

Raffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.50 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS 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.

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

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

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

BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Clearfield, Pa. [112 Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa.]

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 7, 1862.

FLEMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in Fruit and Shrubbery. All orders 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. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, '59.

D. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

W. W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn'a., where he still respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. May 27, 1863.

J. B. McNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

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

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

D. W. 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.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, 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.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deals in all legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Bone Curer's Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious 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 K. 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 work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or county. Come and see all to the Sign of the Watch. April 9, 1863. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN McCULLOUGH, Clearfield, Pa. May 13.

BULKLEY'S PATENT—LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent, and will sell individuals or county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, trying in very lumber perfectly in the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nubia Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

Select Poetry.

ONE SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT.

One sweetly solemn thought,
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I ever was before!

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea!

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer wearing the crown!

But lying darkly between,
Winding down through the night,
Is the dark and shadowy stream,
That bursts at last into light!

Father, perfect my faith;
Strengthen the might of my faith;
Let me feel as I would when I stand
On the rock of the shore of death—

Feel as I would when my feet
Are slipping over the brink;
For it may be that I'm nearer home,
Nearer now than I think!

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE.

The flag of truce boat having arrived on Saturday evening, January 30th, with the information that the rebels refused to exchange Major White on the very terms they had previously proposed, his father, Judge White, transmitted the resignation, which we publish below, at once to Speaker Penney, through Senator Lowry. The document is closely written on both sides of a half sheet of small commercial note paper, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, and the folds bear evidence that it has been carefully concealed in a small compass. It was brought from Richmond by an exchanged captain, who had it carefully concealed in his shoulder strap, and the rebels were thus ingeniously thwarted in their base attempt to prevent the resignation from being sent. The entire letter is written by Harry White, whose hand writing is well known. The letter of Judge White, (the father of Major Harry White), which precedes the resignation of the Senator from Indiana district, will be found highly interesting, as explaining the delay attending the publicity of that document; and with this comment we submit the whole correspondence to the public:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1864.

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:
SIR:—In tendering you my resignation of Major Harry White, of the seat as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a few words in explanation of the delay may not be improper.

Although dated on the 16th November last, it did not reach me for more than a month after that period, and being then engaged in endeavoring, through a private channel, to effect his release, with every prospect of success, the delivery of the resignation was postponed. That effort, through an unfortunate event, failed. But at that time an effort was being made by the General Government, which I, in common with others to whom it was known, had every reason to believe and to hope would be successful, and trouble and expense would be thus saved to the Commonwealth, and the Senate would be in a position to do business sooner than by any other course.

The result is known, and therefore I hand you the resignation of Major Harry White, which has never been out of my possession for a single moment since I received it. Throughout the whole transaction I have acted in good faith, from the purest motives and without any view of self-interest. The document was sent to me to be used at such time and in such manner as in my discretion I should think proper.

He is a son for whom I feel the most tender affection. He has a family whose feelings have been most painfully exercised during his prolonged captivity, and I had every reason to believe as well as to hope that public interest would not suffer by withholding this resignation for a short time.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WHITE.

LIBBY PRISON,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov.—1863.

HON. J. P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

MY DEAR SIR:—Considerations I shall briefly state, make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I journeyed to my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of General Lee's army in June last into the Shenandoah valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war, with other Federal officers. I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the twenty-third of June, have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of prisoners has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present political misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt, for a moment, that cordial co-operation between our State and National Government, so necessary in this crisis. It is true some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet, as I have no hope of release by general exchange, the Richmond

authorities, I am convinced, will retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator and my vote important under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feeling, to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate Chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison. My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty. Other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them. They should, however, not at this time go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them, "though cast down, I am not dismayed. Though in bonds, I am full of hope." Tell them my prayer and trust is that no word or deed may go out of the counsel of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field a sure and triumphant success, the greatest strength of history. Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity. I am yours truly,
HARRY WHITE.

How to Treat Frozen Limbs.

The New York Evening Post, in an article on this subject, says that frozen limbs should never be rubbed. The juices of the fleshy tissues, when frozen in their minute sacs or cells, at once become in each of these enclosures crystals, having a large number of angles and sharp points; and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues, so that when it is thawed, the structure of the muscle is more or less destroyed. The proper mode of treatment is thus stated: "When any part of the body is frozen, it should be kept perfectly quiet till it is thawed out, which should be done as promptly as possible. As freezing takes place from the surface inwardly, so thawing should be in the reverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of flesh, without at the same time putting the blood from the heart into circulation through it, produces mortification; but by keeping the more external parts concealed till the internal blood gradually softens the more interior parts, and produce circulation of the blood as fast as thawing takes place, most of these dangers are obviated."

Hunting Conscripts with Dogs.

The Army and Navy Journal publishes the following extract from a cavalry officer's letter, written from South-west Tennessee: "I have been out with my regiment scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northwest of Memphis. For the first few days we were after guerrilla companies, who were engaged in hunting up, or hunting down, conscripts with dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely upon it, that at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, are being hunted down with blood hounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within hearing of the baying of the hounds sent out on scouting party, who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught, they would have received short shrift."

A Question Answered.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, in a lecture on "Duty and Destiny," delivered in Brooklyn last week, before the Long Island Historical Society, met the question of "What shall be done with four millions of emancipated slaves?" by asking, "What shall be done with all the red-whiskered men, all the blue-eyed men, all the white-haired men?" This question, he added, was as sensible as the other, and both were the same kind of sense—which was nonsense. He conceived that there was no difficulty in answering either query; the freed blacks, like the free whites, would do honest work for honest pay. So that problem would solve itself. The issue of this war, he said, was to be chaos or cosmos, and he thought it would be cosmos.

WHAT WE HAVE WON BACK.—The three States, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, the people of which are now preparing to re-establish civil government as free States and within the Union, have an area of 139,023 square miles—a territory a third greater in extent than the island of Great Britain, and only a third less than France. All this region is, by the voluntary action of the loyal people—who have been taught wisdom by suffering—devoted to liberty; and it will quickly be sought out by freemen from Europe, who will make homes and independence in this pleasant and fertile country for themselves and their families.

SINCE July last between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty heavy guns have been landed on Morris Island, Charleston harbor. One of the guns weighed 27,555 pounds.

Gov. Andrew Johnson on Slavery and Compensated Labor.

In the course of a speech at an Eighth of January celebration in Nashville, Tenn., Governor Johnson remarked as follows on the progress of opinion in Tennessee:

Before the rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects, all measures, except slavery. On that subject no one dared speak, or write, or print, except on the side of the slave aristocracy. Now, thank God, the time has come when the press is unimpaired—when the press can discuss this and all other subjects. The time has come when this institution is dead—when the chains are broken and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead—[applause]—and slaves are not worth a quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter.] Being dead, let us, in a becoming manner, prepare for the funeral. Now is the time to dispose of this great question. It is a great principle of human freedom; not by abolitionists in the North, nor by secessionists in the South, but by that great law of self-preservation which governs all men alike. Slavery is a cancer upon the body politic, which must be rooted out before perfect health can be restored. The great law I refer to is now at work, and negroes and all things else which may be in the way, to impede its course, must get out. Don't go to investing, but find out the principles of that law, and conform your actions thereto.

In the same speech Governor Johnson gave slaveholders the following sound advice:

The Union and the Constitution must be preserved intact. I have owned slaves—slaves that I bought with my own money—money earned by myself, a quarter of a dollar at a time. They were confiscated and sold; yet two of them ran away from the rebel dominions and came here to me. I hired them—made a bargain with them for their labor, and thus recognized their freedom. And I find they do better than when they were slaves. Now, if any of you are slave-owners, I advise you to go and do likewise, while you have the chance. Hire your negroes to work for you, and you will find they will do better labor for you than when they were slaves. By this means you will do your part in this great transaction to teach them self-reliance. The edict has gone forth, and all that remains to be done is to change the relation of master and slave. The day is not far distant when this nation will be the great center of civilization, of the arts and sciences, and of true religion. Time was when the tide of emigration ran westward; the time will soon be when it will run southward. Let us go on with our mighty work. To talk about breaking up a government like this for slavery! 'Tis madness. Let it go on with its great mission.

Workings of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Amnesty Proclamation is producing visible effects in the ranks of the rebel armies. The increase of desertions is attributable, mainly, to this cause. The average daily desertions from Johnson's army is over forty. An officer just from Knoxville, informs the Cincinnati Commercial that even the cavalry pickets of Longstreet are coming in, in horses and all, and that the infantry are not trusted on the outpost picket lines. Deserters report that they sometimes leave in squads of fifty, taking their arms with them, and make for the Smoky Mountains, and the mountainous and sparsely-inhabited regions of Virginia. The desertions are chiefly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia regiments.

When the amnesty was first promulgated, the Richmond papers made light of it, and did not hesitate to publish it; an indiscretion which has not been repeated by other newspapers in rebellion, as it was discovered to be demoralizing to their armies. That the rebels do not now consider it a trivial affair, or the conditions so exacting that they will not be accepted by the rank and file on first opportunity, is clear from the correspondence between Generals Longstreet and Foster, in which the former protests against the circulation of the document within his lines. So anxious, indeed, have been his soldiers to see the amnesty, that a number of subordinate officers recently accompanied a flag of truce to General Foster's lines to procure copies of it to take with them to their camps. They were privately supplied with as many as they could conceal from the observations of their superior officers.

It is, probably, because the proclamation is so effectual an aid in the work of putting down the rebellion that Northern Conservative newspapers find so much in it that is objectionable. It is satisfactory to know that what they have to urge against it does not diminish the number of those who accept its conditions. Perhaps a few weeks' sojourn in Dixie would enable them to see the liberal character of the amnesty, and render them less particular about terms. There could be no objection to their trying the experiment, that we know of. Their temporary absence in that direction would not cause any considerable regret, if it would cure them of their chronic spleen against every act of the Administration.

AT GETTYSBURG 28,000 muskets were taken. Of these, 24,000 were found to be loaded, 13,000 containing two loads, and 6,000 from three to ten loads. In many instances, half a dozen balls were driven in a single charge of powder. In some cases the former possessor had reversed the usual order, placing the ball at the bottom of the barrel and the powder on top.

A DES MOINES, Iowa, dispatch says the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 23d of February, will be unanimous in the re-nomination of President Lincoln.

Mink skins, which a few years ago sold for a quarter, now bring from four to seven dollars.

CONSERVATISM.

The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, is, by no means, an ordinary man. Surrounded by the rebellion, he has preserved his loyal convictions intact, and throughout all the vicissitudes of the war this brave old gentleman has had a steadfast, philosophic, obstinate faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union. He has borne his trial alone, and, an exile even among his own countrymen, has had only his conscientious self-approval and self-reliance to comfort and support him. This one man has alone confronted the rebel Government, and not even his enemies can impeach his sterling honor and integrity. Lately he declined the Senatorship offered to him by the loyal people of Virginia, preferring to hide that certain time when he "may be able to aid in healing the animosities of the two sections." The following is a notable part of the summary of his recent letter to the Hon. G. S. SMITH, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government:

In a conversation with Mr. BOTTS, he stated that never for a single instant during this war, has he doubted the final result. His opinion of GEO. B. McCLELLAN is not at all complimentary to that gentleman, whom he regards, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserved honors. Mr. BOTTS stated that he believed that the majority of the Rebel army regarded McCLELLAN as being as truly devoted to their interest as ROBERT E. LEE, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with DAVIS, VALANDIGHAM, WOOD and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be commander of a Union army. Mr. BOTTS says that of all the promises made to the Southern people by the leaders of Secession, only one may possibly be fulfilled. The promise referred to is the one of Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, who, it will be remembered, said he would yet call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. BOTTS thinks that if President LINCOLN will collect the slaves of Mr. TOOMBS, and permit him to visit the North, the prophecy may be fulfilled.

We beg to compare this opinion of a Southern Conservative, after the loyal heart, with the amusing, but extraordinary letter of Gen. McCLELLAN to the President, July 7th 1862:

"Neither confiscation of property political executions of prisoners, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. * * * Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

Unquestionably, there is a great difference between the conservatism which prefers exile in Virginia to that which is sent to Trenton and Canada.

Lady Clerks.

In regard to the employment by Secretary Chase of ladies as clerks in the Treasury Department, a correspondent of the Washington Republican says: "While half-crazed enthusiasts are talking about woman's rights Gov. Chase has shown his desire to introduce the gentler sex into new spheres of usefulness, by appointing ladies as clerks in his department. Excellent clerks they make, too, actually talking less and writing more than some of their gentlemen associates. Some forty years ago, (so the old clerks tell me) when Wm. H. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury, and a candidate for the Presidential chair, his amanuensis and confidential clerk was his daughter Caroline, afterward Mrs. Dudley. She not only wrote his private letters, but, during a year that he was in bad health, signed his name to the many papers requiring his signature. There is said to have been a striking resemblance between Miss Crawford's handwriting and that of her father, and the clerks in the department could not detect the difference in the signatures. Gov. Chase may not be equally fortunate in having a private secretary, but he deserves high honor for giving employment to capable and deserving young ladies at this time, when able-bodied men are needed in the field. Let the Heads of other Departments follow his example."

A Hartford paper tells a good story of a ten-cent currency note—one of the new issue—which was shown to a clergyman, a day or two ago, as a curiosity. "Is that a counterfeit," he inquired. "No; that's one of the new ten-cent bills." "Well," said the clergyman, with a comical look, as if he smelt the joke in the distance, "there was a contribution at my church last Sunday, and we found one of those bills in the box. The deacon and I both thought it counterfeit, and tore it up."

The Michigan legislature propose to appropriate \$3,500 towards laying out and beautifying that part of the Gettysburg Cemetery allotted to that State.

In Nevada, artesian wells are bored horizontally into mountain sides, instead of perpendicularly into the ground. Several valuable "veins" have been struck.

Rev. James Paley, son of the celebrated Arch Deacon Paley, died lately in England at the age of 80.

Some pathologists claim that diphtheria has been occasioned by the introduction, and use of kerosene oil.

How to Cure a Smoky Chimney.

For hard lying, the following can't be beat. A correspondent, who lives in New Hampshire, states that in those parts resides a man called Joe, a fellow noted for the tough lies he can tell, and as a sample, relates the following:

Joe called at Holton's one day, and found him almost choked with smoke, when he suggested:

"You don't know as much about managing smoky chimneys as I do, squire or you'd care em."

"Ah," said Holton with interest, "did you ever see a smoky chimney cured?"

"Seen a smoky chimney cured?" said old Joe. "I think I have! I had the worst one in Seaboard county once, and I cured it a little too much."

"How was that?" asked Holton.

"Why you see," said Joe, "you see, I built a little house out yonder at Wolf Hollow, ten or twelve years ago. Jim Bush, the fellow that built the chimney, kept blind drunk three quarters of the time, and crazy drunk the other. I told him that he would have something wrong, but he stuck to it and finished the house. Well, we moved in, and built a fire the next morning to boil the tea-kettle. All the smoke came through the room and went out of the windows; not a bit went up the flues. We tried it for two or three days, and it got worse and worse. By-and-by it came on to rain, and the rain began to come down the chimney. It put the fire out in a minute, and directly it came down by the pallid. We had to get the baby off the floor as soon as we could, or it would have been drowned. In fifteen minutes the water stood knee-deep on the floor. Then I went out and took a look. It didn't rain half so hard outside, and I pretty soon saw what was the matter. The drunken cuss had put the chimney wrong end up, and it drew downwards; it gathered all the rain within a hundred yards, and poured it down by the bucketsful."

"Well, that was unfortunate," remarked Holton. "But what in the world did you do with the house? Surely, you never cured that chimney?"

"Didn't I, though?" answered old Joe. "Yes, I did."

"How," asked Holton.

"Turned it the other end up," said the incorrigible, "and then you ought to have seen it draw. That was the way I cured it too much."

"Drew too much?" asked Holton.

"Well, squire, you may judge for yourself," said old Joe. "Pretty soon after we got the chimney down and the other end up, I missed one of the chairs out of the room, and directly I see another of em shooten towards the fire place. Next the table went, and I seen the back log going up. Then I grabbed the old woman under one arm and the baby under t'other, and started; but just as I got to the door, I seen the cat going across the floor backwards, holding on with her claws to the carpet, yelling awfully. It wasn't no use. I just seen her going over the top of the chimney, and that was last of her."

"Well, what did you do then?" asked Holton. "Of course you couldn't live in such a house?"

"Couldn't I, though?" said Joe; but I did. I put a poultrie on the jam of the fire place, and that draw'd t'other way; so we had no more trouble."

What is a Copperhead?

"A Union Democrat" finds this word utterly "without sense," and asks us to give its definition. It strikes us that he should have first ascertained the meaning of a word before he pronounces so decidedly on its significance. We will try to give it in dictionary form, as follows:

COPPERHEAD: n. l. A very poisonous and malignant snake, who strikes without warning, and whose bite is almost certain death.

2. A human serpent, who hates those who stand up for their country against the deadly assaults of Slaveholding treason, and pierces them with his poisonous fangs wherever he can and dare.

Examples—Those who hurrah for Jeff Davis in loyal communities; those who publicly huzza for McClellan; but privately, and among their intimate cronies, avow that they hope to see Lee's army marching up Broadway and Jeff receiving an ovation at the City Hall; those who propose to send embassies to Richmond, ostensibly in quest of "Peace," but really to encourage the rebels to hold out and await the chances of the Presidential election; those who burned houses and hunted offending negroes in our streets, diversifying the slaughter and maiming of those by processions to cheer under the windows of Gen. McClellan.

—Now don't you see that "Copperhead" is one of the most significant words in our language?—N. Y. Tribune.

Iceland has a population of seventy thousand, four printing presses, and four newspapers. So much attention is devoted to educating the young, that it is almost impossible to find a child of eight years of age who does not read or write.

In the Ohio Legislature ten "conservatives" have been ousted from their seats, and four others are to be similar disposed of, having got in by the refusal of election clerks to count soldiers' votes.

The new official map of France is now finished. The immense work, executed by the general staff of the army, has occupied nearly sixty years.

The Indiana soldiers in the Department of the Gulf have been supplied with sanitary stores by Governor Morton.

The sleep of the morning, the wine of noon, and the company of the evil, destroy mankind.