BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

VOL. 10.-NO. 20.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1,50 per annum in advance Abverrisements 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.

TRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, te . te., Burnside Pa.,

TREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of Il kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or-

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

ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row. Market street, opposite Naugle's sewelry store. May 26. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and

H. F. NAUGLE, Water and Clock
dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in
Graham's row, Market street.
Nov. 10. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law. Clear-

field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo's west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10. KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in

Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Pront St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12 WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clear-W field, Pa. December 17, 1862.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. : : : : : JOHN G. HALL.

F. A FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Plants and Shrubbery All or-ders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

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

OR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office. South-west corner of Second and Cherry

Street. Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863. W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the prac-. tice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn'a, where he still respectfully solicits a con-

tinuance of public patronage. B M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton 2d street, one door south of Lauich's Hotel.

R ICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

IMOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn's August 11, 1863. 1 1 1 1 JAS. E. WATSON. S. W. THOMPSON

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield. Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear

field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856. DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at

all times, unless absent on professional business. Moshannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863. WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, con, etc., Woodlan-I, Clearfield county, Penn'a Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed tum-

ber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th. 1863. THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield. Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield . Bank Deeds and other legal instruments pre-

pared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.
b. 6. BUSH. : : : : : : T.J.M'CULLOUGH
BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S Collection Office, Clearfield, Penn'a. DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh sup-

I) ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting at Pain Curer; Restorative, a greateure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilsous Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

NEW WATCH& JEWELRY STORE. -The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R Welch as a jewelry shop.) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. the cash will positively be expected when the not be excelled by any workmen in town or county Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch April 9.62-ly-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

IME: LIME!!--Farmers Lame your Lands -The subscriber would inform the farmers of Clearfield county, that he keeps constantly on hand at the Jones Kiln at Tyrone a large stock of lime, and will furnish on contract any quantity at the terminus of the Tyrone and ipsburg Railroad.

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

RULKLEY'S PATENT-LUMBER DRIED Y SUPERHEATED STEAM .- The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clear-field and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent-and will sell individual, anty or township rights for its use. The lumer dried by this process is stronger, finishes betfer, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying I tach lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than many months under the old system using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln sumes. The certificate of a number of resi-nt mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of a pullity. Persons desirous of purchasing rights
address JOHN L. CUTTLE, Cearfield. Penn'a.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS, H. D. WELSH, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LA DIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trim ming store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for aither work or goods. ets made over into the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By pur-chasing often she will always have on hand the tery latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nuthe Hoods, Collars. Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash.

Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

Select Poetry.

ON A CURL OF CHILD'S HAIR.

'Tis but a curl of soft brown hair, A simple, common thing to see But you, who only call it fair, Dream not of what it is to me

You take it in your hands and praise Its glossy smoothness o'er and o'er; But, oh 'to you it pictures not The childish face it shades no more !

You smile to see how goldenly Its hue, like sunlight, meets the eye; But, Oh! through tears I only see The brow whereon it used to lie

The temples fair it clustered round, The loving eyes it often hid; Those fair, cold temples, blossom crowned Resting beneath the coffin-lid !

The childish voice so sadly sweet. The lisped words, to love so plain, The echoing sound of childish feet. At sight of this come back again.

Oh! gather up the shining links, And lay them softly, gently by; Oh ! place them where they may not meet

The careless gaze of every eye. So silently-so mournfully They speak of what the grave has won; The idol of a loving heart, The early called-the only one !

The Increase of Immigration. The English press and public are greatly distressed at the immensly increasing emigration from Ireland to this country. The weekly returns here show that Europe is throwing the most stalwart, and possibly the most valuable portion of her population | unacquainted altogether with military matinto our cities by thousands. For years now. The demand for labor, consequent upon the war; the vacant places to be filled in the work shops, farms and factories throughout the land, from which thousands have gone forth to battle for the Union. and the advanced rate of wages which labor commands, are no doubt, the inducements which have quickened emigration. And it is only beginning; for when the secessionists knows these things from no circumscribed tems of civilized nations. Trades whose inhave succeeded in exterminating the black race, as they are rapidly doing, and when the war is over, there will be an illimitable the most unanimous opinion possible is the sightedness of the members composing y solicits a con-y solicits a con-May 27, 1563.

May 27, 1563.

One of the course of a year or two there will be an inimitable the man gave a Japanese a piece of Engslih cot-them, find that in the course of time their them, find that in the course of the man brought their social standing is diminished. Some clear that the continued existence of the inthree or four millions of foreign laborers, a nomination which seems to us most natural trades are afflicted with chronic strike, and stitution of slavery was incompatible with difficulty in saying which was his so closeand, of course, according to the system of | of all, and which we think would unite the demand and supply, they will come here. popular feeling throughout the loyal States. We are, therefore, but in the infancy of an There is a sufficiency of time in which to disimmense immigration of thews and sinews, quick brains, brave hearts and industrious vention shall be assembled. It only requick brains, brave hearts and industrious habits, for it is only men possessing these qualities who have the enterprise to make a start in a new country and take opportunity when it comes.

A Real Friend.

A FRIEND—a real, true hearted friend is more rare than he should be. Why is it may be more potentially urged in New Enthat selfishness predominates in the heart? that he only is considered a friend who has mand more of the confidence of the people money and influence! In the higher walks of life, how rarely is a true friend foundone who will act as he feels, and speak as he thinks. But among the humble and pure, you will occasionally find the germ pure friendship. Ye who have found a true friend, appreciate his worth. If he labors to benefit you, say not a word, perform not an act, that will send a thrill of pain to his or | which Jackson was never called upon to exher bosom. If there is a crime that betrays a Vile heart, it is the wounding of pure affection. Many a one has seen when too late the error of his course. When the grave has concealed his best friend, he felt-ah words will not describe the feeling. Ye who are surrounded by the kind and good-the watchful and truehearted-appreciate them we pray you. Love them in return for their Kindness, and to the close of life they will treason in desiring speedy peace. But all continue to guard and bless you.

McClellan and the Soldiers.

The editor of the Delaware County Republican recently asked a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, what the men there now think of McClellan. 'Why," says he, "he is never mentioned but by the rankest kind of copperhead. He's played out. His Woodward letter was the finishing stroke. The men who once would have followed him anywhere now look on him with suspicion and regard his loyalty with distrust.

The fact of it is that the pro-slavery proegandist, or he who would make the Union subservient to slavery, carries with him but very little of public sympathy. He is no longer sustained by the people or army. Down in Dixie is his true sphere and not in the free

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.—The late arrivals from Europe bring intelligence of a prize fight between John C. Heenan and Tom. Heenan was born in this country, King. while King is the champion of English "heavy weights." The fight took place at Tunbribdge, on the 10th ult. Twenty-five rounds were fought, in thirty-one minutes, King winning. Heenan, it is said, was badly punished. The London Times, in concluding its account of the affair, says that prize fighting is more revolting than bullfighting, ought to be discouraged. The Times is seldom good authority on any subject, but in this instance it is right. Prizefighting is a relic of a barbarous age; it is demoralizing and brutal.

A BIT OF REBEL HUMOR.—The Virginia rebels occasionally enliven the gloom and monotony of their condition by bits of facetia never elswhere presented. Recently the President of the Virginia Senate has ordered a special election to be held in the city of Norfolk to fill a vacancy in the senatorial representation from that city. The of "Mason and Dixon's line the fathers of thing was done with the utmost gravity, mulatto children ere generally found?" and apparently in entire unconsciousness of the existence of General Butler. But the 'outlaw" will no doubt have a finger in to have been originated by Jonah about the the pie, notwithstanding.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is well attested in the political history of the country, that, while Pennsylvania has contributed less men to the Presidency than any of the original "thirteen States' she has nevertheless made more men President than any of the States of the Union. 'As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union, is an old and true political axiom. She is the Warwick of the States; not only mak- mutual advantage. Both are formidable, ing rulers, but constructing and sustaining Governments. When Pennsylvania casts evil. The injurious effect which capital can her influence for a measure or a man, success | produce on the welfare of the community is is certain to follow. On this account, we are convinced that the re-nomination of A- time to time take place in certain branches braham Lincoln is a fixed fact. Pennsylva- of trade; where by the accumulation of nia, through the regular channels from which a knowledge of public opinion is derived, is speaking out boldly in favor of this re-nomination. Indeed, we know of no opposition to Abraham Lincoln in the Keystone State, unless it be such as emanates from small cliques of jobby politicians, or from those who oppose every man and measure calculated to benefit the national cause. The Philadelphia North American, referring to the subject of the Presidency, declares thus emphatically in favor of the renomination of Abraham Lincoln:

"Aside from and in addition to these to him. Mere military candidates would encounter some objections, in some sections, springing from the very nature of their emnence, which might not involve other qualifications even more desirable. Civilians, ters, would, or might be, deficient in that other, but he connects both to the same immigration has not been so large as it is military knowledge which is now, and will, for a greater or lesser period, continue to be useful. Mr. Lincoln comprises that degree should be with "bosses" and workmen; let of military knowledge which is needful, with- each pull on the same shaft; each is a out that amount which renders its possessor | mighty shaft singly, but when their conjoint principally a military man. He knows the relations are deranged, they shake the whole history already written-the objects now world. An earthquake does not exhibit sought-the means which are possible-the more disastrous physical effects than do objections which can be urged. And he strikes or monopolies, upon the social sysfield, but from the very highest standpoint. | terests conflict with those of capitalists, or Can more be said for one? Undoubtedly, quires that the matter be opened pro and con, and all opinions digested in the light of whatever the reason, it is certain that trades lion. At first he was not able to employ the most sound and patriotic feelings, to continually on the strike cannot get on, bereach a conclusion whose correctness will be verified by the people's verdict. Gen. Grant may, possibly, have warmer friends in some portions of the west. Gen. Banks gland. Is there any man who will comanywhere, any man whose mere nomination will make a greater weight in behalf of the Union: any man who will more assuredly sacrifice individual interests to the general good; any man who will command a higher degree of foreign respect than that one which has superadded to some of the most excellent characteristics of Jackson, others

The Peace Democracy.

The Peace Democracy of this and other States are constantly praying for peace, as serting the duty of the authorities to make every compremise for peace, and when they desire to clinch their sophistries on this subject, arrogantly claiming that there is no good men believe that there is treason in the position assumed on this subject by the dough-faces in the North, in which they pray for, hope for and work for peaceeither treason or idiotic folly, The doughface leaders know that there can be no peace except by the suppression of the rebellion. Peace can only come by the triumph of the Federal arms. The men who oppose the war, as the dough-faces do, in order to secure peace, are doing more for the rebel cause than the rebels themselves. Every word uttered for peace short of the full triumph of our arms, is an argument in favor of treason, and of course those who thus speak are little better than traitors. Hence the men who clamor for peace, either do not know what they are thinking about, or they are in favor of a peace based on a demolition of the Union—and that is treason!

A Good Joke was perpetrated by a rebel prisoner captured at Chickamauga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he "didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much loner." "Why not?" inquired the Feds.
Because," said he "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit your men on the other side.

A few evenings since, a widow, who was known by the entire congregation to be greatly in want of a husband, was praying with great fervency. "Oh! thou knowest what is the desire of my heart!" she exclaimed. "A-m-a-n!" responded a brother, in a broad accent. It was wicked, but we are quite sure that several grave members smiled on the occasion.

Some of our copperhead exchanges are endeavoring to persuade their readers to believe that those who are in favor of emancipation, are also in favor of amalgamation. Will they also tell their readers which side

The phrase "down in the mouth,, is said time the whale swallowed him.

"BOSSES" AND WORKMEN.

As a theme for an essay, the relation of Labor to Capital, or the reverse, affords an and South, condemn him for the persistency opportunity for many finely-drawn theories concerning the duty of each. The real nature of the relations which should exist between labor and capital appear to us to consist in combining; as far as possible, the two when the Southerners began to coerce the of knowledge. A friend of mine gave a interests, and making both work together for Government into a surrender of all it owned | workman a Bramah lock to put on a box; it and exert an immense influence for good or well shown by the combinations which from large sums for specific purposes, speculators are enabled to force the market prices of articles far beyond their actual value. So also when capitalists coalesce for the purpose of cheating the laborer of his hire, by depressing wages below the standards of value, or so that the necessaries of life cannot be procured, another example is furnished of the unjust and general baneful effect which capital may produce on the people.

Labor is also exacting in its demands, at times, and when it fancies it has the sweep of the market, so to speak, takes advantage of the circumstance like other speculators, things, there are reasons and influences with and in some instances is enabled to carry out Mr. Lincoln which are not possessed by any its objects, in others not; depending princiof those who might be named in opposition | pally upon the ability of Capital to with-

stand the demand made. Now when we have two great forces given, the problem is-how to employ them to the best advantage. If a man builds double-cylinder engines he does not set them so that the power of one shall act against the shaft with the crank at right-angles, opens the throttle and away they go. Thus it are made so to do by the perversity or short-

appear to be at continual variance with their employers. It may be in such cases that the wages are too small to live upon, or the want of all the States in rebellion. There are signs harmony may proceed from other causes too complicated to be discussed at present; cause the attention of the members composing them is turned from the trade to other objects. Our sympathies are with the working classes, male and temale, because capitalists are quite able to take care of themselves, and even if their business is destroved can fall back upon other resources. But not want to appease and comfort the rebelwith the laborer no such course is possible; his capital is his hands and skill, and it is for this reason that we deplore strikes and the results which spring from them. These results are briefly—destitution of the strik- tracted its teeth and removed its venom by ers, bad feeling engendered between the bosses and men, and disorganization and derangement generally antagonistic to the best interests of the men themselves. There are doubtless times when trades are justified and compelled in self-defence to rebel against the terms offered by employers; but as a general rule labor is better paid in this country than anywhere else on the globe, and a skilled workman can always command a handsome remuneration for his services. The relations of labor and capital are bound up in three words—they are identical—and they and, seeing that the existence and honor of should work tegether for mutual advantage,

NEW ORLEANS is filling up with a Northempopulation. Two steamer from New York recently arrived with 452 passengers. The New Orleans Times, of the 27th ult., says: Every vessel that comes from the North reaches us freigated withthe wives and children of those who have come here to reside -very many of them permanently-a-

THEY ARE IN a bad fix down in dixie. If 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 starve what is the use of the army? The best remedy will be for them all to repent and receive pardon from Father Abraham.

A wreath was exhibited at a fair in Gloucester, on Christmas week, is composed of the hair of one hundred different residents of the town, none of whom is under 70 years of age, while ten of them are over 90, and one is a centenarian. The lady who made it is 59, and has been four years about it.

The total indebtedness of the State of Georgia is \$14.149,410. This is forty-seven dollars of indebtedness for every white male inhabitant of the State. Including the white population. male and female, every individual owes about twenty-four dollars. Secession is proving a costly operation.

"Father, ain't you opposed to monopoly?" cried a little fellow, as his parent took up the brandy bottle. "Yes, boy," was the reply. "Then give me a drink, too." The father broke the bottle on the floor, and has not tasted liquor since.

Speaking of coffee "hurting one," said an patriotic spirit. old tar, "I know it does, because I seen a bag full fall on a man once, and kill him. In sich caces as these 'ere, 'tis very un-healthy.'' Should'nt wonder if it was.

brought it to him.

MR. LINCOLN'S COURSE.

The enemies of Abraham Lincoln, North with which he has carried on the war against the rebels. They condemned the policy of coercion before any coercion was attempted. second Chinese affair. They are bold, at the South. But coercion by the President of the United States, for the sake of ward and only then by the absence of the saving the nation, was a dreadful sin in the name, that the lock had been imitated, and eyes of traitors everywhere.

weak man like James Buchanan; had been er (paddle) which used three years ago to persuaded, as he was, that coercion was run between Nagasaki and Jeddo, six hunboth wrong and impracticable, and had dred miles, whose engines and boilers, and adopted the policy that it was best to dissolve the Union peaceably and to submit to copper. She was built by a doctor in Jeddo, all that the South demanded, he would whose only guide was a dutch description of have been the most despicable human being a steam engine, translated into Japanese. that ever lived. Even the Southern people | An American gunnery officer was sent over would have despised him utterly for his in 1859, in the Powhattan, to teach them mean and abject failure to do his sworn gunnery. He was courteously received, and duty. The loyal people of the country then taken over the arsenal at Jeddo. He would have been so incensed at his infamous returned to the ship saying, "he had been betrayal of them, that they would have taught a lesson instead of having to teach risen and driven him from Washington, and he would probably have suffered death at they excel us; their beautiful castings in the hands of a mob. In pursuing a course directly the oposite of the one we have in-dieated, and employing the whole power of the nation to suppress the rebellion, Mr. European workman. I have shown speci-mens to good workmen who confessed they could not imitate them. I have seen exam-Lincoln is entitled to the admiration of foes as well as friend. They could only have despised him had he done otherwise. Now they may hate him, but they also respect and fear him.

Each seperate act of the President tofinally proclaimed freedom to the slaves in of progress in these and all other acts of President Lincoln in reference to the rebelany but cautious and comparatively mild measures, and of course they were ineffectual. But now he is strong, and he has gained in energy and determination, as well as in strength. Soothing syrup is not of much use when the subject it is administered to is a monster. The President does lion, but he wants to destroy it; so he is treating it with strong drugs like overpowering armies and fleets; with black-drop, like negro enlistments; having first ex-

proclaiming freedom to the slaves. It seems really providential that the process of subduing the rebellion should have been slow instead of fast, as was at first predicted. Had it been ended in three or six months, the South would have been as arrogant as ever, and slavery would have been firmly established in many States, though possibly its territorial extent might have been limited. But the obstinate resistance made by the rebels has compelled the Union cannot be maintained with slavery, he has resolved to destroy slavery, in order to preserve the Union. He has a little more than a year left of his term, during which time we believe that he will restore the Union, and we trust that slavery will in that time be brought to an end. A Presidential term, ending thus gloriously, will be forever memorable in history. The President that does all this will be entitled to a new term, in which he may enjoy peacefully the fruits of the stormy four years of civil war through which he triumphantly carried the nation. - Bulletin.

Taken at his Offer. At the Ladies' Fair recently held in Col-

umbus, Ohio, a pretty Indian girl was observed exerting her persuasive powers to their utmost tension, trying to induce a certain military gent, who ranks as Captain, to she had in her possession. As the gallant Captain had been gouged an unlimited number of times during the evening, he didn't 087 14. see it; but, thinking to startle the maiden, said, jokingly, "Don't want to buy your trin-kets; but I'll give you five dollars for a The maiden reflected a momentkiss." she was laboring in a noble cause, for the soldiers' good—"surely in such a case there's no harm;" so, in the twinkling of the eye, she said: "Done, sir!" and, as he expressed it, she gave him a whopper right on the cheek. Military drew back, abashed. The crowd saw it and laughed. There was but one way of escape-he pulled out his somewhat depleted wallet and forked over a V. He then rushed trantically up stairs and drowned his sorrow in a flowing bowl of ovster soup. The maiden, in the meantime, maintained her accustomed tranquility, and yet survives, a fitting monment to woman's

Gorden just returned from a certain distance in the country, says that ploughs have no sale there. The hogs are so long-snouted that farmers plant a corn cob on side of Accept what is good, no matter from a field and piggy at the other, and by the what source. Elijah would have been a time the latter reaches the cob there is a fool to refuse his food because a raven splendid furrow. If a stump happens in the way it is split.

THE JAPANESE.

"A traveller," in a letter to the London Times, says: "I can assure you, if we go to war with the Japanese, we must not blind ourselves with the belief we shall have a They did not condemn the coercion policy, courageous, proud, and eager for every kind was not discovered until some time afteras the workman confessed, the original kept Suppose Abraham Lincoln had been a as a pattern. I have been on board a steam-

"In many of the arts and manufactures bronze would puzzle the most experienced could not imitate them. I have seen examples that would rival in brilliancy any made in England. The French Minister had a large ball, so clear and of such perfect color that he believed it to be a gigantic sapphire and bought it for a good round sum. Their paper imitations of leather are perfect; wards the rebels has been simply an act of their paper water-proof coats are bought his duty as the elected and sworn head of by the captains of ships for exposed boats' the nation. At first, owing to the treachery that filled Washington, he was able to do have imitated our watches; they walk about but little. But as time went on, and he got | with 'pedometers' attached to their belts, and honest men to serve him, the power and they are not backward in copperplate enresources of the people were developed, and graving and perspective. Their china is far he has used them wisely and effectively. superior to the Chinese. The country a-When he found the measures adopted were | bounds with coal, though they only use that insufficient, he tried new and stronger ones. | found close to the surface; but even that a When military or naval commanders proved sort of bituminous shale, is good. In gold too slow, too weak or too timid, he employed | and silver, I believe they could rival Mexico others. When he found that negroes were and Australia; iron, copper and tin are found employed by the rebels, he authorized their in profusion. A friend of mine at Yokohathe safety or the honor of the nation, he ly had it been imitated. In fact, they are first proposed gradual emanciption, and a people who want for nothing but teachers."

Mysterious Development.

On the corner of Wall and front sts., in the city of Jeffersonville, Indiana, says the Louisville Journal, stands an ancient brick building, which was used in the olden times as a hotel. Of this building we have heard many romantic tales, and traditions of every hue and character are associated with it by the old citizens of the place. It was once the rendezvous of a desperate class of people, and many dark and bloody crimes are known to have been committed within its walls. Many innocent and unsuspecting girls have been lured to that house and their ruin accomplished, it is believed that not a few of these unfortunate victims have met with violent deaths by their seducers. The building is in a very dilapidated condition, but was purchased a few days since by the Jeffersonville Rairoad Company, on account of the room it affords for offices. In repairing the building the workmen took up the old floor, and to their astonishment, discovered the remains of several of the young ladies supposed to have been murdered in the house years ago, together with the skeleton of an infant, wraped in cloth. The remains of the unfortunate creatures have reposed for, perhaps, upwards of thirty years beneath the floor of this notorious house, and until very recently it has been occupied by different persons during this entire period. The maidens whose skeletons are exhumed, had they lived would now be in the meridian of life. In all probability their murderers have ere this passed from earth, and rendered their account to that Great Tribunal that visits justice upon all who escape the penalty of their crimes in this world.

A young lady in Richmond, writing to her friends in Baltimore, says that the gayeties of society in that city, consists chiefly of what are called" starvation parties, "at which peo ple meet in each other's houses, and have music and dancing, but nothing to eat or drink.

The whole number of schools in Boston is 277, and of teachers 578. The average number of pupils belonging to schools of all buy a bead basket, or some other ornament | grades during the past year was 26,051; average attendance of pupils, 24,516; whole amount expended for school purposes, \$534,

A wag purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality is his animal which added a few pounds to his value-he shied at a lawver!

Longstreet is destined to speedily become a Shortstreet, if he makes another assault on Burnside's forces. All honor to brave old Burn say we.

An amiable young women is in prison in London for getting her mother's life handsomely insured and then poisoning the old lady with arsenic.

An old lady down in Boston refused to touch a paper containing the President's mes-sage because Mr. Lincoln had had the small pox.

The rebel pickets on the Rapidan the other day, characterized Jeff. Davis' "annual mes-sage" as a "funeral oration."

If a man is chased by a dog, the race may be "nip and tuck," but the man will probably get the "nip."