The Secretary of War is not a traitors for the aid they are giving the rebels during the war, and past services. THE REBELS PARCELING OUT PROVISIONS .-A Federal scout with General Grant's army. commissioners have been sent through Mississippi and Alabama, whose duty it is to divide up the provisions in those two States, belonging to planters and others, and all is confiscaed, with the exception of the following raions: to white residents, sufficient food for their subsistence to the first of July ; to each negro, two pounds bacon per week and half peck of meal, up to the first of July. The surplus, it is thought, will barely supply the army until June next. All means of obtaining provisions from other points outside of these States have been cut off. A THRILLING ANNOUNCEMENT .-- On Sunday morning, the Rev. Charles A. Hay, of the Lutheran church, during the usual impressive ceremonies of worship by that congregation, abnounced from the pulpit the glorious news of Grant's victories before Vicksburg. The effect was eloquently impressive and thrilling, while the words of devotion and gratitude and fervent piety in which the announcement was made, found a response in the bosom of every true man and woman present. No man now occupying a position in the pulpit feels more earnestly than Rev. Hay in the cause of his God and his Country .- Telegraph, May 26.

ALEX'B H. STEPHENS A PROPHET. SECESSION JUDGED BY ITS PRUITS.

It is well known that the present Vice President of the Confederacy made a speech strongvention of January, 1961. The following extracts will show how clearly he perceived the iniquity, and foresaw the results of the meas- ism" like that of France, says : ure

ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe) shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate.

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer momentswhat reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us! What reason can you give to the great nations of the earth to justify it ? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case, and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of instification ! What right has the North assailed ? What interest of the South has been invaded ? What justice has been denied ? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld ? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain ? I challenge the answer! . . . "I must declare here, as I have often dou before, that which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and nient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles of elevate the race of men, that the sun to heaven ever shone upon. "Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for moro than three quarters of a century-in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed-is the highth of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

# VOL. 9 .-- NO. 40.

REBEL DISAFFECTION IN N. CAROLINA. The Rateigh (N. C.) Standard, the special organ of Governor Vance, and the great leader of the opposition party in this State, which ly opposed to secession in the Georgia Con- is now in the ascendency, by a two third vote, in commenting upon an article from the Richmoud Enquirer favoring an "imperial despot-

We know that military despotism is mak-"That this step once taken could never be ing rapid strides in their States. We know recalled, and all the baleful and withering con- that no people over lost their liberties at once, sequences that must follow (as they would but step by step, as some deadly disease steals see) will rest on the convention for all coming upon the system and gradually but surely saps third and fourth choice of regiments in which time. When we and our posterity shall see the fountains of life. We know that tyrants our lovely South desolated by the demon of and their minions always prepare the popular war which this act of yours will inevitably in- mind in advance for their usurpations, and vite and call forth; when our green fields of that the usurpations are based upon the plea waving harvests shall be trodden down by the of the "general good" or "military necessity." murderous soldiery and flery car of war sweep. The argument now is, "we hate Lincoln so biting over our land ; our temples of justice laid terly, that in order to resist him successfully in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of we must make slaves of ourselves." The anwar upon us ; who but this convention will be swer of our people is, we will be slaves neiheld responsible for it ? and who but him who ther to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France nor shall have given his vote for this unwise and England.' North Carolina is a State , not a province. She has 80,000 as brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen, probably cursed and execrated by posterity she will be able to take care of herself as an independent power. She will not submit, in any event, to a law of Congress passed in doliberate violation of the constitution. She will not submit to Mr. Davis being invested with dictatorial powers : but she will resist such a law by withdrawing from the Confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers with a courage and an ardor which will eclipse even any former achievements of her sons during the existing war. For one we are determined not to exchange one despot-

> ism for another.22 Other opposition papers are also denouncing the "destructives." The Henderson (North Carolina) Times, in speaking of the approaching Congressional election, says :

"Beware of the Fire Eaters! They are the fag ends of the old defunct democratic party, who fight their battles in country bar rooms or in the shade. They aided to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution which has made a breastwork of Virginia, North Caroand Misso anathema marantha ! Give them the reins of Government, and after peace they will quickly carry us to perdition. Let them be markfreest government-the most equal in its rights | ed as deeply as Cane was, for they cannot be -the most just in its decisions-the most le- trusted in politics as far as an ox could be thrown by the tail."

			Grahamton,-		- Thos. H. Forcee
Guelich.			Smith's Mills,		- A. G. Fox.
			Mauera,		- Chas. J. Pusey.
			Tyler		- David Tyler.
					- H. Woolward
Jordan.			Ansonville, -		- Eliza Chase.
			Salt Lick, -		- Geo. Heckadori
			New Millport,	14	- M. O. Stirk,
					- Jas. Thompson.
			Morrisdale	1.	- J. C Brenner.
			Lumber City.t		- H W. Spencer.
			Grampian Hill		- A. C. Moore.
			Curwensville.	12	. T W. Fleming.
			Bloomingville		- Benj. F Dale.
Union: -			Rockion	÷.,	- D. E. Brubaker
Woodway	rd.		Jeffries,	1	- James Lockett.
§ This	P	08		o fe	or Chest township

## STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Governor. - -A.G. Curtin, - - - Centre county Eli Slifer, - - - Union county Sec'y of Com. Dep Secretary, S. B. Thomas, -Auditor Gen. Union county Isaac Slenker. -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's T. H. Burrows. - - Lancaster co. Deputy Sup't, - S. P. Bates. - -Crawford co State Librarian, Rev. W. DeWitt, - Harrisburg. SCPREME COURT-Chief Justice, W. H. Lowrie Associates, Geo. W. Woodward, Jas Thompson. Wm Strong, J. M. Reed. Sessions. Philadelphia lat 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 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 Isaac P. Usher, - - Indiana. P. M. Gen. - - Montg. Blair, - - - Maryland. Attorney Gen. - Edward Bates, - - Missouri,

SUPREME Count -Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland Associate Justices-Samuel Nelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsyl--Samuel vania, John M. Wayne of Georgin, John 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 assailants, give and 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 Eigautic 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 rattlesnake was a nore magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while thelatter, besides being more insiduous, strikes you without giving you any warning; and applied the term copperheads to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the tree 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 apropriate name for our free State rebels at heart?

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune, descriping the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahannock, previous to Hooker's advance, savs:

"At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand. I heard a rebel snap his gun several times'; but it missed fire, much to his disgust. for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men amused at his perplexity. called out :

" Hello, reb, where did you get your percussion caps ?" ", They're Northern Copperheads," was his

quick respond.

may not be generally known that, by the amended stamp duty act, all transcripts of judgements from dockets of justices of the peace will require a five cent stamp to be attached, which must be cancelled by the instice giving the transcript. The person ordering the transcript will, of course, be bound to pay the duty ; but it would save time and trouble for justices to keep a supply of stamps on hand, in order that they may be affixed when required. A neglect to comply with the provisions of this act renders the transcript worthless.

SUFFERING IN THE MOUNTAINS .- A recent reconnoissance into the mountains of Kentucky, near Barboursville and Cumberland Ford, disclosed that the people there are as poor as they are loyal. The rebels resort to torturing women and children to disclose hidden corn, and take all. Men, women and children have been stripped of their clothing and shoes. One officer found two men stripped to their shirts and nearly starving. These people were first cleaned out by the necessities of Morgan, and ever since by the rebels. Starvation or flight will soon be the only steps left them.

struction of the 18th section of the Conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government must receive \$300 in commutation of service from a conscript, then the purpose and intentions of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offers \$300, the Government will not get a man if that construction prevails. If the 18th section be construed as obligatory on the Government to receive money for personal service, the act it is felt, will be a failure, and the Government will be left without the ability to procure men to fill up the ranks of the wasted regiments. The few men that may be got that are unable to raise \$300 will will make the worst soldiers.

The Secretary of War holds that the act son drafted may pay \$300" "to such person as the Secretary may authorize to receive it, son who offers himself as a substitute. The law makes no other provision for the use of Federal treasurer. He gives no bonds-he is not a financial officer. The assistant provost marshals are not Federal treasurers, under bond. They have no use for the commuta

tion money, unless it be to pay it over directly to persons who have volunteered as substitutes. What the whole act calls for is men, not revenue. It is not a bill to raise money to support the Government, but to procure able bodied men to fight public enemies. Any other construction nullifies the law. The 13th section should, therefore, be construed in harmony with the purpose and object of the act, and not technically in a way to render it abortive, to take away the power of national selfdefence, which is simply suicide. The Secretary of War holds that he is not bound to receive any conscript's money unless there is a "substitute" standing ready to take the money and serve in his place. This is the

common sense view of the act. Another question is raised in this connection : Is it constitutional, after drafting a body of men, to let off three-fourths of them upon the payment of a few dollars, and to force the remaining fourth into the camp and battle field ? It is certainly not in accordance with the princiciples of republican government.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from proving abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the \$300, as it is clearly optional with him. The act says he "may appoint a person" to receive the money. Supnose he concludes he won't, what then 7 Why, the conscript must find his own substitute or go himself. This is the short, blunt, Jacksonian mode of solving the difficulty, and the course that ought to be pursued. The other way is one which complies with the letter of the law, and yet procures the full number of his exodus through Kansas City, was driving a men called for by the draft. It is as follows : stylish buggy with the following inscriptions : 1. Order a draft for a given number of men. 'Emancipation and Compensation," "Deporta-2. Gall for an equal number of volunteers to tion and Free Transportation."

Nature is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth. she saddles with law-soits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetlie that converts a number one mackeral into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

A smart negro the other day, in making

The correspondent of the London Times. writing from Richmond under date of March 23d, uses language strongly corroborative of Mr. Stephens, predictions. He says ;

" If the civilized powers of Europe could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once favored continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard, and the human heart was who has lately arrived in Chicago. says that first sown with the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hate.

> A NOVEL PARADE .- In Camden N. J., on Friday afternoon, May 22d, twenty eight solall of whom had lost a leg in battle, paraded through the streets on crutches. Others accompanied them who had lost an arm and were otherwise wounded. The parade was attended with music, and formed a truly novel and effecting scene.

In HIS advance from Port Gibson Gen. Grant captured two immense piles of bacon, each covering an area of 2,500 square feet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 40 000 pounds. The rebels, not expecting Grant to advance, had piled up the bacon in the woods, where our boys, when advancing, found it.

SEVENTY FOUR manumitted negroes, former slaves of sessionists from Missouri, were stopped, a few days since, after they had crossed the Mississippi at Millersville, near Quincy, Illiuois, and robbed of all the arms and money they had, and then turned loose. The robbers were Illinois copperheads.

Everything is very cheap in Japan. A first class house can be purchased for thirty dollars. Servants work for fifty cents a month. For the use of a horse and groom, one dollar and a half. A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or six cents a week.

PAPERS NOT STAMPED SULL AND VOID .- Attention is called to the provision of the act amendatory to the Tax law providing that all instruments or papers which require a stamp, made, signed or issued without one subsoquently to the 1st of June, are null and void. they call it the "dust of beaven."

MORE DESPOTISM. - While General Dodge was making his raid through Northern Alabama. one of his officers, Col. Cornyn, on entering the town of Juka, issued the following order -The citizens of Iuka, loyal or disloyal, will forthwith provide coin bread for the patriot heroes of this command. The said corn bread will be furnished immediately. as the patriots HORENCE M. CORNYN, are hungry. Commading Cavalry Brigade,

We submit to the Democratic clubs whether anything can be found in the constitution to authorize Col.Cornyn to set a whole people, loyal and disloyal, to the baking of corndogers? The copperheads can make a pretty good point out of this case.

During the past week a gentieman called upon the President and solicited a pass for Richmond. "Well" said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected ; but the fact is sir, I have within the past two years, give passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew on his tip-toes.

Alarming stories have been told about people being poisoned with rve coffee ; but Mrs. Partiugton suggests that some of them who use the extract of old rye in other fluid forms, diers, under command of Capt. Louis Loeb, may be subject to quite as much damage as the rye coffee drinkers.

> Two daughters of John Bell, of Tenessee, recently came through our lines to some of their friends in Philadelphia. It is stated that upon their arrival in that city, they were completely amazad at the indications of abnndance and prosperity.

> A Box was sent from Providence, recently, with the following address :- "John McPherson, squire, kumpinary C. sekund regiment rode ilan pri-valears, Washington, d, ce. Kamp kloss tu the Wrappanok, an uk wy bresk.

THE STATE Agricultural Society. It is understood, has decided to hold an exhibition at Norristown, Montgomery county, commoneing on the 29th of September next.

So much ground has been planted in cotton in Kansas this Spring that it will undoubtedly become a staple crop in that State, if the present proves successful.

Virtue fluds its securest home among the sons of poverty, as a delicate flower is safeat from violation when shut in by the unsightly and rugged rocks.

The sum of \$82,066 has been forwarded to the Bishob of Boston, who is now in Europe, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

A correspondent writes from the South that flour is so scarce among the reluis that

