BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

COUNTY DIRECTORY

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

COUNTY AND DISTRCT OFFICERS. Pres't Judge-Hon Samuel Linn, As'te Judges-Hon J. D. Thompson, Curwensville Clearfield Edward Perks. . Prothonotary, D. F. stzweiler, Reg. & Rec. . Isaiah G. Barger District Att'y, Israel Test. Trensurer Joseph Shaw, Co Surveyor, H. B. Wright, Commiss'a'rs, S. C. Thompson, Glen Hope Morristale.

Jacob Kuntz, Thos. Dougherty, Luthersburg Gr. Hills. Clearfield. B. C Bowman Chas Worrell. H Woodward, J. W. Potter Pennfield Lecentes Mill Co.Superind't Jesse Broomall,

LIST OF POST-OFFICES Names of P.M. Townships. Names of P. O. Wm. S. Wright. . . . Utahville. - Theodore Weld . . Hegarty's™ Roads Samuel Hegarty. . W M'Cracken. Thos. A. M'Ghee . . . Chest. J. W Campbell. H. L. Henderson Ostend. James Bloom. Forrest. Clearfield Bridge, - Jas. Forrest. Williams' Grove, - Jas. E. Watson. Luthersburg, R. H. Moore. Brady, Troutville Jefferson Line, . John Heberlin Burnside, - New Washington; - James Gallaher W. C. Irvin. Patchinville. - Jack Patchin. Jacob Boice. East Ridge, Hard, G. Tozer, jr. Chest .- - -Wm. McGarvey McGarvey S. A. Farber. Westover

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Osceola Mills, - T. F Boalich.
Marron, - Edm Williams. Marron, - Edm. Williams Hellen Post Office, Elk county, Pa. C. Mignot. William Carr. Leconte's Mills, Girard, Bald Hills. Shawsville, - - Grahamton, -Graham. - A. G. Fox. -Chas. J. Pusey. Smith's Mills, Madera. - David Tyler.

Tyler. H. Woodward Pennfield. Eliza Chase. Jordan. - - Ansonville Karthaus. - Salt Lick. New Millport M. O. Stirk. Jas. Thompson Morris. Kylertown. -J. C. Brenner. H. W. Spencer. A. C. Moore, Morrisdale. Lumber Cit Grammian Hills. W. Fleming Benj. F. Dale. D. E. Brubaker · · · Bloomingville Rockton. Voodward, Jeffries, -James Lockett.

This Post Office will do for Chest township. Will answer for Fergi son township.

STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY. OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Governor. - - - A. G. Curtin. - - - Centre county ee'v of Com. Eli Slifer. . Union county Dep Secretary, S. B. Thomas, Auditor Gen. - Isaac Slenker. - - Union county Surveyor Gen. - Jas. P. Burr. - - Pittsburg, Attorney Gen. - W. M. Meredith, Philadelphia urveyor Gen. - Jas. P. Barr. Adjutant Gen. - A. L. Russell, - - State Treasurer, W. B. M'Grath, up Com. Sch's T. H. Burrows. - - Lancaster co Crawford co eputy Sup't, - S. P. Bates.

state Librarian, Rev. W. DeWitt. - Harrisburg. SUPERME COURT—Chief Justice, W. H. Lowrie Associates, Geo. W. Woodward, Jas. Thompson Wm. Strong, J. M. Reed. Sessions, Philadelphia ist 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, Happibal Hamlin, Of Maine, ee of State, - Wm H Seward, - New York. Sec. of War, - E. M. Stanton, Pennsylvania oc. of Navy, . Gideon Welles. ec. of Interior Isaac P. Usher, -Indiana. M. Gen. - - Montg. Blair, - - -Maryland. Attorney Gen, - Edward Bates . - -Missouri. SGPREME COURT - Chief Justice, Roger B. Taey, of Maryland Associate Justices-Samuel ania, John M. Wayne of Georgia. John Catron ennessee, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Caleb B. mith of Indiana. Meets in Washington city on the 1st Monday of December.

CABINET EMPORIUM! B. K. SHOPE,

CABINET MAKER, ould respectfully announce to the public that he has fitted up a shop on Cherry street, near the piscopal church, and near Kratzer's store, where intends to carry on the Cabinet-making business in its different branches. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and worked as a Journeyman over six years, besides carrying on a shop for three years, he flatters himself hat he can render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. Having located in the Borough of Clearfield, he solicits a share of atronage, and it shall ever be his object to make order, neat and substantial furniture—such as

French Bedsteads | He will always be and common and French

Ports—Cottage, Jenny
Lind, and all other different kinds, and kinds of Bedsteads. common and other with I eckner's Patent chairs. He will also furastenings -and Gard- nish to order Hair, Husk, her's Patent spring Bed- and hair and cotton top steads. Bureaus of dif- Mattresses. The abov ferent kinds Sideboards, named and many other Wardrobes. Book cases, articles will be made to Parlor and centretables order for customers, or Breakfast and dining ta-short notice, cheap fo. bles and the latest im- CASH or exchanged for proved Extensiontables.

Work stands. Hat racks,
Toilet and Wash stands,
and every other kind of

to furnish all articles at furniture in his branch. the most reasonable rates Maple. Cherry, Poplar, Pine, Linwood, and every other suitable lumber, will be taken in ex-

change for furniture. Cash will also be paid for food Lumber. B. K. SHOPE N. B .- Coffins of the latest style made to order on short notice. Funerals attended whenever desirable. Clearfield. Pa., Jan. 21, 1862.

BY AND BY There's a little mischief maker, That is stealing half our bliss. Sketching pictures in a dreamland, Which are never seen in this; Dashing from our lips the pleasure Of the present while we sigh— You may know this mischief-maker,

For his name is "By and by. He is sitting by our hearth stones, With his sly bewitching glance, Whispering of the coming morrow. As the social hours advance: Loitering 'mid our calm reflections, Hiding forms of beauty nigh. He's a smooth deceitful fellow, This enchanter, "By and by You may know him by his mineing.

By his carcless, sportive air, By his sly obtrusive presence That is straying everywhere; By the trophies which he gathers. Where his cheated victims lie,-For a bold determined fellow. Is the conqueror, "By and by." When the calls of duty haunt us,

And the present seems to be All of time that ever mortals Snatch from long eternity; Then a fairy hand seems painting Pictures on a distant sky, For a cunning little artist. Is the fairy, "By and by."

"By and by," the wind is singing
"By and by," the heart replies,
But the phantom just before us, Ere we grasp it. ever flies. List not to the idle charmer. Scorn the very specious lie; Only in the fancy liveth This deceiver, "By and by."

THE DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The division of time into periods of seven

days each was in use among the ancient Egyp-

tians and Hebrews, and is borrowed by the latter from the Mosaic account of creation. If, according to some modern philosophers, that account is of uncertain origin, a mere oriental myth, then every successive week as it occurs is an unexplained historical phenomenon. Both Christians and Mahommedans a dopted this division from the Hebrews : the Greeks and Romans received it with the introduction of Christianity after the reign of Theodosius. The names of the successive days were those of the seven heavenly bodies with which the old Egy ptian astronomers were most familiar; the sun, the moon, and five planets. which, however, they did not name as we do successively, as Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn. This institution of the week though originating in the Old Testament and propagated by the New, spread much farther and faster than the truths on which it was built; the Roman names of the planets and of the days over which they presided were those of their own divinities, and the Tentonic nations from which we descend, while they retained the sun and the moon, substituted for the other five days the corresponding names of their own mythology. Hence our English week is an early Jewish institution with pagan names: the sun's day, the moon's day, Tuisec's day, Woden's day, Thor's day, Friga's day, Seater's day. It is remarkable that the week is recognized by the Brahminic astronomers, the days being named from the same planets and in the same order as that of the Egyptians, but beginning with Friday or the day of Venus. The Egyptian week began on Saturday. The people of China and Thibet have a week of five days, named from what they consider the five elements, iron, wood, water, feathers and earth. The name of the first day of the last week, Easter Sunday, is supposed to be derived from the feast of the Tetonic Ostera, the goddess of spring, which name the early missionaries retained, while supplanting-it by the Christian festival; or it may be derived from the Saxon word oster, which signified rising.

EXCITING INCIDENT ON THE CARS .- Last Fri day an exciting occurrence took place on the passenger train from Toledo to this city. On one of the cars was a party of soldiers returning from Dixle on furlough. When the conductor approached them to collect the fare, one of them tendered a five dollar green back, saying, "take your change out of that old fellow, the best currency in the world, sir.' "You may think so," responded the butternut conductor. "I don't consider it worth any more than so much brown paper." The soldier's eyes flashed fire. "You d-d Copperhead," he exclaimed, "how dare you speak that way before us? How dare you impeach the credit of our Government which we have been perilling our lives to uphold? You are not fit to live !" and drawing a pistol he pointed it at the trembling conductor, and was about to fire, when an officer, who had been watching the proceedings, seized his arm and restrained him. Then addressing the butternut knave, the officer told him that it he wished to avoid trouble, he had better leave the train at the next station, which he did, and the cars came on without him.

The above incident may serve as a warning to all Copperheads of the treatment they may expect when our brave boys in the army having conquered the rebels in the South, shall turn their attention to traitors at home .- De-

The Machine Shops to be erected by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad at Meadville will cost \$300,000.

WAR AND INCREASING WEALTH. War is undoubtedly a condition of destruc tion to life and property! but it is possible that a nation may conduct a great war and, instead of becoming impoverished, may increase in both wealth and power. The condition under which war chiefly impoverishes a nation is by having it conducted within its own domain. But when a nation maintains a war upon the enemy's soil, and so manages its affairs that the annual expenses fall below the real value of its industrial products, it is evident that it must increase in wealth. The merchant who makes more than he spends increases in riches, and it is the same with a nation. An increase of national debt is no sign of increasing poverty in the people, for this debt may be a simple transfer of only a small portion of the surplus wealth of individnals to the general fund of the commonwealth -an investment in public instead of private stocks. Those who have made political economy a subject of study know well that Great Britain maintained a war with France and sometimes with nearly all the nations of the world for many years; and while the Government debt increased, the national wealth accumulated. She battled with Napoleon and clothed the armies of Russia, Spain and Prussia, and the sword was scarcely sheathed for thirty years; and yet at the end of the struggle she was vastly more wealthy than at the beginning of the contest. The first condition of this success was maintaining the war upon foreign soil, thus allowing the industrial arts -which furnish the sinews of war and the comforts of peace-to be conducted freely upon her own soil; and secondly living within her income. These facts should never be overlooked by a nation which would carry on

an aggressive war successfully. As the present war has been and is being conducted on the soil of the Constitutional Government, industry therein has been paralized and the destruction of property has been prodigious. The seceded States are, therefore, necessarily becoming impoverished while the war is being continued. On the other hand, the Northern States pursue their growing in wealth. Perhaps the best signs of increasing wealth in any country are new buildings-manufactories, houses, barns, ships, &c., and a decrease of common mercantile and mortgage debts. At present all these good signs may be noticed on every hand in all loval States, except perhaps the horder ones. In New York there are more new ships and steamers being built than at any former period within our recollection, and in almost every street many new houses are being erected. In Brooklyn the same signs of increasing wealth may be seen everywhere. In the Eastern States new factories are in the course of construction in almost every city, town and vilage, and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania the same signs of increasing wealth are just as plentiful. From the West also, the same cheering news comes floating on the breeze. A correspondent of the New York Times. signing himself "A Veteran Observer," writing from Ohio, asserts that the debts in that State were reduced \$20,000,000 last year, and he is confident that the wealth of the country is increasing at the present moment at the rate of over six hundred millions per annum. We have no doubt but this intelligent observer is correct in his estimate. Never before in the history of the world has God blessed a nation with so much outward prosperity in the midst of such a chastisement as this great civ-

Universal bankruptcy was predicted for this entire nation by the London Times, at the beginning of this contest, but while the Government borrows from its own people, and while they expend less than they produce, the nation cannot become bankrupt. Europeans generally are profoundly ignorant of the source of our nation's wealth and strength. The great essential of daily life to any people is food for man and beast, and in this essential no other country, with an equal population, can compare with the United States. The vast crops of our Western valleys and plains are of more value than mountains of gold and silver. In these consist the palpable power of the republic, and no European can appreciate the magnitude of that power without traveling extensively in America. Our educational establishments, the fine arts and manufactures in general, are sustained by the surplus products of the soil. From every section the cheerful assurance comes up that the crops of the season afford promises of a most abundant harvest, thus inspiring hopes of continued material prosperity amid the havoc and sorrows of the great national conflict .- Scientific

A baby was out with the nurse, who walked it down the garden. "Is it a laddie or a las-

sie ?" asked the gardener. "A laddie," answered the maid. "Weel" said he, "I'm glad o' that, for there's ower mony weemin in the world."

"Hech, mon," said Jessie, "there's ay naist sawn o' the best crap !"

The Lancaster Examiner, republishes the proceedings of a public meeting held in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on the 23d of November, 1819-over forty years ago. The proceedings are copied, verbatim, from the "Lancaster Journal" of Friday Nov. 26th, 1819, published by Wm. Hamilton,-a bound volume of which is now in the reading room of the Lancaster Union League, where all who doubt can call, see, and read for themselves. These same proceedings have been published heretofore, but it may be well enough to remind the present generation of the men who, though dead, are venerated for having died with principles unchanged, or if living, execrated for having torsaken them. The record

"At a large and respectable meeting of citizens, held at the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., convenad pursuant to public notice, calling on them o take into consideration and consult on such measures as may best tend to prevent the introduction of Slaves into any Territory or State hereafter to be formed or admitted into the Union-the Hon. Walter Franklin was called to the Chair, and Wm. Jenkins appointed Secretary.

industrial avocations in peace, and if they are manity is about to be agitated in Congress, by "living within their income" they must be fixing the destiny of the new domains of the United States : Therefore,

Recoived. That the representatives in Congress from this district, be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories or States which

may be created by Congress. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that, as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in session, it will be highly deserving their wisdom and patriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration, the propriety of instructing our representatives, in the National Legislature, to use the most zealous and strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may bereafter be created by Congress; and that the Members of Assembly from this county, be requested to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism; in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State, then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory. are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

[The . Journal" was published twice a week Tuesday and Friday. In Tuesday's issuethe day the meeting was held, is the followng editorial:

"The inhabitants of the city and county of Lancaster, are requested to attend a general meeting proposed to be held at the Court House this evening (Tuesday), at 5 o'clock, to consult on such measures as may best tend to prevent the introduction of Slavery into any Territories or State hereafter to be formed or admitted into the Union. On this subject the opinion of the citizens of Pennsylvania is probably unanimous, and it is very desirable that that opinion should be clearly expressed

COMING OF AGE .- Why a youth is said to be of age" when twenty-one years old very few can tell, except "so saith the law." In the pending very much on the character of the arms in use. At first these were light and easily handled and then the time for the coming of age was fixed at twelve years. After the Tentons were brought into collision with the well-armed Romans a child of this age was of

Extraordinary Freak of Lightning.

The house of John Walter, near Centreville, Cumberland county, was struck by lightning a few days ago, and while nearly every article of furniture was destroyed, the inmates escaped unharmed. The house was of logs and consisted of two rooms, in one of which were two beds. Mrs. Walter was in one bed, and a girl ten years old in the other, while Mr. Walter sat on a chair between the beds. A gentleman who visited the house gives the follow-

"The object of the meeting being fully explained, it was moved and seconded that a Committee of three persons be appointed to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of the present meeting; whereupon James Hopkins, James Buchanan and William Jenkins were appointed a committee for that purpose and made report as follows :

WHEREAS, the people of this State, pursuing the maxims and animated by the beneficence of the great Founder of Pennsylvania, first gave effect to the gradual abolition of Slavery by a national act, which has not only rescued the unhappy and helpless African within their territory, from the demoralizing influence of Slavery, but ameliorated his state and condition throughout Europe and America; and, whereas, it would illy comport with their humane and christian efforts, to be silent spectators when this great cause of hu-

before both houses of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the newspapers of this JAMES HOPKINS! WILLIAM JENKINS. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The foregoing resolutions being read, were ununimously adopted, after which the meet ing adjourned. Signed, WALTER-FRANKLIN. WILLIAM JENKINS, Sec'v.

to our Representatives in Congress."]

early periods of English history, a child was wars paid off. He would trust a Government considered to be of age and a man when he which paid off its debts twice in his life-time, was able to bear arms and protect himself. and he wished to invest one hundred thousand But this period varied at different times, de- | in Government securities. When Jack visited Vermont, where they little use in battle, and the period of coming A Missouri paper says that the Digger In- have pie for breakfast, he has irreverent en- of age was fixed at fifteen years. And when dians are never known to smile. They must ough to remark that the people of the "Green heavier armor was introduced, it was further Nor is it all the world that can keep a proud raid through Mississippi, has been premoted Mountain State" were "some" for early pie-ty. extended to twenty-one years. and me surely deed that transplated benefit will analogue of hearing

The stove stood in the kitchen, the pipe running out at the top of the roof. Appearances show that the lightning first ran down the stove-pipe; after this there is no telling where it ended. The garret floor is torn up; the lower floor in the kitchen is all torn up, and some of it split fine, and the floor under the bed where the little girl was sleeping, is torn There are but two boards in the whole partition that are not torn down, or knocked loose; the door knocked off the hinges; the ends of two of the sleepers are actually split fine enough for bake wood, and some of the flooring, &c., thrown out in the yard. Twothirds of the plastering is knocked down; nearly all the glass in the house, including the looking glass, are broken and knocked entirely out. I noticed the solid bottom of a chair that was broken in three pieces; bucket, tin ware and dishes, all on one pile, broken to pieces, one tin can having the bottom knocked out. The house is not only "gutted," but it is likewise "skinned"-it having been plastered on the outside. The dog pen, built fully fifteen feet from the house, is left just as it was, whilst the dog in it was killed instantly. The old gentleman informed me that though the floor was torn up and the partition down, upon and against which the bed was, where the little girl was lying, yet she never wakened till her father aroused her and told her they must leave the house, and the three occupants started out without having received the least

To Those Purchasing Government Horses

It is well enough that our citizens should be warned to be careful of whom they purchase horses having the mystic initials of "U.S." burned on their shoulders. Hundreds and thou sands of horses have been sold by order of the Government, but these were beasts so completely broken down, that their possession is a burden which few horsemen are willing to endure. Other animals, however, have been surreptitiously driven or ridden from the armies of the Republic, and these are now in the bands of sharpers who are offering them for sale throughout the country. The Government claims the right of seizing its property wherever it is found; and its agents have been instructed not only to do this, but to compel the person holding such property, to state when and in what manner they became possessed of it. It is well, therefore, that those purchasing horses thus branded "U.S." should be certain that the parties selling have a right to dispose of the stock. A few days since two very valuable horses were seized by the agents of the Government at Middletown. The horses were in the possession of parties who could give no satisfactory account of them, and hence their seizure. After this warning, we trust that our friends will be on their guard .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

Fun at Home. - Don't be arraid of a little, fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets: and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your son, let him think that all mirth and social enjoyments must be left on the threshhold when he comes at night. When once at home is regarded as only a place to eat drink and sleep in, the work is began that ends in the gambling houses and reckless degredation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home next delightful with all those little arts that parents are capsble of inventing to amuse the buoyant spirits of their children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the upseen influence of the bright little do-

An old Frenchman in New York, entered a stockbroker's office, in William street, the other day, and said that he had seen in his life-time the United States Government in two wars-in 1812 and 1846 (Mexican)-and that he had seen the debts created by those

TRUE POLITENESS is the last touch of a noble character. It is the gold on the spire, the sunlight on the cornfield, and the smile on the lip of the noble knight lowering his sword point to his lady-love.

It is not all the world that can pull an hum ble man down, because God will exhalt bim. man up, because God will debase him.

Raftsman's Journal.

GETTING BOLDER.

The Copperheads are growing more bold han heretofore, and are beginning to avow andisguisedly their real sentiments. Hence we find that, at a meeting held in New York city on the 3d June, they adopted, amongst others, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That under the Constitution there no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them by military force. It the power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own timehonored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently, and truthfully with them."

If, as is here asserted, "the Federal Government has no power to coerce the States or any number of them," then we should like to know what the Government amounts to? It might just as properly be contended that there was no power in the Government to punish a traitor, a murderer, or a thief; and if the abominable and dangerous sophistries, which these New York Copperheads emaciated as the creed of their party, are to be carried into effect, any one State can dissolve the Union whenever it feels disposed to do so. We should think that the resolution we have quoted above, would be amply sufficient, to open the eyes of all true men to the real purpose of those who are attempting to lead the Democratic masses into an attitude of open hostility to the Federal Government.

The Copperhead Love of "Free Speech."

The Copperheads are singularly inconsistent. They now loudly clamor for 'Free Speech' and yet there is no class of men who have been its more violent opposers and who still bitterly oppose it when that speech is not in their favor. As an illustration we cite so instance. At the great copperhead demonstration held in New York to denounce the arrest of Vallandigham and assert the right of free speech, an old gentleman was introduced on the platform, who said:

"Fellow Democrats : I am not John Brown ; I am not Horace Greely; I am not Wendel Philips; I am not Bennett of the Herald; I am not Abraham Lincoln; I am a Democrat, a life-long Democrat. Abraham Lincoln did not commence this war. [Hisses mixed with applause.] South Carolina commenced the war. [Demonstrations of disapprobation.] I say South Carolina began the war by attacking Fort Sumter. ["Put him down."]

Amid great confusion the old man raised his voice, and continued,

"I am here to night through an invitation of posters all over the city as a friend of Free Speech." ["Put him down," and in a rough manner the old man was dragged from the rostrum.]

That's the kind of "Free Speech" the copperheads favor-the right to blurt treason.

Who Got Up the Rebellion ?

It is a favorite game of the Copperheads to charge that the "abolitionists" got up the war in which the Nation is now involved. Of course, the subject will not bear discussion, as the facts are too plain to be debated. We submit these facts, by stating that during the Administration of James Buchanan, the following events occurred :

December 10, 1860, South Carolina seceded. January 3, 1861, Mississippi seceded. 16, 1861, Florida seceded. January January 1861, Georgia Seceded. Jappary 31, 1861, Louisiana revolted February 1, 1861, Texas revolted. February 5, 1861, Arkansas revolted 9, 1861, Jefferson Davis was e ected President of the Southern Confederacy Feb. 19, 1861, Jeff Davis was inaugurated. Now who got up the Rebellion? Under which Administration?

In a recent interview with the Secretary of War, Mr. Arnold, Member of Congress from Illinois, learned the following particulars of the new draft: The action under the law will be first to return to the army all the absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made first in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made : third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportion of volunteers heretofore called for will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

The official raport of Gen. Stoneman will show the following losses: Officers wounded. 1; missing, 14. Men wounded, 8; missing, 149; killed, 8. The command of Gen. Stoneman captured 48 officers, 685 men, 202 mules, 230 wagons, and 656 horses.

The happiest state of man-a pretty wife, one child, and a receipt in advance for the "Raftsman's Journal." If you are skeptical on this subject, try the experiment.

The Odd Fellows of Warren have purchased a lot of fifty acres of land near that place for a Cemetery, for the use of the public.

Col. Grierson, who led the famous Cavalry to a Brigadior Generalship.

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