

Kittamao's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

VOL. 10.—NO. 2.

THOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber, Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863.
S. W. THOMPSON : : : JAS. E. WATSON.

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

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioning against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of James Evans, of Graham tw. p. via: one bay mare, one iron gray horse, one two year old colt, and four cows, and 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
Morristown, Aug. 19, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and now directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the Fourth Monday next, to-wit: 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 Penn'a, 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 Harvey and Lawrence Kilian two hundred and four perches to a post, thence along the line of Aaron Pierce 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 Munster with two small log houses, blacksmith shop and log barn thereon erected and about seven-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, Penn'a, and bounded 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 in plot of said land as No. 13 and 15 with two story frame house erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Bishell.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded by lands of Wm. Reed, Joseph Moore, Wm. Moore, Alexander and John Ferguson, Thomas Henry, containing two hundred acres more or less, about forty acres cleared thereon, and a large Bank Barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Hartshorn and Thomas Henry, Administrator of Thomas McCracken, dec'd.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded by lands of Simon Korabough, Andrew and Solomon Tozer, and lands late of Moses Pierce and others, containing eighty-two acres, about ten acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Aaron Pierce and Austin Curry.

Also—By virtue of Sundry writs of *Levati Facias*, the following described real estate:

All those three several tracts of land situate partly in Decatur township, Clearfield county, and partly extending into Centre county, State of Pennsylvania, originally surveyed upon a war grant dated July 1st 1784 respectively granted to Samuel Fletcher, Elizabeth Harrison and John Harrison, adjoining lands conveyed to Joseph Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Francis Lattrop and others and Patented April 15th 1800, and conveyed by bill of sale, containing in the aggregate eleven hundred and eighty-seven acres and twenty two perches of land with the allowance, excepting there out therefrom two lots, one of 200 acres and the other of 100 acres, and the balance conveyed to John Goss and Abraham Goss their heirs and assigns and the other in the possession of the heirs or assigns of Abraham Goss now dec'd, and containing one hundred and fifty four acres and one hundred and fifty perches, being together three hundred and fifty four acres and one hundred and twenty-four perches, thus excepted from the original tracts and leaving eight hundred and thirty-two acres and fifty-four perches with the allowance now conveyed by the same, more or less, together with all and singular ways, waters, water 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. Lingle.

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 Alexandria Ford to Philipburg in the village of Puzysville, bounded on the west by lot owned by Henry Peters, east by land of Robert Alexander, said house being in size six feet by twenty feet, and the lot of 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 Bonkumyer. 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 tp., Clearfield county, Penn'a, beginning at a post corner, thence extending by improvement of Levi Dale south sixteen degrees west 85 perches to a post, thence along the turnpike road south eighty degrees west 100 perches to a post, thence north one degree west 72 1/2 tenth perches to a post, and thence north eighty nine degrees east 12 1/2 tenth 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 Whyford, 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 in Clearfield county and state aforesaid, being allotment No. 5 of tract No. 384, bounded on the south by the above named tract, on the west by lands of S. R. Lohangh, on the north by Long and on the east by Wm. Gartz'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.

Also—all that certain tract of land situate in Burdette township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, beginning at a maple corner, thence by land of Wm. Southern west one hundred and sixty seven perches to a maple, thence north fifty-five degrees west there six perches to a white oak, thence by land of Joseph Patchin north sixteen degrees east two hundred and sixty-two perches to a post, thence by land of Horace Patchin north forty-two degrees east one hundred and eighty perches to a white pine, thence by land of Jacob Yingling and others south four hundred and nine perches to a maple corner and place of beginning, containing three hundred and nine acres more or less surveyed on the third day of October, A. D. 1834, on warrant dated 15th December, A. D. 1783, granted to Samuel Bartley with log house, log barn, and saw mill erected thereon with about fifty acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Yingling, dec'd.

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

TRUST IN GOD.

In this world of sin and care,
Sorrow, pain and dark despair,
Friends the truest earliest die,
Hopes the fondest soonest fly;
But when cherished dreams depart,
And tears unto our eyelids start,
When friends and kindred pass away
Like snow before the breath of May;
Trust in God, and He shall be
Worth all the world beside to thee.

Trust in God, and when to death
Yieldeth thou at last thy breath,
Angel-pioured, thou shalt fly
To His mansions in the sky;
There thy long lost friends shall meet thee,
There thy Saviour-God shall greet thee;
There thou shalt be ever blest
On thy dear Redeemer's breast.

NOBLE SPEECH FROM A UNION DEMOCRAT.

The Republican Convention of Wisconsin nominated Lucius F. Archibald, of the Iron brigade, who has led the old Second Wisconsin through many a storm of shot and shell, and lost an arm at Gettysburg, as Secretary of State, in accepting the nomination he said:

"I have no political aspirations, I ask no office. My heart is in the army. And my heart is also in that cause at home which will help the army. I do not, I cannot agree with the Democrats with whom I have always acted upon the issues of the day; and I say it with sorrow, because it cuts me loose for the time from all my political associates but I cannot believe they are right now. I cannot believe any discouragement to the Government can help to put down rebellion, and not believing it, I cannot go with them in support of any policy which is not in favor of the Administration.

Whether I like this Administration or not—whether I like what it has done or not—I am bound to support it, because under it we are to live or die. This country either lives or dies in the next two years, and we cannot change the Administration, unless we do it by rebellion, and that is what we are trying to put down. Personally I would not turn over my hand for any office in the State. I entered the army simply as a matter of duty, and my earnest wish is to stay there. I have been told by some friends that they thought it my duty to accept this nomination as I am. I accept it as an invalid and a cripple. But I accept it.

I accept it with the understanding that party lines have been kicked down and we are all Union men. [Applause] I do not care whom I train with or what their policy is, provided they are for putting down this rebellion in the shortest possible time. I accept the nomination. I accept it as a Union Democrat—as a Union man—supporting the Government thro' thick and thin, through everything. That is the only platform I have in the world." The speech was received with cheers upon cheers for the gallant Colonel with the empty sleeve and his brave comrades.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The press of the State should urge that soldiers belonging to this State, who have been in the service over two years, and who at home are legal voters, send in their names at once and be assessed that they may vote in camp. If objection should be raised to this, we trust that the Government will permit them to come home to exercise a right of which none but a Copperhead Judge would attempt to deprive them. The matter is important, as contrary to propriety, Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, retains his seat in the Supreme Court, and may construe acts bearing on this right to be constitutional or unconstitutional to suit his prospects. By all means let the soldiers vote at the coming election.

We repeat the recommendation, that the soldiers from this State, in every case possible or guaranteed by the exigencies of the service, should be permitted to come home to exercise the right of suffrage at the election for Governor. If any set of men are interested in that election, they are the soldiers. Thousands of men went into the service, because they knew that Gov. Curtin would care for their interests and the welfare of their families. These men went forth to battle believing that the policy of the State Government would be such as to warrant the safety of all that they hold dear as men, as fathers and as freemen. In all this, they can only be deceived by being disfranchised. If George W. Woodward is elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that policy will be changed, and his election will of course be secured by the practical disfranchisement of the soldier. Hence, we urge, let the soldier be brought home to vote. His vote is as essential for the safety of the Union as it is a bullet from his sure rifle or musket. His vote for Andrew G. Curtin is necessary not only for this safety, but is demanded by the soldier to prove his steady devotion to the Constitution and the Laws. Let ample provision, then, be made, for the return of the soldier to vote at the coming election for Governor and other State officers.—*Telegraph.*

BEATING LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—An arrival from North Carolina says that the rebel papers received at Moorhead city say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States; to call out five hundred thousand black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

A PEACE DEMOCRAT.

Is one who believes in the doctrine of State Rights, as interpreted by the South—that is, that the Southern States have rights, while Northern States have none. South Carolina has a right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts, but Massachusetts has no right to remonstrate. A Southern State has a right to array her citizens in arms against the Government of the United States, but the Northern States may not call upon her sons to defend it. He believes in the rights of men, but the most sacred of these rights—indeed, the only one worth mentioning—is the right to take from other men their rights. He believes in maintaining the Constitution as it is interpreted by the rebels in arms to destroy it. He believes all men to be equal before the law—especially he believes the poor man to be equal of the rich man, the laborer to be as good as the capitalist; yet he actively and cordially sympathizes with those who deluge his country in blood because they are too good gentlemen to submit to the election of a rail splitter.

He believes the Democratic party to have a divine right to govern the country, whether it has a majority of votes or not, and he is convinced that the question, which is the "Democratic" party of the country at the present crisis, is absolutely determined by the name which itself has assumed; call a horse "Spry" and you can safely bet upon him for speed. He calls it fair play to go to an election, and refuse to abide by its clear result. He likes the views of a two-fisted countryman of Rob Roy, who played cards with some Hebrews, and lost his money; he at once seized the "spile," and shook his fist at his fellow-gamblers, saying, "Dom me, ye are enemies of our Lord!" He thinks the United States have a right to Cuba, and no right to prevent Kentucky from being stolen from us. These several points of belief show on what a solid basis of consistency and intelligence the faith of the peace Democrat rests.—*Boston Transcript.*

WOODWARD AND THE SOLDIERS.

The American Soldier was first disfranchised by the action of a Democratic Supreme Court, of which Geo. W. Woodward was and still is one of the Judges. It is not strange, then, that the copperhead journals of the State should extol Judge Woodward for this act. Finding that they could not aid the rebel cause, and discovering that the sympathizers with rebellion were too cowardly to take up arms in defense of a cause which they adored, such men as Woodward were determined to give rebellion what aid they could, and hence the great blow of disfranchisement was struck at the soldier. The soldiers in the Mexican war were allowed to vote, because that war was waged to benefit slavery. THE SOLDIERS IN THE WAR AGAINST REBELLION IS CARRIED ON FOR THE BENEFIT OF SLAVERY. These are the distinctions which such men as Judge Woodward make in the exercise of the franchise when the power is to be wielded by the American soldier. While this is the position of Woodward, on the question of the right of the franchise being exercised by the soldier in the field battling for his country, the attitude of Gov. Curtin, in comparison, is at once just and honorable. Gov. Curtin has ever advocated the right of the soldier to all the privileges of participating in the government, the same as those exercised by the citizen at home, in the enjoyment of his peace and his ease. Hence, Andrew G. Curtin is regarded as the friend, and George W. Woodward as the enemy of the American soldier.

DISLOYALTY—WHAT IS IT?

There are hundreds of ways in which a man may be disloyal. He may speak against the Government, he may write against the Government; he may inculcate resistance to its authority by precept and example; he may endeavor to depreciate its financial credit; he may screen and protect its enemies; he may be disloyal by silence as well as by speech; he may occupy a responsible public position, and, by refusing or neglecting to throw the weight of that position in favor of the Government, may be as truly disloyal as though he should openly contend that the dissolution of the Union is proper, and that the States should be allowed to go peaceably; he may be disloyal by sustaining partisan organizations at a time when the country needs the services of all its citizens; he may be disloyal by endeavoring to disfranchise the soldiers, or by endeavoring to create a feeling of prejudice against citizens of foreign birth. These are a few of the many ways in which a man can show himself to be disloyal. There is but one way in which a man can show himself to be loyal—by supporting unconditionally the Government which protects him, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws enacted for his preservation.

The Bell Everett ticket was thus defined by Parson Brownlow, a few days since, while making a speech in Franklin, Tennessee: "My ticket in 1860 was the Bell-Everett ticket, a sort of Kangaroo affair, with all its virtue in its hind legs."

Additional rolls of rebels taken at Vicksburg, received at the War Department, swell the list to 33,000—5,000 in excess of published reports.

HOW THE RELATIONSHIP RUNS.

THE MARRIAGE.
Married, some time about the year 1856, by his Satanic Majesty, King Beelzebub, Esq., Mr. Copperhead Democracy and Miss Rattlesnake Slavery, both of the United States. Slices of the Wedding Cake were sent to most of the Lococo Editors, in consequence of which they have never ceased to puff the (above) Union.

THE FIRST BORN.
Born, in the Summer of 1856, Mr. Lecompton Border Ruffian, son of Mr. Copperhead Democracy. This unsightly child, born six months after the above marriage, after a few months of sickly existence died from a peculiar disease called *Free State*.

THE SECOND BORN.
Born, at Charleston, S. C., in the year of Grace, 1860, Mr. Secession Pro-Slavery Rebellion, true son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy. Dr. Jim Buchanan acting accoucher. This child, which "looks so much like its daddy," is now going on three years old. Its infancy was marked by so much precocity, that it is universally believed that it is "too smart to live." Its back-bone was lately broken by the fall of Vicksburg; its face horribly burned in the fire at Gettysburg, and one of its feet was amputated in Ohio. It has been a source of great trouble all its days. Its death, however, is now looked for soon. The "old man," they say, is "raving mad" through fear that his dear son will die. The old lady is also in a "dreadful pucker;" and some of her "Friends" have got the "sympathetic fits."

THE THIRD BORN.
Born, in New York City, in Jan'y, 1863, Mr. Patrick Riot, third son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy.

This monster baby came very nearly being still-born, but by the aid of Doctor Seymour and his "Friends" it lived three days. The fatality which has attended these children, shows that no child of these parents can ever live. And yet they survive long enough to cause great trouble; and so long as the old folks live, there is danger of an increase in the family." It is proposed, therefore, to behead the old woman to prevent her from generating any further trouble; and to "hang" the old man to keep him from marrying elsewhere. The second Tuesday of October is the day fixed for this latter performance; and Gov. A. G. Curtin has been appointed chief "executioner." The "death" sentence was pronounced on the old woman on the first of last January. The people will rejoice and cry Amen! at the extinction of the whole race.

FARE IN REBEL PRISONS.

Some sutlers who were captured by Mosby and have been released, complain bitterly of their treatment in the Libby Prison. Over 200 prisoners were confined in one room forty feet broad by seventy long, and only eight feet high. Of the eating arrangements one of the sutlers says: "Our breakfast in the morning, between nine and ten o'clock, consisted of four ounces of bread and one of beef including bone, which stunk so badly and was so full of maggots, that we as new beginners on such fare, turned from it in utter disgust and threw it away." What we abandoned was greedily devoured by others. At sundown we were called to dinner, which we ate standing. It consisted of four ounces of bread and a pint of swill, composed of fish oil, black beans, maggots and dirt. We abandoned our soup on the first taste of it. Immediately the men rushed from the table like a pack of hungry wolves, crowding around us, and begging us for what our stomachs, as yet unaccustomed to such carrion food, utterly refused."

SOUTHERN ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

A curious revelation has come to light in the General Land Office, showing how the law preventing all but freeholders from voting in the State of Louisiana was evaded by the pillars of the Confederacy. In October and November, 1840, John Slidell purchased eight several parcels of land from the Government, and deeded them in small allotments to poor degraded Southern wretches, thus making them freeholders and entitling them to a vote. The total number of acres so purchased was only 288, and yet, according to the law of Louisiana, this sufficed to qualify 4,808 of the most degraded of the white people of that State to vote. This affords a notable illustration of the facility with which a "property qualification" may be used by men like John Slidell. All of one Congressional district in the city of New Orleans not allowed to vote, went out to Plaquemine and voted, thus electing John Slidell to Congress.

BILLIARDS WITH CANNON BALLS.—The gunners on the Ironsides have a neat way of exploding their shells within Fort Wagner. It is impossible to drive them through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, nor can the guns be so elevated as to toss them in as from a mortar. So the pieces are depressed, and the shot, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, jump in. In nearly every instance this manner of making the missiles effective is successful. "Those are what I call billiards," said the captain, watching the firing. "They carom on the bay and beach and pocket the ball in the fort every time."

ANOTHER CONSPIRATOR CONVICTED.

Time is rapidly exposing the secret history of the secession conspiracy, and the names of those who were prominent in it. Already, from evidence furnished in the correspondence of Jeff. Davis, captured by our soldiers in Mississippi, we have Buchanan, Brodhead, Reynolds, Larmon, Hackley and Treat, pilloried as sympathizing with the Southern cause, or engaged in the plot for the overthrow of the Government. The Chicago Tribune publishes a letter found in the residence of Joe Davis, at Jackson, which adds another name to the list of conspirators, namely, that of David R. Atchison, who in 1856 led the border ruffians in their attack upon Lawrence, where enormities were perpetrated which the recent sacking of that ill-fated city no more than paralleled. Ten years ago this man wrote to Jeff. Davis as follows:

"PLATTE CITY, May 29, 1853.
"Hon. Jeff. Davis: Permit me to introduce my friend Judge Samuel Treat, of St. Louis, in this State. Judge Treat is a Gentleman of Talent and a politician of the *Nulification, Secession and High Treason School to which I belong*. He understands the true position of parties and men in this State. I desire that you will receive him with kindness and courtesy, listen to him and act as you think best.
Yours truly, D. R. Atchison."

In due time, if we but exercise patience, we shall have, no doubt, other names to add to the list of Northern traitors, who aided in engineering the secession movement to maturity; and it would be well for them, if like Yancey and others of their Southern allies, they could die before the final exposure comes, bringing a swift retribution with it.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

When Mr. Justice Woodward said that the slaveholders might "fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means they possess or can command," he was not as explicit as he might have been. He was disloyal enough as far as he went, but he did not go far enough. He should have told us what the "natural rights" of the slaveholders consist in. We are curious to know whether they include the right to hang and shoot Union citizens in East Tennessee; the right to hunt Union refugees in Louisiana with blood-hounds; the right to manufacture drinking-cups of dead Yankees' skulls; the right to shoot Union prisoners at the tobacco warehouse in Richmond, for looking out of the window; the right to burn the town of Lawrence, Kansas, and massacre the helpless women and children. Are these a few of the natural rights referred to by Mr. Justice Woodward?

A REPORTED OPINION.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express claims to have private information that one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, supposed to be Justice Nelson, had written an opinion on the legal condition of the revolted States on the conclusion of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and this opinion is concurred in by the whole bench, including Chief Justice Taney. The opinion is said to maintain that the States in rebellion have lost their rights as States, and must come into the Union simply as territories subject to the General Government and entitled to its protection. New State organizations may be formed by the people, under the Constitution and laws of Congress, as in the case of other territories, but the old States cannot come into the Union with their present organizations and officers still reeking with the horrible crime they have committed against the national life.

THE GREEK FIRE.—The Greek fire which is so distasteful to the fire-eaters of Charleston is the invention of Mr. Short, who was for a long time a suitor to the Government to use this projectile, but did not succeed until it was recommended by Admiral Porter by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime representatives of foreign governments have applied for the invention without avail. The fire mixes, forty or fifty in number, are enclosed in a shell which is itself enclosed in one of the ordinary shells of the service and explodes.

A gigantic Copperhead scheme of colonization to elect Vallandigham Governor of Ohio has been discovered. The plan is to contract with and pay Copperheads in Indiana, who have no families, to come to Ohio, ostensibly for the purpose of laboring, who are to receive part payment in advance, and take an oath that they will vote for Vallandigham. The desperate scheme will be nipped in the bud.

TALKS IN REBELLION.—The Chattanooga Rebel says: "We rarely believe there are some men in this confederacy who, if they had tails, would tuck them between their legs every time they heard that the Yankees were advancing."

Make it the rule of your life to do one thing at a time. Get done standing your neighbors, then say your prayers.

They are going, if they possibly can, to breach Sumter, in-east Charleston, and then sack the whole concern.

It is said that the pig ran away from the butcher because he had heard that prevention is better than cure.

If a man has but one eye, let him get a wife, and she will be his other I.

A NOVEL SCENE IN ST. LOUIS.

A strange scene was presented in St. Louis on Thursday last. Just as the merchants were closing their stores, there marched down to the war four companies of colored soldiers going to the field—330 black men, in federal uniforms, carrying federal muskets, under the federal flag, marching to the music of Yankee Doodle. Some of the timid ones of the city had suggested that it would be safer to march these troops from their barracks after night fall, as thus the peace of the city would not be endangered. But the officer in command did not view the matter in that light; he thought the open day was as good a time as any to march loyal men through the streets of a loyal city to the defence of the nation; and so, just at sunset, without any molestation whatever, he led the first regiment of colored soldiers from Missouri through the streets of St. Louis. One year ago this would have been impossible; but Providence and the events He orders are stronger than human prejudices, stronger even than human hates; and, spite of all these, Freedom goes marching on, gathering new triumphs with every advancing step.

GETTING PEPPERED.

Some of our country exchanges are showing up the antecedents of Judge Woodward in a manner which makes it a very awkward business for his adherents to defend him. His "south side" views and expressions of sentiments, once popular with the deluded "Democracy," but now generally repudiated in the free States, makes up a record not calculated to increase his popularity under existing circumstances. It is reported that he desires to decline; but those who were his rivals before the nominations were made, perceiving the desperate condition of their party, are bent on keeping him "up to the neck, fodder or no fodder." Poor George! He will have a sorry time of it.

A COPPERHEAD'S MEDITATION.

Imagine a venerable Copperhead, when this war is over, and these stirring times are forgotten, sitting at his home with his children around him. He may tell them of the wars, and the sacrifices men made—and how people rejoiced when the news of each victory came from the army. What will he say of his own part in that struggle? "My children, in that sad time, when the country was in danger, I was against the country—my heart was with the rebel—when he triumphed I was glad—when he was defeated my heart was sore and heavy. My children, when I am gone, do not curse the traitor. Be silent. It is the only respect you can pay to your father's memory."

The Indiana Messenger, an independent paper, places the Union ticket at the head of its columns, and in doing so, says: "In placing the names of the Union ticket at the head of our paper, we do not change our position—we merely avow it more emphatically and unequivocally. We still maintain our independence in political, and all other matters. We intend, now and at all times, to do what we believe to be right, to support such candidates as are honest, most capable, and most unequivocally loyal, unswayed by demagogues, uninduced by passion, unswayed by prejudice."

A VALUABLE WELL.—The great Farrell well, struck on Oil Creek some time since, is valued by its owners at \$1,000,000, and is said to have cleared over \$300,000 since it began to flow. A diamond mine, if productive, might approximate in value to a 2,000 barrel well, at the present time. But the mining stock of Goldconda and "the gorgeous wealth of Ormus and of Ind." are about "played out" and eclipsed by the oil mines at Venango. Only a shoddy contractor has any business at competing with such "rivers of oil."

Never make a poor mouth, for if you are wise you will always effect independence, though you may be really as poor as Job's turkey. If you are poor don't let folks know it, or they will discover in you a thousand blemishes—a host of defects which would never be discovered or at least never talked about if you kept a stiff upper lip and carried yourself as if you had ten thousand dollars instead of ten cents. It is as natural for the world to hold poor folks in contempt, as it is for rats to eat cheese.

Few people realize the extent of the Territories of the West. It is said that Idaho embraces an area of 326,000 square miles—enough to make eleven States like New York—and her extensive gold fields are attracting a large immigration.

The following is deceptively promulgated under the head of zoological information: "The Black Tapir is found in many districts of Sumatra, but the Red Tapir chiefly in the District of Columbia."

The Southern Confederacy is called by some writers a Golgotha, or "place of skulls." Of skulls, certainly.

The lady who lost her eyesight by reading a borrowed paper, has recovered it since she became a subscriber.

Innocence is no security against temptation; it is exactly what temptation conquers.

A lazy farmer is virtually dead, and his farm wears weeds in mourning for him.