

Kraftsmann's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

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THOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber, Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield County, Penn. A. G. 1863. JAS. E. WATSON.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relatives in the army of the Potomac, or any of the Army hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. I. KEALSH, Washington, D. C., enclosing one dollar. June 10, 1863-3p.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield County, Penn. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of James Evans, of Graham twp. viz: one bay mare, one gray mare, one yearling colt, and four cows, the same was purchased by me at Sheriff Sale, and have only been left with the said Evans on loan, and are subject to my order. JOS. C. BRENNER. Morrisdale, Aug. 19, 1863.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, etc., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope. Address, C. A. S. LAMBERT, July 22, 1863. Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, Clearfield County, and to be directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the Fourth Monday of September next, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield County, Penna., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post corner, thence north 85 deg west one hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence by land of Anthony McFarvey and Lawrence Killam two hundred and four perches to a post, thence along the line of said land to a white pine, thence by land of Isaac Kirk to place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres more or less, being part of a larger Survey in the name of George Musser with two small log houses, blacksmith shop and barn thereon erected and about seventy-five acres cleared with a young bearing orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert McPherran.

Also—a certain tract of land, situate in West Liberty in Clearfield County, Clearfield County, and on the west by lot No. 19, on the north by the Erie Turnpike, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lands of Jacob Heberling, being each 60 feet in front and running back 120 feet, known as lot of said town as No. 12 and 13 with two story frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Rishell.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield County, Penna., bounded by lands of Wm. Reed, Joseph Moore, Wm. Moore, Alexander and John Ferguson and Thomas Henry, containing two hundred acres more or less, and a large barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Fletcher, Elizabeth Harrison and John Harrison, adjoining lands conveyed to Joseph Harrison, Thomas Hillington, Francis Lathrop and others and Patented April 1850 to the said Ben. F. Hillington, containing in the aggregate eleven hundred and eighty-seven acres and twenty two perches of land with the allowance, excepting thereout and therefrom two lots, one of 200 acres and allowance agreed to be sold and conveyed to John Gos and Abraham Goss, their heirs and assigns and the other in the possession of the heirs of Benjamin Fletcher, now deceased, and containing one hundred and fifty-four acres and one hundred and fifty-four perches according to a certain survey by Thomas Ross of Clearfield County Surveyor, being together three hundred and fifty perches and one hundred and twenty-four perches, the same, more or less, together with all appurtenances, ways, waters, courses, rights, liberties, privileges and improvements. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David I. Pruner, A. G. Curtin, John M. Hall and J. J. Klinge.

Also—all that certain two story house or building situate in the township of Woodward and county of Clearfield or lot on south side of road leading from Alexander's Ford to Philipsburg in the village of Puseyville, bounded on the west by lot owned by Henry Peters, east by land of Robert Alexander, said house being in six or six feet by twenty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building, the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents, being a debt contracted for work and labor done by said Constantine Bonkiamyer. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Miles.

Also—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, the following real estate, to wit:

Two certain tracts of land situate in Brady twp., Clearfield County, Penna., one beginning at a Lin corner, thence extending by improvement of Levi Smith sixteen degrees west 85 perches to a post, thence along the turnpike road south eighty six degrees west 100 perches to a post, thence north one degree west 72 7/10 perches to a post, and thence north eight nine degrees east 21 1/2 perches to the Lin and place of beginning, containing fifty-one acres and forty one perches, being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on warrant to Henry Whyoff, about forty acres cleared with a two story frame dwelling house 32 by 32 feet and log stable erected thereon.

All defendants interest in a certain tract of land situate township, county and state aforesaid, being allotment No. 5 of tract No. 354, bounded on the south by the above named tract, on the west by lands of S. R. Lobaugh, on the north by Long, and on the east by Wm. Gurr's heirs containing 84 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared, with a two story plank frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Tolbert Dale.

EDWARD PERKS, Sh. & Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Aug. 19, 1863.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

They live to God, they live to God,
Though gone from human sight!
The good and brave, who left their homes
To battle for the right.
To these O God, they still live on,
Though ceased their mortal strife;
And wait the triumph of the Cause,
More dear to them than life.
In sight of men they seem to die,
And perish from the earth;
But Thou dost reward their pain;
A new, immortal birth.
Though chastened for a little time,
Thou dost reward their pain;
To die, to suffer for the right,
Is, e'en on earth, to gain.
For to their Country still they live,
And, on her roll of fame
Recorded shall forever stand
Each brave and and honored name!

CONSCRIPTION.

The first Conscription bill ever proposed to the Congress of the United States was framed by George Washington himself, in 1790. This bill was more severe than the later one prepared by Monroe, or even the present law. He proposed to make all free male inhabitants, between the ages of eighteen and sixty, liable to service, except actual mariners, and those exempted by the laws of the respective States. All who were liable to service were to be divided into three classes, viz:

- (1.) All between eighteen and twenty-one.
- (2.) All between twenty-one and forty-five.
- (3.) All between forty-five and sixty.

They were to be divided into legions, regiments, companies and sections, the latter to consist of twelve persons each. When it became necessary to raise men for an army, they were to be furnished by the classes from eighteen to forty-five. Drafted persons were to serve three years as regulars, and the liberty of procuring substitutes was guarded against abuse by stringent regulations. Persons belonging to the third class were to be called into active service only in cases of actual invasion or rebellion.

In addition to these regulations, Washington, on whose patriotism the shadow of a doubt never rested, recommended the adoption of a "permanent rule that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject themselves to the course of military education established by the laws should be considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and be excluded therefrom accordingly." He also believed and taught that the Government possessed the right to compel the citizens of the several States to bear arms in its defence, and "the right to regulate the service on principles of equity for the general defence."

The Conscription bill prepared by Mr. Monroe in 1814, differed in many respects from Washington's. Its principal feature was the proposition to divide the entire free male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into classes of one hundred persons each. Each class, in the event of hostilities, was to furnish one man for the war within thirty days after the classification, and to replace him in the event of casualty. In case of failure to comply with the law, a draft was to take place in the delinquent class. The men thus drafted were to serve as regulars, as was the case in Washington's plan, and as such were no longer to be considered as subordinate to State authority.

A substitute for Mr. Monroe's bill was proposed in Congress by Mr. Giles. It was made a test question in 1814, and received the hearty support of the Democratic party, both in Congress and in the country at large. But for the conclusion of peace it would have been passed by Congress, with an amendment, which the Democratic members insisted on engraving upon the original bill, "authorizing the President, in case of neglect or refusal of the Governors of the State to execute the provisions of the law, to call directly on the militia officers of the State to carry them into effect."

The same questions of constitutionality which are now the subject of controversy between the General Government and the Governors of some of the States, were fiercely agitated during the war of 1812. It was held by the Governor of Connecticut that the militia could not be called out upon the requisition of the General Government, except in case of actual invasion, and that when called into the field they could not be taken from under the command of officers appointed by the States, or placed under the immediate orders of an officer of the United States Army. This will be recognized at once as precisely the position occupied by the Copperheads of today, who, in their zeal to weaken the arm of the Government, and thus insure the success of the rebellion, are not ashamed to procure their weapons by breaking into the armory of the old Hartford Convention. It was also held by the Governor of Connecticut that the private soldiers could not be legally detached from the bodies to which they belonged when called into the service. These absurd claims, which, if allowed, would have destroyed the military power of the country, received the sanction of the Council and Legislature of the State. In Massachusetts the Judges of the Supreme Court declared that the power of deciding whether the exigency existed which would justify the Government in calling out the militia belonged exclusively to the State.

The President, in his Message to Congress of November 4, 1812, strongly dissented from

these decisions, and declared that if sustained they would effectually cripple the U. States as a military power. The question was finally decided in 1827 by the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that it belonged exclusively to the President to judge when the exigency exists which would justify calling out the militia. And this, down to the present war, was also the opinion of the Democratic party, which as late as last summer was nearly unanimous in urging the authorities at Washington to a draft, and in denouncing the system of volunteering as too expensive, and too slow for the exigency of the times. They followed the lead of Washington, Madison, Monroe, and all the most distinguished statesmen of their party in upholding the constitutionality and the expediency of a draft. If it was constitutional last summer, how can it be unconstitutional now? If it was expedient then, why is it not a thousand fold more expedient now, at a time when the Union ranks are being thinned by the return home of so many regiments whose term of service has expired? It requires but little observation to see that the opposition to the draft does not arise from principle, but that it is instigated by sympathy with the rebellion, and a fixed purpose to render the war unpopular among the people.

LEWIS CASS FOR HIS COUNTRY.

It is stated, on the best of authority, that the veteran and venerable American Democrat and statesman, Lewis Cass, has openly declared his abhorrence of the course at present pursued by many of his past partisan associates, and that he now bravely proclaims the sublime necessity of every man at once ranging himself on the side of the Government as it is represented by the National Administration of Abraham Lincoln. Gen. Cass has long viewed with disgust the course pursued by the Buchanan clique in Pennsylvania, the Vallandigham combination in Ohio, and the Seymour conspiracy in New York. In fact, he never fully affiliated with these men when the Democratic party was in the pride of its harmony and power. *Lewis Cass always regarded James Buchanan as an unsafe American statesman, and accepted position during Buchanan's Administration, not that he had any respect for or confidence in the man clothed with Executive power, but that he was convinced he could assist in guarding the interests of his country, and that he knew he would be serving the aspirations and claims of his own immediate personal partisan friends.* It will be remembered that Gen. Cass left Buchanan after he had wasted all argument and entreaty to prevent him from allowing the conspirators to possess themselves of all the resources of the Government. Even then he warned the country of what has already transpired. He announced, by his resignation, that conspiracy was at work in the administration of the imbecile Buchanan, and now, before or just at the close of the war, Lewis Cass comes out boldly to warn his countrymen against the dangers to be apprehended from power again being vested in the hands of the old Democratic leaders. This warning is solemn and earnest. It teaches men the duty of upholding the Government by only placing those in power who are faithful to that government, and who will defend it against all enemies. *Lewis Cass is for his country!* Let his old friends in Pennsylvania respond to the appeals of this veteran Democrat and statesman, by also sustaining their country; and by sustaining, as well those who are now toiling to suppress the rebellion. No Pennsylvania Democrat who believes in the warning of Cass, can do ought but vote for Andrew G. Curtin.

A CUTS THICK.—A dandy was recently walking under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, in Paris, holding in his hand a gold-headed cane of splendid workmanship. A man supported by two crutches came up, and asked for alms in a pitiful tone. The dandy, moved to pity, gave the beggar a small silver coin. At the same moment, a person near him suddenly exclaimed: "How can you, sir, allow this rogue to deceive you? Please to lend me your cane, and I will show you that the rascal runs better than I can." The dandy without reflecting, lent his cane; the beggar, the moment he perceived it in his detractor's hands, threw away his crutches and took to his heels, and was followed by the man with the cane, whilst the spectators, and the dandy particularly, remained in convulsions of laughter at the sight, and exclaiming alternately, "Oh, he will be caught!" But both the racing heroes disappeared at the next turning in the street, and their victim remained waiting for his cane, which cost five hundred francs.

A DILEMMA.—There were two Mike Sullivans, the Boston Herald says, living at Fort Hill, neither of whom had any other distinction. One of them was drafted, but which of them, neither could tell, nor any one else. One of them was called upon by a friend, who inquired if he was the Michael Sullivan who had been drafted. "Yes," said Mike, "I suppose I am." "Are you sure of that, now?" exclaimed Mike's friend. "How the devil do you know but you are the other Mike?"

The man who imagined himself wise, because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone east to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

JUDGE WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.

In the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837, on the 17th day of November, the following proceedings occurred:

"A motion was made by Mr. Magee, of Perry County, That the Convention proceed at this time to the second reading and consideration of resolution No. 48, in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prohibit the future emigration into this State of free persons of color and fugitive slaves, from other States and territories."

Mr. Thomas, of Chester County, moved to amend the same by inserting between the words "of" and "free" in the third line, the word "foreigners."

Mr. George W. Woodward, of Luzerne County, moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto, the words:

"And that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the Fourth of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or hold office in this Commonwealth."

Mr. Woodward supported his amendment, as follows: (See Pr. and Deb. on Penna. Con., 1837.)

Mr. Woodward said, that he had not anticipated this morning that an opportunity would be presented to introduce this subject, to the notice of the Convention; he was not, therefore, prepared at this time to say more than a very few words; although, it was a subject which had been on his mind for a long time past and had claimed his serious consideration.

I have long felt a desire, said Mr. W., that something should be done in relation to it—that the facts should be investigated, and that some proper and efficient measures should be adopted, if, upon that investigation, it should turn out that measures of any kind were requisite.

Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, are now enjoying, and it is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the worst part of the population of those countries, that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls.

At the time the constitution of the United States was formed, it was necessary to promote emigration. The population of our country was wasted by a long war, and it was necessary to hold out inducements to foreigners to come here. But times have greatly changed within the last few years. The reason and the necessity for extending this indulgence to emigrants have ceased. Besides this, it is to be considered that there are other inducements in the climate, and in the natural advantages of the country to prevail upon them to come here, without adding to them the incentive of office. In expressing these sentiments, Mr. Chairman, I wish it to be understood that I cherish no prejudice against foreigners, I entertain no feeling of unkindness towards them, from whatever part of the world they may come, nor would I do anything which should have a tendency to prescribe them from coming. We have many very estimable men among them; and I do not propose in my amendments to take anything away from them. I merely wish that a committee should inquire, whether it is competent for us to introduce a provision into the constitution of the kind I have mentioned, to take effect after a certain date, so long distant that all future emigrants may know what their privileges are to be, before they leave their own country. My proposition is not intended, nor will it operate, retroactively; it effects no one now here, and no one who may be on his way here. It looks exclusively to the future. What valid objections can there be to the inquiry? Why should we throw open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shores? Are these privileges of such little value, that we do not deem them worth protection or defence? Have they no claim upon our feelings—no claim upon our affections? Have they not been won in many a well fought field? Are all the treasure and the blood which have been poured forth for the attainment of these privileges, to be regarded as nothing? Have they not been bequeathed to us by those who sacrificed all they had no earth to secure them? Are they not truly and emphatically our most precious legacy? And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country,

which is strong enough to justify us in prostituting our political privileges by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on any individual who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen—and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrate to this. The word is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they have no knowledge of them—and, least of all, have they any knowledge of our people, our government, or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges. If any of us choose to pass over to England, Ireland, or France, and to settle ourselves there, what do we gain by this change—I mean in a political point of view. Nothing; we lose all. We are not suffered to acquire any political privileges such as we bestow upon them. This is not reciprocity—the advantage is all on one side; and whatever we may give to them, we ourselves can acquire nothing of the kind? Why should this be so? Or, if the adoption of such a system was necessary at one time, why should it still be adhered to, when everything in the form of necessity has long since passed away? I can discover neither wisdom or policy in so doing.

The idea, Mr. President, is simply this—I would afford to all foreigners who shall come to this country after the date of my amendment, protection in their person, their property, and all the natural rights which they could enjoy under any civilized or well ordered government. I would permit them to acquire wealth; to pursue objects of their own ambition; I would, in short, allow them to become in all respects equal citizens with us, except only this one matter of political privileges. All their natural and all their civil rights, should be equally guaranteed and protected; and they should become citizens in common with us in relation to all objects, except voting and holding office. And do we not hold out sufficient inducements for foreigners to make this country their home, even if we take from them these political privileges? Surely, sir, we do—such, indeed, as no other nation upon earth can proffer.

But, Mr. President, it is not my design to enter into the discussion of this matter at the present time; and I owe an apology to the convention for having said so much in regard to it. I have a feeling on the subject; though I confess that I entertain doubts whether this convention has the power to act. I am well aware of the nature of the provision in the constitution of the United States, and which has been referred to by the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Martin) I would do nothing in contravention of that provision; I merely wish that the question should be referred to a committee, that they may inquire whether this convention has the power to act at all in the premises; and if it has the power, whether it would be expedient to act. I am, however, surrounded by many valued friends whose opinions and judgment I appreciate; and it appears that they are unanimous in thinking that I should withdraw it. I, therefore, yield my own judgment to theirs, and, having explained my views, I withdraw the amendment.

A Vermont Yankee claims to have invented a self propelling wheel, or perpetual motion. A correspondent of the Boston Journal thus describes it: It is a simple wheel, runs on gudgeons, and is independent of any outside spring, weight or power, as a propeller. On the same axle on which the metal wheel is fixed is a band wheel, on which a band runs over a small pulley that drives a small circular saw. Set it on a table and remove the brake, and it will start itself and run with great velocity, driving the saw. It is the simplest thing in the world, but I cannot intelligibly describe it; but it is at once understood by the beholder. It will not, nay, cannot stop without a brake, as it is so fixed by means of balls and arms that the descending side of the wheel is perpetually further from the centre of the motion than the ascending.

The Copperheads are opposed to enlisting or reinforcing the army for fear the war will be brought to a close, and the soldiers come home to vote. They dread the closing of the war, the suppression of the rebellion and the return of the soldiers, more than they do pestilence and famine! They know it will be a coming home for them when the seven hundred thousand soldiers return. Therefore prolong the war, keep the army weak, and unable to hold the rebellion a final blow until after the next Presidential election, and a Copperhead may be elected, if the soldiers are not at home to vote.

We see an announcement of the marriage of a Mr. Greenback. Now look out for an issue of "Legal Tender."

A braying donkey, however stupid he may look, is unquestionably an ass-foot animal.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF GOV. CURTIN

The New York Sun, referring to the nomination of Governor Curtin by the Pittsburg Convention, says:

"Gov. Curtin is a man of unquestionable energy, and is certainly the most available candidate of his party, and the only one who could have any chance of success."

The Presbyterian Banner says:

"Gov. Curtin is now a tried man. He has proved himself to be adequate to the demands of the times, truly a patriot, most prompt and energetic in raising forces for the war, conservative of Pennsylvania's best interests, fearless in the discharge of duty, and untiring in his industry. Those who would urge the war efficiently, to the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, have good reasons to confide in Gov. Curtin."

Respecting the chances of a falling off in the vote for Gov. Curtin, in Allegheny county, the Chronicle says:

"We do not think there will be any falling off in the Governor's vote, slight or otherwise. A few of the clique who have opposed him may decline voting for him, but, on the other hand, there are numbers of democrats who will give him their support, so that the probabilities are strong that he will poll as large a vote in the county as any man on the ticket."

Judge Woodward and a frank old Landlord. In one of the Northern counties of this State, where trout-fishing delights the sportsman, is a country tavern, known as "Rough and Ready;" and the proprietor of it is well represented by his sign. Some miles distant resides a legal gentleman who is on very friendly terms with the innkeeper; and last summer this individual drove up to the inn, accompanied by another gentleman, when old Boniface came out to bid them welcome. The lawyer, with a manner that was intended to impress the landlord with the dignity of the stranger visitor, said to him: "Well, we have come to spend a few days with you and enjoy fishing; this is Judge Woodward."

The landlord's brow lowered; he scanned the Judge for a moment, and then inquired: "Is this the Judge who decided that our brave soldiers have no right to vote?" "He gave a constitutional decision on the question," said the lawyer. "He can't stay in my house; I want nothing to do with anybody who is opposed to soldiers voting; you can drive on," said old "Rough and Ready;" and he turned his back on his visitors with a dignity and contempt that would have become a Caesar; and the lawyer and Judge Woodward had to seek other quarters.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER SUPPORTING THE UNION NOMINEES.—The Huntingdon Globe, an old Democratic paper, hoists the names of Curtin and Agnew. In so doing, the editor says: "We raise to our masthead to-day the names of Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel Agnew, because we believe them to be the nominees of the 'party which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, and is, therefore, at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism,'—and because we believe the other party which has nominated Woodward and Lowrie, 'cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety and preserving its life, and is, therefore, the parent of mobs, the enemy of order and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever calamity and afflictions the further protraction of the contest may involve.'"

DIALOGUE.—Uncle Sam: Secesh: Copperhead: Secesh.—Stoop down here, Uncle! Uncle Sam.—What for, Secesh? Secesh.—I want to cut your throat! U. S.—Guess not. It don't want cutting. Copperhead.—Yes, stoop down, Uncle! U. S.—What! do you, too, want to cut my throat? Copperhead.—O, no, never! I wouldn't do such a thing for the world! I only want to hold your arms pinioned behind your back while Secesh cuts it. That's very different, you see! U. S.—No, I don't see it.

An Irishman recently handed in to the telegraph office a dispatch intended to inform another Emerald, employed upon the public works in a neighboring town of the decease of a friend. It reads thus: "Barney, come home; I died last night."

A young conscript positively inclined, thus ventilates his notion of the \$300 provision of the new conscription act:

"I'm glad my dad three hundred has, To save me from the army,
To ma's dear apron strings I'll hang,
Nor join the Union army."

Pennsylvania contains 98 anthracite furnaces, 150 charcoal and coke furnaces, 110 rolling forges, and 91 rolling mills.

The bug that flies the highest and makes the loudest buzz, is the one that generally lights in the dirtiest puddle.