

# BY S. J. ROW.

# CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1,50 per annum in advance ADVER-TISEMENTS inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

## Business Directory.

EVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, c. &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

LIREDERICK LEITZINGER. Manufacturer of f fl kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or-ers solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

(BANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. field. Pa. WALTER BARRETT. J CRANS.

DOBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row. Market street, opposite Nangle's sewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

BUCHER SWOOPE. Attorney at Law, Clear-H. field. Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo's west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER Merchant. and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa December 17, 1862. LIAM A. WALLACE. ; : ; : ; : ; : JOHN G. HALL.

A FLEMMING. Curwensville, Pa., Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and rnamental Trees. Plants and Shrabbery. All or mamental Trees. Plants and Shrabbery. All or May 13. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merhandise. Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and tamily articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Unbinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. Apr10, 59.

WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and )R. M. Examining Surgeon for Pensions, South-west corner of Second and Cherry January 21, 1803. treet. Clearfield, Ps.

W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the prac-tice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Fenna, where he still respectfully solicits a con-tinuance of public patronage. May 27, 1563.

B M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, .). Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn-ton 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel. FAICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do L mestie Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, iquors, Ac. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Junraal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

Select Poetry.

OUR IDOL. Close the door lightly. Bridle the breath. Our little earth-angel Is talking with death, Gently he woos her, She wishes to stay, His arms are about her-He bears her away !

Music comes floating Down from the dome; Angels are chanting The sweet welcome home. Come, stricken weeper ! Come to the bed : Gaze on the sleeper

Our idol is dead !

Smooth out the ringlets; Close the blue eye-No wonder such beauty Was claimed in the sky.

Cross the hands gently J'el the white breast, So like a wild spirit Strayed from the blest Bear her out softly. This idol of ours Let her grave-slumber Be 'mid the sweet flowers.

## DIPHTHERIA:

A Sure Cure of this Terrible Disorder. EDITOR MISSOURI DEMOCRAT :-- Please publish the following treatment of diptheria. It has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will alcays cure, if the treatment is commenced efore the diptheria membrane extends into the air tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases, no remedy yet discovered will al-ways effect a cure; but if the patient is watched, and the treatment used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of mine and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success that he requested me to send | Ira. it to you for publication, as this horrible disease is prevailing extensively in parts of

dissouri :					
DIPT	HERIA	W.	SH	e	
Golden seal, pu	dverize	d.		1.	drachm.
Borax.	4.6	2.1		1	6.4
Black pepper,	4.4	Ξ.		1	44
Ahum	14.6	21	÷.	-i-	44
Nitvate notash		1		i	

CONFUSION IN NAMES.

Many sensible people are puzzled by hearing or reading that Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, or Mr. Jones, has said or done something in Congress which he could not believe said Smith, Brown, or Jones would do. He fails to consider that there may be more than one Smith, and that men of like name are not necessarily of like politics. For the benefit of a large class, we volunteer the information that:

There are three Browns in the present Congress-B. Gratz of Missouri, in the Sepate, William G. of West Virginia, and James S. of Wisconsin in the House. Only the last is a Copperhead.

Of Chandlers, there are two-Zachariah. of Michigan, in the Senate ; Lucius H., of old Virginia, in the House; beside John W. Chanler of New York. (Lucius H., by rels of meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 the way, has not yet been admitted, but, we presume, will be.) The New York Chanler is a bad egg, politically; while the one that hails from Michigan is as good as can be.

Of Clarks, this Congress rejoices in the possession of three-Daniel of New Hampshire, in the Senate; Ambrose W. and Freeman, both of N. Y. State, in the House. All three are sound.

Of the wide-spread family of Davis, Garret, (Border State) represents Kentucky in the Senate, while Henry Winter of Mary-land and Thomas T. of N. Y. State are in the House. If you hear of anything said by a materials was also destroyed. Davis that a loyal man should not say, you will attribute it, of course, to Garret.

Western Rhode Island. Both good. Of Hales, John P. of New-Hampshire is in the Senate, James T. of Pennsylvania in

the House. Both Union. The name of Harris is unusually well represented in this Congress-Ira representing New York State in the Senate, while Benjamin G. of Maryland and Charles M. of Illinois have seats in the House. If you Early, giving me their positions and that of was the justest man who ever held the reigns n Wisconsin, and he used it on himself hear that 'Mr. Harris' has said anything loy- Jackson. al and patriotic, you may safely credit it to

> Of Hubbards, A. W. from Iowa, John H. from Connecticut are both in the House, together with Calvin T. Hulburd of New York State. If Rebellion or Slavery derives any aid or comfort from anything a Hubbard or Hulburd says or does, be sure although faggots had been hauled ready to it is some one not in Congress.

Of Johnsons, there are Reverdy of Ma-

## AN IMPORTANT CAVALRY RAID. Gen. Averill's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The following dispatch has reached Washington : EDSAY, POCOHONTAS COUNTY, VA., )

Dec. 21, via BEVERLY, Dec. 22. ) Major General H. W. Hallack, Generalin-Chief :

I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem, on the 16th instant, and have arrived safely at this point with my command, consisting of the 2d, 3d and 8th Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania, Dobsen's Battalion of Cavalry, and Ewing's Battery.

At Salem three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shellsacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, and a large amount of harness, and various other stores, and one hundred wagons. The telegraph wire was cut and coiled and burnt for half a mile. The water station, turn tables and three cars were burned and the track torn up and the rails heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours.

Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed over an extent of fifteen miles. A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing

My march was interrupted occasionally by the tempests in the mountains and the icy Of Dixons, James (Senate) hails from Connecticut, while Nathan F. represents and drag my artillery with ropes across Croy's Creek several times in twenty-four hours.

On my return I found six seperate commands, under Generals Early, Jones. Fitz at times with regard to particular matters, Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echols and Mc-Causin, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all the available roads, to prevent my return. I captured a

Clifton Forde and Covington were selected to be carried.

1 marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson during the night. His outposts were pursued in at a gallop by the 8th Virginia mounted infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's river were saved, ignite them.

My column, about four miles long, has-

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In the course of the eloquent sermon preached last Thanksgiving day, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, we find the subjoined passage ;

'To-day will any man or woman blame us if we stand in the anticipation of certainty, and cry above the open grave of slavery, that only waits till its corpse be brought to it with the decency its reverend age de-mands. Thank God ! the hateful thing is dead ! I am speaking solemnly ; I am speaking earnestly; I am speaking as a man whose heart is too glad for utterance, in the washing from his country's robe, even though it be in the red water of her children's blood, of such a stain as she has worn before the nations through these years of her melancholy beauty. What has done it? Not the proclamation of last New Year's the least mercy of these times, that we have a man to lead us, so honest, so true, so teachable at the lips of the Almighty, as to write those immortal words that made a race forever free.) Not any public document, not any public act has done the work ; nothing but the hand of God leading back His chosen people into the land of universal freedom. into which He led the fathers, and out of which the children so wofully went astray. What is here said of President Lincoln will find an echo in the heart of every one who views without prejudice the course of affairs since the breaking out of the present war. No man except Washington has shown so much integrity of purpose and action in his great office as President Lincoln ; and however men may have differed from him no one has ever charged him with insincerity, or illiberality, or the stubborn pride of opinion. or a desire to bind the public policy to suit his own selfish ends. What a recent dispatch from General Jones to General London newspaper said of him, viz : 'that he of power, speaks the whole truth as it felt by every body in these days. None but bigoted opponents now dispute this. Mr. Lincoln has nobly vindicated his aims and character in the face of all the world, and in a spirit of confidence, begotten of expericace and patriotism, the people generally are beginning to concentrate the force of their opiaion in a faith in him.

No man in his high office ever acted

## Raftsman's Journal.

## CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 6, 1864.

#### A SECRET OATH-BOUND SOCIETY. The Copperheads at Work.

From an editorial article which appears in the Harrisburg Telegraph of December 25th, 863, we learn that the Copperhead leaders n Pennsylvania are engaged in getting up Secret Oath-Bound Political Organization in this State, and that the Society has its parentage in Clearfield county. How much truth there is in the latter part of the assertion, we are not prepared to say; but one thing is certain, that Secret Oath-bound associations, do exist in this county. What day, (though we ought to thank God, as not the precise purport of the organization is, we are not informed; however, little doubt exists, that they are of the character alluded to by our Harrisburg contemporary. But, our object was merely to call the attention of our readers to the article of the Telegraph, which we print in full below; and, we hope, that every truly loyal man will ponder well the advice given. The Telegraph says :

"The desperation of the copperheads knows no bounds. It is now a fixed fact that the leaders of this motley clique are organizing their followers and binding them together by the force of a solemn oath. to fight the Government. The object is, if possible, to gain power, and this cannot be realized as long as they occupy their present position of open antagonism to the national authority; hence every "Democratic" leader in the State of Pennsylvania, who supported Woodward at the last election, is organizing societies in their respective localities; bound together as we have indicated, by an impious oath to oppose the Government at all hazards. It s alleged that this secret organization had its origin in the futile brain of a pompous Clearfield county copperhead, and that it has been extended to every other county in the Commonwealth. A few days since the Tory Organ endorsed these secret oath-bound organizations, commending them to the patronage of every copperhead in the State. There is nothing new or strange in the fact that the enemies of the Government are more uniformly in a spirit of patient investi- thus combining and pledging each other in oaths to work its destruction. We have long been apprised of the fact that organizations of the Knights of the Golden Circle prevailed to a large extent in what is called the Democratic party. This order attempted to influence every election held in the Free States withing the last two years. It succeeded in New York and Pennsylvania two years ago, but having been wofully beaten at the last fall election, the programme has been changed, and now we are to have an organization under a different name and with apparently different objects in tiew. The leaders of the old order professed to be satisfied when the interests of slavery were advanced and protected-the fuglemen of the new order, however, have sworn never to be satisfied until they have destroyed every vestige of free government in the States of the American Union. The copperhead leaders beaten, repudiated and disgraced, we must prepare ourselves for the worst at their hands. The actionsof the copperheads in Congress, where, to a man, they vote in the negative on all questions involving the interests of the Government, corroborates the rumors in reference to these secret oath-bound societies. These men have ventured their all of political prospect in the game of treason, and having lost, they are now determined to place their social and personal safety in the contest, and either force the Federal Government directly to disruption, or go down themselves to utter and irretrievable rain. In their present attitude, the copperhead leaders can do slaveholding whites of the South are nothing more than corrupt and debase the minds of the ignorant masses. And even in this they can be counteracted, if the loyal press and the independent pulpit unite to combat the influences of this secret cathbound organization to undermine the Govvariety of raggedness bore here and there erament. Let the alarm the be sounded some indications of aim at military style, but everywhere. Let loyal men throttle this new friend of treason, and its life will be short and harmless."

TTHOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, learfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863. 1 JAS. E. WATSON. . W. TROMPSON

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law. Clear-I field Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear teld and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vi ty He can be consulted at his residence at all times unless absent on professional business. Moshsunou, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

W. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour on, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a ilso, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumat shingles, and square timber. Orders solici Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

THOMAS J. MCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank Deeds and other legal instruments prebared with promptness and accuracy. July 3. to at sn. BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S

COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES. - A fresh sur U ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting Curar ; Restarative, a great cure for colds of cough ; and Anti-Bilsons Physic. They have een thoroughly tested in this community, and " highly approved. THY THEM.

VEW WATCH& JEWELRY STORE .-undersigned having located in the bor igh of Clearfield. (at the shop formerly occupied Welch as a jewelry shop.) is prepared to work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. he cash will positively be expected when the ork is delivered. He is confident that he canbut be excelled by any workmen in town or county rome all to the Sign of the Big Watch firil 9, 62-iy-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

IME: LIME !! .... Farmers Lime your lands .- The subscriber would inform the mers of Clearfield county, that he keeps confantly on hand at the Jones Kiln at Tyrone a ige stock of lime and will furnish on contract quantity at the terminus of the Tyrone and sburg Railroad.

March 19, 1862. WM. H. ROBERTSON. N. B. Lime constantly on hand at Sandy Ridge tation, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

RULKLEY'S PATENT-LUMBER DRIED SUPERHEATED STEAM .- The underand adjoining counties that he has the agenof the above patent-and will sell individual. 3 or township rights for its use. The lumried by this process is stronger, finishes bets ensier on tools, and requires less time in g than any other process known, drying 1 lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than months under the old system using the amount of fuel per day that a common kiln mes. The certificate of a number of resi-mechanics well known in this community is FORTING. sufficient to convince the most sceptical of Persons desirous of purchasing rights JOHN L. CUTTLE. ae 24, 1802 Cearfield, Penn'a.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE. MRS. H. D. WELSH.

USPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LA JIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she as opened a Millinery. Notion and Trim ing store, on Second Street, next door to drs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be 13 to receive orders for either work or goods. ets made over into the latest New York hiladelphia styles, on short notice. By pur-sg often she will always have on hand the <sup>12</sup> y latest styles of Dress Trimmings. Hats, Nu-as Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will will at the smallest possible profit for eash. Clearfield, Pa, Nov. 18, 1863.

didate.

Salt, Put all into a common-sized teacup or ves-

el which holds about four ennees, and pour | half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles. Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipestem, notch one end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so s not to jag the mouth and throat, and fastn with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every alf hour if the case be bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours ; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well, which will be from two o seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils, and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and top of the throat; and let the patient's wallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a seperate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure by pouring what you can use, each time, into another | Samuel J. of Philadelphia and William H. | and ninety men missing. vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime of Kentucky. Of these, the latter is Uthat may be on the swab, every time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following limiment on the throat, outside, once every three or four hours, and keep a flannel cloth round the neck till well: Take spirits turpentine, one ounce. Take sweet oil, (or linseed oil.) one ounce. Take aqua amonia, (mix,) one ounce. Shake before using each time. Keep the bowels regular with castor oil.

Keep the patient in the house, but ven-tilate well. The diptheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diptheria, you will money would induce them, in these "diptheria times," to be without the wash and liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt, it is used, and a cure is always affected. Your friend, DR. W. A. SCOTT,

## Palmyra, Warren county. Iowa.

It is well known that Ould, the rebel Commissioner. has denied that any of the paroled rebel soldiers at Vicksburg were sent | House-both largely Union. to re-inforce Bragg's army, but unfortunately for his veracity, Henry S. Foote, a member of the rebel Congress, in his charge against Jeff. Davis, made on the 8th December. distinctly stated that when Davis made a companion of Pemberton and car- than either of them .- N. Y. Tribune. ried him to visit Bragg's army, the soldiers, as they rode by, said : "There goes the traitor (Pemberton) who delivered us over at Vicksburg." Still stronger evidence of Ould's want of truthfulness is found in the confessions of many prisoners taken at the late battle at Chattanooga, that they were of the paroled garrison of Vicksburg, but that they had been forced into Bragg's army against their inclination and in opposition to all rules of honor.

The New York Herald, which sometime since nominated President Lincoln for reelection, and afterwards Gen. McClellan, now sees in Gen. Grant the rising man. It means to claim the credit of having first nominated whoever is the successful can-

ryland in the Senate, Philip of Pennsylvania and William of Ohio in the House. all but my ambulances and a few wagons, Reverdy was elected as a Unionist, but we don't brag on any of them.

Of Kelloggs, there are two-Francis W. of Michigan and Orlando of New Yorkboth in the House, and both as good Unionists as they make anywhere.

Of Lanes, there are two-Henry S. of around it, letting the cloth project about Indiana, James H. of Kansas-both in the Senate and both Union.

Of Millers, but two appear-Samuel (U-Of Millers, but two appear-Samuel (U-nton) of N. Y. State; William H. (Coppery) bridges which were long and high, to be defrom Pennsylvania.

Of Morrills, Lot M. is a Senator from Maine, Justin S. a representative from Vermont-both sternly Union.

The name of Morris belongs to two mem-R. (Coppery) from Ohio. Each is in the river with the loss of only four men drown-House.

Amos and Leonard of that ilk-both from Pennsylvania, and both Union.

both are in the House. Of Pomeroys, Samuel C. represents Kansas in the Senate; Theodore M. is from N. the pieces. Y. State-both thoroughly Union. There are two Randalls in the House-

nion, but of the Border-State pattern ; the other is of the Copperhead persuasion. | eighty men, on account of their inability to Curious as it may seem, they usually vote | walk. We took also about one hundred and fifty horses. just alike. The Smith family were scandalously over-

looked in electing to this Congress. But ly upon a very poor country, and the officers one of them-Green Clay, of Kentuckywas chosen. Mr. Smithers of Delaware fatigue with remarkable fortitude. just escaped being Smith. Both are Unionists.

Of Steeles there are John B. from New York and William G. of New Jersey-Copper-fastened, both, and both in the House. The house of *Rollins* has two representa-tives-Edward H. of New-Hampshire (a effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throats. I have never lost a case, and many have told me that no somehow stands aloof from parties, but his heart seems to long for the fleshpots of the compromising era.

Of Washburnes Illinois sends Elihu B., and Massachusetts William B,-both strongly Union.

Of Whites. Clinton A. and Joseph W. (both Democrats) complete the catalogue. Of Wilsons, Henry of Massachusetts is in the Senate, James F. of Iowa in the

Finally we have two Woods-Fernando and Ben, both of New York city. If the politics of one of these are better than those of the other, we should like to know which is the good one, or how any one can be worse

The bed of Og was twenty seven feet long and seven feet broad. The height of Goliath was eleven feet ; his coat weighed one thorizing the use of negro soldiers in this hundred and fifty and his spear nineteen war. Unless the Democracy can be more pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Aga- united in the future than in the past, the memnon, leader of the expedition against opposition at Washington will not be for-Troy, was eleven and a half feet high. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman ceedings interesting. Emperor, was eight and a half feet high : his wife's bracelets served for finger rings: Mons. Behin, the Belgian giant, is nearly eight feet high.

A curious and interesting discovery has recently been made in California, of a pyramid very similar in construction to the E-gyptian pyramids, only very much smaller. best remedy will be for them all to repent ernment previous to the breaking out of dollars a month for the Sanitary Commis-sion. gyptian pyramids, only very much smaller. and receive pardon from father Abraham.

tened across, regardless of the enemy, until and one regiment had passed when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, which did not succeed. The ambulances and some sick men were

lost, and by the darkness and the difficulties the last regiment was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position upon the cliffs stroved and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment, which was cut off.

I sent orders to the remnants, to destroy ed, and joined me. In the meantime the exception of four caissons, which were destroyed in order to increase the teams of

My loss is six men drowned, one officer merican. and four men wounded, and four officers

We captured about two hundred prisoners, but have retained but five officers and My men and horses have subsisted entire-

and men have suffered cold and hunger and My command has marched, climbed, slid

and swam 255 miles, since the 8th instant. (Signed) W. W. AVERHL.

Brigadier General.

### Negro Soldiers.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, Monday a-week passed a bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for bounties and advance pay to volunteers. While this bill was pending, Mr. Harding of Kentucky, offered an amendment, prohibiting the payment of any part of this for the raising, arming and equipping of negro soldiers. Only forty-one names were got for this amendment, including eight Democrats from Pennsylvania. Bailey, of the Perry distrief, voted against it, and three dodged. If this is a fair test of the House, only one-fifth of the members of Congress are willing to prohibit the negro from taking part in this war. The others are willing to employ and pay the negro troops which may enlist to put down this rebellion. Even Fernando Wood deserted his copperhead colleagues, and voted against the amendment. Judging from the run of this vote, we should think the present Congress would not be

likely to repeal the acts of the last one aumidable enough to make congressional pro-

They are in a bad fix down in Dixie. If

gation, with a more thorough anxiety to learn the right course, and to pursue it in such a way as to combine the masses of the people in the great struggle in which we are

engaged. Mr. Lincoln can in no sense be regarded as a partisan President. He has shown the greatest disposition to give all due weight to the counsels of men of all parties who seem to be actuated by any correct motive. Other men in his place might have been stricter Republicans in the limited application of the word, though we think it more than likely that they would have exercised that moderate liberalism which is the prevailing characteristic of the party. Othors might at times have acted with more

sternness of determination, through we our wagons and to come to me across the river think it probable that their energy would bers-Daniel (Union) of New York; James or over the mountains. They swam the have been apt to take mistaken directions or outrun the course of public sentiment. But few could have so happily blended pru-So Myers is the common appellation of forces of the enemy were concentrating on dence with unremitting perseverance in a me at Callaghan's over every available road | great cause, or have accomplished so much but one, which was deemed impracticable, but with so few real errors. In short, he is be-Of O' Neills, Charles (Union) is from by which I crossed over to the top of the Pennsylvania; John (Copper) from Ohio; Alleghenies with my command, with the place. He is the man of the times, and we sincerely rejoice that the people are manifesting so unanimously their abiding confidence and trust in him.-Phila North A-

Ignorance of the "Poor White Trash."

Capt. Raudolph. of the 3d (colored) South Carolina Volunteers, relates a characteristic story of a prisoner of war, exemplifying the sublime ignorance in which the poor, nonsteened :

Last February, when the United States troops penetrated to Jacksonsville, Fla. some "confederate," soldiers were captured. A motley crew they were whose picturesque nothing of what could be called "uniform. Two men claimed exemption from capture as being civilians. One of the two owned to having been impressed into the Confederate army, but alledged that he had got his discharge and was then a civilian. "How long were you a soldier," asked Captain Ran-dolph. "Three year," replied the prison-"The Confederate army has been three er. years in the field-ch?" asked the Captain. 'No," answered the "craker," "but I was in the State of Florida service part of the "How long were you a soldier for time. Florida ?" "Three years," said the ex-conscript. "And how long has this war been Well, I suppose going on fifteen years," replied the prisoner. "Are you sure of that ?" his captor inquires. "Now, I sarten : we've ben hangin' the durned Ab' lishnists a durned sight longer time nor that; well-bout's long's I kin remember !"

Since the occupation of Little Rock, Arkansas, by our forces, seven thousand persons have come in from the surrounding country, five thousand of whom are in the Beecher. Federal army. A correspondent says that in less than twelve months Arkansas will have a free State constitution, and be identified cordially with the anti-slavery cause. | ly taking the oath of allegiance.

the people are fed the army must starve; if the army starves what will become of the people? On the other hand, if the army is fed the people will starve; if the people the French tobacco stored at Richmond. The starve what is the use of the army? The tobacco was purchased by the French Gov-

#### How The Swiss Live.

As much as by anything I am surprised at the places deemed habital and actually inhabited. On the side of the mountains, on the edges of precipices, upon steeps which the children of the plains would hesitate to climb as a feat of daring, are seen, not single cottages alone, but groups of them, and large neighborhoods. Indeed, half the people of Switzerland seem to love to live on shelves, and I suppose they can crawl along perpendicular places by some such provison as flies going forward?" asks the Captain again, have; otherwise it is difficult to see how they ascend and descend. And how children are brought up, I can't imagine. I should expect four out of five, the moment hain't kept no striet tally," the Floridian veteran answers ; "but this I do knowinto some lake or gorge. Yet the population continues to increase and maintain its numbers. They are children of the air. They are forever surrounded by mountains, than which nothing is more beautiful, and nothing more sublime.except the clouds that solemnly sweep their top, and hold mysterious communion with them.-H.

The rebel prisoners at Chicago, fat and saucy on Uncle Sam's rations, are cheerful-

Still fighting-the Union men and rebels in North Carolina. The former won't be

California means to raise thirty thousand

WIRBLER CONTRACT



