

The Clearfield Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 33.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The *JOURNAL* is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 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., &c., 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. J. CRANS, WALTER BARRETT.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Square & Market street, opposite Nangle's jewelry 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.

H. BUCHER-SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors 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. [12]

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, JAMES H. HALL.

F. A. FLEMING, Clearfield, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs. 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 GELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of J. Machine-work, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, 1863.

DR. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. MENALLY, 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 Lantich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &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, Penna. August 11, 1862.

J. ARMSTRONG & 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, 1863.

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

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain-Curer*, *Restoration*, a great cure for colds and cough, and *Anti-Bilious* Pills. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

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 M. SMITH, Hegarty's Row, Clearfield Co., Pa. February 24, 1864.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by W. Welch as a jewelry shop,) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. He 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 one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 1864. S. H. LAUGHLIN.

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 M. SMITH, Hegarty's Row, Clearfield Co., Pa. February 24, 1864.

BULLY'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 individual lots 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, drying 12 to 14 months perfectly in 36 hours, better than any other process. Any person desiring to purchase a quantity of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is ample sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the utility. Persons desiring of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTLER, Clearfield, Penna. June 24, 1863.

A WARNING.—Read the following extract from the Enrollment Act: "That every person who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter; or who shall aid, abet, or assist in any way, knowing him to be such, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the court having cognizance, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months." The provisions of the above will be strictly enforced hereafter against all who may violate the law. H. S. CAMPBELL, Capt and Prov. Marshall 19th Pa. Dist. March 20, 1864—p.

GRAIN FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale, at his mill at Curwensville, 3000 bushels of wheat at \$1.75 per bushel; 1500 bushels of corn at \$1.60 per bushel. Rye and wheat chop at \$3.40 per hundred; mixed chop, corn and wheat rye, at \$3.35 per hundred; Flour at \$8.25 per barrel, all of which will be sold for cash. Curwensville, Feb. 24, 1864—p.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—D. W. McCullough, Principal. The next quarter will open on Monday the 4th of April, 1864.

TERMS OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Common English, Comprising those branches not higher than Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter. \$ 5 00

Higher English Branches, 7 50

Languages, 10 00

CARPETINGS.—Now in store a large stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply & Ingrain Carpetings, Oil cloths, Window Shades, etc., etc., all of the latest patterns and best fabrics; which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. N. B. Some patterns of my old stock still on hand; will be sold at a bargain. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South Second Street, above Chestnut. March 9, 1864. Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of E. Butler Smeal, late of Curwensville Boro., Clearfield County, Pa., are granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. T. DELACROIX, Administrator. March 30, 1864—p.

WOODRUFF'S IMPORTANT WEATHER INDICATOR.—From Messrs. Mann & Co. of the *Scientific American*.—From the construction of this instrument, as well as from the simple testimonials, both of practical farmers and men of science, we are satisfied that it is really good, practicable, and accurate. To be seen at Judge Barretts, and others in Clearfield. Agent for Clearfield Co., H. B. WATSON, who will supply instruments on short notice. Jan. 27, 1864.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber wishes to rent or lease his farm lying in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa. The improvements consist of about one hundred and ten acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large bearing orchard of choice fruit, a large and commodious plank house with a never-failing spring of water convenient to the door, a log barn and other out-buildings. Any person wishing to rent a farm for a number of years, applying soon and being well recommended, will get a good bargain. W. M. ALEXANDER, Jan. 6, 1864.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County; Subpoena. Hannah Elder by Sir Director, The undersigned, signed, Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in this case. Will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office in Clearfield on Friday, April 22, 1864, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Commissioner. March 30, 1864.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County; Subpoena. Andrew Marks by Sir Director, The undersigned, signed, Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in this case. Will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, April 21st, 1864, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. at the office of H. Wallace, Esq. in Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend. W. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. March 30, 1864—p.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove west will sell his farm of 50 acres, situated in Girard township, about 1 mile from Survey or Run, at Public auction on Thursday the 30th of May, 1864. If not sold before that date at private sale. About 22 acres of the land is cleared and under good cultivation. The buildings are a plank house and log barn. There will also be sold on said day 7 bushels of wheat, 3 bushels of rye, 5 bushels of buck-wheat, 6 bushels of potatoes, 1 cow, 1 yoke oxen, young cattle, 6 hogs, 2 sheep, wagon, plow, barrow, fanning mill, chains, bedsteads, chairs, settee, cookstove, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms made known on day of sale. R. E. SMITH, March 23, 1864—p.

BANK NOTICE.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, MARCH 3, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the *Various Banks of Pennsylvania*, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Five sets of U. S. High McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the *First National Bank of Curwensville*, county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this third day of March, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the currency. Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1864—10t

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE, Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c., to which we invite attention. Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watches, to be had at NAUGLE'S. The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLE'S. Five sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jet, Carbuncle, Garnet, Opal, Florentine, Mo. saic, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c., or single pieces at NAUGLE'S. Plain gold Breast pins, Ear drops, Hoop Earrings, children's ear-drops, rings at NAUGLE'S. Gold seals, keys and pendants, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLE'S. Gents breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, fob buckles and guard slides at NAUGLE'S. A fine assortment of gold finger rings of different styles and quality, gold lockets, coral necklaces, silver trinkets, spectacles, watch guards, and all articles in his line, on hand at NAUGLE'S. Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from 1.25 to 15 dollars at NAUGLE'S. Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for goods at NAUGLE'S. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded, at NAUGLE'S. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S.

Select Poetry.

GUARDIAN ANGELS.
Guardian angels, guardian angels!
They are with us night and day,
Dropping flowers of love the brightest
As they watch us on our way.
In our sorrows, in our troubles,
They with care around us throng,
Ever guarding us from danger,
Ever shielding us from wrong.
Guardian angels, guardian angels!
Still your benedictions pour,
On our hearts the joys of truth,
The light of virtue ever shower;
Teach us how we may our blessings
Ever cherish, still increase,
And grant that every lower we pluck
May be a flower of love—of peace—
Guardian angels!

A Trick that Ended Well.
A young man was studying at college. One afternoon he walked out with an instructor, and they chanced to see an old pair of shoes lying by the side of the path, which appeared to belong to a poor old man at work close by.

"Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we should hide those shoes and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."
"I can think of a better trick than that," said the instructor. "You are rich. Suppose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each of his shoes, and then we will hide."
The young man did so. The poor man finished his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise, when he stooped down to take out a pebble, as he supposed, from the toe, and found a bright silver dollar; and when he found still another in the other shoe, his feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees; looked up to heaven, and uttered a long, fervent thanksgiving, in which he thanked a kind Providence for sending some unknown hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless wife, and his children without bread. Do you wonder that the young man stood in his hiding-place deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to enjoy real pleasure in witnessing the perplexity of others, see if you cannot, some way, imitate the student. Such tricks are well worth being performed.

A Touching Incident of the War.
After the battle at Bean Station, East Tennessee, the rebels were guilty of all manner of indignity toward the slain. They stripped their bodies, and shot all persons who came near the battle-field to show any attention to the dead. The body of a little drummer-boy was left naked and exposed. Near by, in an humble house, there were two little girls, the eldest, but sixteen, who resolved to give the body a decent burial. They took the night for their task. With hammer and nails in hand, and boards on their shoulders, they sought the place where the body of the dead drummer-boy lay. From their own scanty wardrobe, they clothed the body for the grave. With their own hands they made a rude coffin, into which they reverently put the dead boy. They dug the grave, and lowered the body into it and covered it over. The noise of the hammer brought some of the rebels to the spot. The sight was too much for them. The stillness of the night—the story so eloquently told by the heroic labors of the little girls. Not a word was spoken; no one interfered, and when the sacred rights of burial were performed, all separated; and the little drummer-boy sleeps undisturbed in his grave on the battle-field. Such tenderness and heroism deserve to run along the line of coming generations with the story of the women who broke the alabaster box on the feet of the Saviour, and with her who of her penury cast her two mites into the treasury.

The Deacon and the Wasps.
A worthy deacon in a town of Maine, was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted scripture on all occasions. The Divine Word was ever at his tongue's end, and all the trivial, as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the standard of action. One hot day, he was engaged in mowing, with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swarth, coming his apt quotation, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving his swarth just in time to avoid a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.
"Wasps!" was the laconic reply.
"Poh!" said the deacon, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion!" and taking the workman's swarth, he mowed but a step when a swarm of the brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfort.

"Ah!" shouted the other with a chuckle, "the prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on, and are punished."
The deacon had found his equal in making applications of the sacred writings, and thereafter was not known to quote scripture in a mowing field.

Rev. Dr. J. J. Bullock, pastor of the Presbyterian church, corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, was arrested by our military authorities, charged with harboring a rebel colonel at his house, named Smith, a native of Kentucky, and a relative of the Doctor.

Hon. Henry D. Moore was elected State Treasurer on Wednesday evening 16th March, by a vote of 66 to 56 for Wm. V. McGrath, the present Democratic incumbent.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT:

A History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley, now in Press.
The publishers, Messrs. O. D. Case & Co. of Hartford, Conn., have kindly furnished us some specimen pages of the *American Conflict: A History of the great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64: Its Causes, Incidents, and Results; Intended to exhibit especially its Moral and Political Phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.*

The general scope of this work can be better understood by reading the following extracts from the publishers prospectus:

"The conflict between Freedom and Slavery, extending through the entire period of our National Independence, and culminating in the most gigantic and unjustifiable Rebellion on record, affords material of intense interest for the Historian's widest scope. But while the mutterings of the distant war-cloud, the open revolt, the uprising of the people, the march of hostile armies, the strife and carnage of battle with deeds of valor and heroic suffering, are portrayed with graphic skill, let us bear in mind that a conflict of opinions underlies the immediate cause of all civil commotions and upheavings of society, and in that stage of civilization, which Christendom has now attained, the conflict of the battle-field will only reward a careful contemplation when considered in its connection with that progress of opinion which marks the great epochs of the world's history, and which alone can exert any decided or lasting influence on the progress and well being of mankind.

Human bloodshed, abstractly considered, is neither a pleasant nor a profitable theme. Only when it conduces to some great moral or social end—when it opens the doors of the prison-house, or sweeps away the slave-pen and the auction-block to make room for the printing-press and the common-school—can it be regarded by the humane and considerate with grateful satisfaction.

In this history, the progress of opinion, as exhibited in enactments, orders and proclamations, not only prior to but during the war for the Union, will be carefully noted and recorded, and with a fixed resolve to do justice not only to the valor and fortitude, but to the motives and purposes, of those who resisted as well as of those who sustained the Republic in its arduous struggle for integrity and freedom. Those whose efforts flow naturally from their convictions can afford to do justice to adversaries who also are impelled by convictions, however mistaken; and it is believed that no partisan of the Rebellion, whether in the North or in the South, will have reason to complain of this work as lacking in candor or in generosity.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this History of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The publishers respectfully admit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful history of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his independence, fearlessness and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a political writer and public speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and in no eager desire among both friends and opponents, to see and peruse the history of this gigantic struggle from the stand point of the great American Journalist.

The writer commences his history at the time the independence of the United States was conceded by Great Britain on Nov. 30th, 1782, at which time the population of the States was a little less than Three Millions, of whom half a million were slaves. He then briefly states where this population was mainly settled at the time of the Revolution, and recites the condition of the country at the close of our struggle for independence—alludes to the prostration of trade and commerce, and the unsettled state of the monetary affairs of the young republic—speaks of its people as an entirely agricultural population, and of their trials and hardships, and of the rapid flow of this population westward into the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The writer then says:

"Yet it would not be just to close this hasty and casual glance at our country, under the old federation, without noting some features which tend to relieve the darkness of the picture. The abundance and excellence of the timber, which still covered at least two thirds of the area of the then States, enabled the common people to supply themselves with habitations, which, however rude and unseemly, were more substantial and comfortable than those possessed by the masses of any other country on earth. The luxuriant and omnipresent forests were likewise the sources of cheap and ample supplies of fuel, whereby the severity of our northern winters was mitigated, and the warm, bright fireside of even the humblest family, in the long winter evenings of our latitude, rendered centers of cheer and enjoyment. Social intercourse was more general, less formal, more hearty, more valued, than at present. Friendships were warmer and deeper. Relationship, by blood or by marriage, was more profoundly regarded.

Men were not ashamed to own that they loved their cousins better than their other neighbors, and their neighbors better than the rest of mankind. To spend a month, in the dead of winter, in a visit to the dear old homestead, and in interchanges of affectionate greetings with brothers and sisters, married and settled at distances of twenty to fifty miles apart, was not deemed an absolute waste of time, nor even an experiment on fraternal civility and hospitality. And, though cultivation was far less effective than now, it must not be inferred that the woods were alive with game, and nearly every man and boy between fifteen and sixty years of age was a hunter. The larger and smaller rivers, as yet unobstructed by the dams and wheels of the cotton-spinner and power-loom weaver, abounded in excellent fish, and at seasons fairly swarmed with them. The potato, usually planted in the vegetable mold left by recently exterminated forests, yielded its edible tubers with a bounteous profusion unknown to the husbandry of our day. Hills the most granitic and apparently sterile, from which the wood was burned one season, would, the next year, produce any grain in ample measure, and at a moderate cost of labor and care. Almost every farmer's house was a hive, wherein the 'great wheel' and the 'little wheel'—the former kept in motion by the hands and feet of all the daughters ten years old and upward, the latter plied by their not less industrious mother—hummed and whirled from morning till night. In the back room, or some convenient appendage, the loom responded day by day to the movements of the busy shuttle, whereby the fleeces of the farmer's flock and the flax of his field were slowly but steadily converted into substantial though homely cloth, sufficient for the annual wear of the family, and often with something over to exchange at the neighboring merchant's for his groceries and wares. A few bushels of corn, a few sheep, a fattened steer, with, perhaps, a few saw-logs, or loads of hoop-logs, made up the annual surplus of the husbandman's products, helping to square accounts with the blacksmith, wheelwright, the minister, and the lawyer, if the farmer were so unfortunate as to have any dealings with the latter personage. His life, during peace, was passed in a narrower round than ours, and may well seem to us tame, limited, monotonous; but the sun which warmed him was identical with ours; the breezes which refreshed him were like those we gladly welcome; and, while his road to mill and to meeting was much longer and rougher than those we daily traverse, he doubtless passed them unweary by apprehensions of a snorting locomotive, at least as contented as we, and with small suspicion of his ill-fortune in having been born in the Eighteenth instead of the Nineteenth Century."

The writer next gives the value of the products of the entire industrial interests of the country, as per census of 1860—refers to the subject of slavery before the revolution, during the revolution and under the Confederation—alludes to the causes that superinduced the formation and adoption of our National Constitution and the results that have flowed therefrom—recurs to the question of slavery under the Constitution, and to the Missouri Compromise—reviews the doctrine of State Rights and Nullification, and gives a brief biography of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, and the part that each of these two opponents took in the momentous subjects that agitated the country in 1832—quotes the opinion of eminent men on the leading topics discussed in this work, and gives the rise and progress of Abolition—and refers to the opinions adopted by the churches on the subject of slavery, and the cause of the pro-slavery reaction, and gives the various causes which brought about the present great and iniquitous rebellion.

The work is one of undoubted merit and will be, perhaps, the best history of the social and political progress of the United States that has ever been presented to the American reading public.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double-column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc., together with a large number of fine steel plate Portraits of prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain *seventy* Portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, besides other illustrations of much interest.

Volume II. will be published so soon as practicable after the close of the War, and in all respects will be fully equal to Vol. I. The List of Portraits will be continued, embracing groups of prominent Generals, including many who have fallen in the service of their country; Patriotic Governors, and other distinguished persons connected with the War. It will contain a larger number of Diagrams of Battle-fields, etc., than Vol. I; also a valuable copper-plate Map of the Seat of War, about 27 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its Rivers, Railroads, Battle-fields, principal Military routes traversed by the large Armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, Plain Edge, \$3.00. Leather, Marbled Edge, \$4.00. Plain Leather, Library Style, Sprinkled Edge, \$4.00. Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge, \$6.00. The work will be sold exclusively by subscription. Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted in every State and County in the Union. O. D. CASE & Co., Hartford, Connecticut, Publishers.

The Right Bird.

Old Dr. Nichols, who formerly practised medicine, found the calls and fees did not come fast enough to please him, so he added an apothecary shop to his business, for the sale of drugs and medicines. He had a great sign painted to attract the wondering eyes of villagers, and the doctor loved to stand in front of his shop and explain its beauties to the gaping beholders. One of these was an Irishman, who gazed at it for a while with a comical look, and then exclaimed—

"Och, and by the powers, doctor, if it isn't fine! But there's something a little bit wanting in it."
"And what, pray, is that?" asked the doctor.

"Why, you see," said Pat, "you've got a beautiful sheet of water here, and not a bit of a bird swimming in it."
"Aye! yes," replied the doctor, "that's a good idea. I'll have a couple of swans painted there; wouldn't they be fine?"
"Faith, and I don't know but they would," said Pat; "but I'm after thinking there's another kind of bird would be more appropriate."

"And what is that?" asked the doctor.
"Why, I can't exactly think of his name just now, but he's one of them kind of birds, that when he sings he cries, 'Quack, quack, quack, quack?'"

The last seen of Pat and the doctor, was Pat running for dear life, and the doctor after him.

The Paducah Fight.

It is pretty certain that in the fight with Col. Hicks at Paducah, Forrest got a good deal the worst of it; though it is quite likely that he made a tolerable good thing of the venture by plundering the stores and dwellings. It is known that the rebel loss in killed was not far from 300, which would make their total loss about 1,300. While their no doubt calculated largely on the thieving part of the affair, it is evident that this feature was not taken into the account. Like the burning of Hampton, and other acts of vandalism by the rebels, the sacking of Paducah caused the blow to fall chiefly on their friends and sympathizers, who were the principal sufferers. There is in this little to regret, though this peculiarity in rebel tactics may appear a little singular. Kentucky, by her divided allegiance, invites this treatment, while she forfeits the sympathy, and, measurably, the claim to protection which all loyal men would be disposed to extend to her.

The Committee charged with the investigation of frauds in the New York Custom house, will finish the examination of Mr. Stanton and the blockade bonds. The committee, it is said, has made some startling discoveries already, despite the impossibility of obtaining some important witnesses. The story is told, in connection with the labors of the committee, that a certain rebel agent has recently succeeded in bringing a cargo of cotton into New York—consisting of seven hundred bales—and selling it, pocketing the proceeds. It is not necessary at this time, however, to go into the details of the investigation, though some of them are told upon the streets.

Over one hundred copies of letters and telegrams which passed between McClellan and the War Department during the last year he was in command and omitted by him in his published report, will be sent by the Secretary of War to the Senate. They will be printed as an appendix to his own report. Among these are his Yorktown boasts of driving the enemy to the wall, and his announcement, a few days before the seven day's battles, that he was ready to go to Richmond.

Advices through private as well as public channels, leave little doubt that there is a large amount of cotton in the Red river country, which the military operations now on foot will bring out. It is for this reason that the New Orleans market declined. The key that locks the cotton region is Shreveport, where the rebels are concentrating, and where there will be a battle.

Two Duchmen got into a dispute about the English language, each one contended that he could command it the best. They made a bet a length and appointed a judge to decide between them. They were to utter but one sentence each—accordingly they began. "Well Chon," said the first, "did it rain to-morrow?" I kess it vas," said John. Wasn't the judge in a quandary?

An unpleasant development was made in Cincinnati the other day concerning Catawba brandy. Responsible vintners, declaring that the pure article would cost from five to eight dollars a gallon, adding that there was no genuine article of the kind in the market—the quality generally sold consisting of pomace, whiskey and fusel oil.

Liebig, the illustrious chemist, says on the subject of the oidium in vines and the potato disease, that the cause is not in the atmosphere as many people suppose, but in want of vigor and an exhaustion of the soil, which defect may be remedied by the use of bone powder and ashes.

Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, sends to the East Tennessee Refugee fund a bequest of five hundred dollars from the late Nicholas Longworth, and adds thereto a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars on his own account.

A London surgeon, it is said, lately put a dog to sleep with chloroform, and taking out a piece of his skull, inserted a watch crystal, through which he can see the changes in the brain produced by sleep.

There is one thing that speaks when the tongue lies coldly silent, and that is a good deed done in days gone by.