

The Standard Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 34.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.
The Standard Journal is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three 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. 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 29.

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

H. BUCHER SWOOP. 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, Grain and Produce. Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112]

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

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. JOHN G. HALL.

F. A. FLEMING. Curwensville, Pa. Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. All orders by mail promptly attended to. May 12.

WILLIAM F. IRVIN. Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

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. April 10, 62.

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

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

J. B. M'ENALLY. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 21st street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Office 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, 1863.

S. W. THOMPSON. J. A. S. WATSON.

LABRIMER & 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. R. W. CAMPBELL. offers his professional services to the citizens of Mohansnon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at Mohansnon, unless absent on professional business. Mohansnon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc. 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. Frank Clearfield, consisting of *Pain-Exor*; *Antibilious*; a gargle for colic and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Physic*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Try them.

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, wheat and rye, at \$3.25 per hundred; Flour at \$8.25 per barrel, all of which will be sold for cash. JARED IRVIN. Curwensville, Feb. 24, 1864-pd.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—D. W. McCurdy, Principal.—The next quarter will open on Monday the 4th of April, 1864. TERMS OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS: Common English, Comprising these 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. 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 Small, late of Curwensville Boro. Clearfield county, Penna. dec'd, having been 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. M'NAUL, Administrator. March 30, 1864-p.

WOODRUFF'S IMPORTANT WEATHER INDICATOR.—From Messrs. Mann & Co. 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 a good, practical barometer. To be seen at Judge Jones' patterns, 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.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber wishes to rent a small farm lying in Ward town 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 place 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. J. M. ALEXANDER. Jan. 6, 1864.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County: "Subpoena" Hannah Elder vs. Sur Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Clearfield on Friday, April 29th, 1864, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. when all parties interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Commissioner. March 20, 1864.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County: "Subpoena" Andrew Marks vs. Sur Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, April 28th, 1864, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. at the office of R. Wallace, Esq. in Clearfield when and where all parties interested may attend. R. J. WALLACE, Commissioner. March 20, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove west will sell his farm of 30 acres, situated in Clearfield township, about 1 mile from Curwensville, Pa. at Public outcry on Thursday the 5th day of May, 1864, if not sold before that date at private sale. About 25 acres of the land is cleared and under good cultivation. The buildings are a plank house and, on said day 7 bushels of wheat, 8 bushels of rye, 2 bushels of buck-wheat, 6 bushels of potatoes, 1 cow, 1 yoke oxen, young cattle, 2 hogs, 2 sheep, wagon, plow, harrow, fanning mill, chains, bedsteads, chairs, settees, cookstove, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms cash. W. R. E. SMITH. March 23, 1864—12-pd.

BANK NOTICE.
THE 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 First National Bank of Curwensville*, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been 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 stocks 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.

Therefore, I, Hugh 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 your attention.

Sold and Silver hunting and open faced watch on Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain, &c., &c., &c. The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLE'S.

Fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jet, Carbuncle, Garnet, Opal, Florentine Mo. Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain, &c., &c., &c. or single pieces at NAUGLE'S.

Plain Gold Breastpins, Ear Drops, Hoop Ear Rings, children's seal drops and 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 thimbles, 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 returned, at NAUGLE'S.

If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S.

Select Poetry.

BY-AND-BY.
There's a little mischief making
Behind who is ever nigh,
Thwarting every undertaking,
And his name is By-and-By.
What we ought to do this morn'g,
"Will be better done," he'll cry,
"If to-morrow we begin it—
Put it off!" says By-and-By.
Those who heed this treacherous wooing,
Will his faithless guidance rue—
What we always put off doing,
We shall, clearly, NEVER DO!

A Singular Historical Coincidence.
At the close of the Revolutionary War, and when the treaty of peace between Great Britain and this Government was being discussed, a great offer was made by the British delegates to the Congress of Ghent, to secure the return of the confiscated estates of the Tories of the Revolution. But Jay and Franklin declared that they would sign no document providing for such a restoration of confiscated property. The consequence was that the Tories were ejected from all the States. Not more than a thousand were left behind, and these were of the poorer and more helpless class, who could not leave the country they had attempted to ruin. The larger portion of the Tories fled to New Brunswick—indeed they made up that Colony for Great Britain; so that the animosity with which the Brunswickers have acted towards the Federal cause, is explained by the fact that they are the descendants of the Tories of the Revolution. But there is still a stranger coincidence in the history of the confiscation policy of the Revolutionary fathers. The only State of the original thirteen, which refused to enforce, and which repealed the confiscation act after it had become a law, was South Carolina. The State Government of South Carolina absolutely invited to its midst the Tories of the Revolution—gave back the forfeited estates to the Tories, and thus by legal enactment, as it were, instituted a premium for treason. We are now reaping the bitter fruit of this policy. South Carolina has always been the nursery of treason as it has been the asylum for traitors. The British Government, which first essayed to save the estates of these South Carolina Tories, was also the first government in the world to give aid and comfort to the South Carolina traitors, while engaging in the rebellion to destroy the American Union.

There is something singularly instructive in these facts. They need but one more record, and that is, that the Democratic leaders of 1860, in connection with the aristocrats and the Tories of 1776, plotted the ruin of freedom, that the business of selling men and women into bondage might continue in all the States of the Union.

An Old Description of a Copperhead.
In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain, by Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, occurs the following description of a thorough-going Copperhead, as seen at the present day.

An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the act being consummated. Suppose the same individual had not gone over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence, to dissuade ten men from enlisting; I ask in which case has the benefit of the enemy and injured the country most?

Again, he says, in answering the question, whom, then, do I accuse?
I accuse him, sir, who professes to be the friend of his country, and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of its enemy; I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arms of the Government by destroying its credit and dampening the ardor of its citizens; I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles; I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of our success. Such men I cannot consider friends to this nation.

Mr. Felix Grundy was a model Democrat, in his day, we believe. Copperheadism does not seem to have been "Democracy" then. But "the fathers" were in darkness. The gospel of the New Church had not opened its light upon them. Olds and Valandigham were not.

A CUTE LAWYER.—A gentleman dying left all his estate to a monastery, on condition that on the return of his only son, who was then abroad, the worthy fathers should give him whatever they choose. When the son came home he went to the monastery, and received but a small share, the monks choosing to keep the greater part for themselves. A barrister to whom he appeared to mention the case, advised him to sue the monastery, and promised to gain his cause. The gentleman followed his advice. "The testator," said the ingenious barrister, "has left his son that share of the estate which the monks should choose; these are the express words of his will. Now it is plain what part they have chosen, by what they keep for themselves. My client then stands upon the will of the will. 'Let me have,' says he, 'that part which the monks have chosen, and I am satisfied,' and he gained the suit.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said some one to his friend. "For my part I never shot anything in the shape of a bird, except a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned."

A Uniform Currency.

We profess great admiration for greenbacks as a National currency. The popular mind, too, of late, seems to be drifting in the same direction. Since we cannot have gold or silver, or paper money convertible into specie, is it not desirable that we should have a circulating medium approximating its essential characteristics to that which it is intended to represent? The miscellaneous bills of the various local institutions of the country are sorry substitutes for money. The National issues of the Government, or what is popularly known as greenbacks, certainly possess more claims and enjoy more favor with the American people than any paper money which has yet been furnished. They supply, in a great measure, a long-felt national want. Their value and worth is co-extensive with the authority of the Government. Greenbacks, for nearly all business purposes, are equivalent to gold. Not as a measure of values is it claimed; but for all commercial uses are they not safe, convenient and accessible?

The precious metals for years to come will have ceased to be looked upon as money. They are to be regarded, under the changed circumstances of the nation, merely as articles of traffic, and subject to the same laws of mutation in price, as govern other articles of domestic commerce. To meet the extraordinary condition of things, the government has thrown out these volumes of paper currency. The faith and credit of the United States are pledged for their redemption. Every loyal man in the North has not only an unswerving reliance in the stability of the government, but he has also an unshaken confidence in the ability and determination of its administration to crush the present rebellion and to restore speedily to the country its former unity and peace. This opinion is not a transient sentiment with our people. It is a well considered, deep rooted conviction. It is the ground and pillar of their faith. While the national life has been tried as with fire, every demand for men and money has been met with a readiness and hearty acquiescence that has no parallel in the annals of the world.

The undeveloped resources of the United States, as evidenced by what the people have done during the past three years, have astonished even the monarchies of Europe. It has been found that an increasing national debt, instead of proving, as was apprehended by a few timid people, a source of weakness and decay, has become a bulwark of national strength and growth. Every dollar invested in the national obligations has been an additional bond of adhesiveness and perpetuity. The treasure and blood which have been given to defend and perpetuate our cherished liberties and institutions, serve but to enhance the people's estimate of their priceless value. So long, then, as Americans have faith in themselves, they will have faith in the Government, and so long as they have faith in the Government, they will have faith in the credit of the Government, no matter what shape it may assume, whether bonds or bank bills. These greenbacks are part and parcel of the Government and the people are the Government. What better argument can we offer for their acceptance as a uniform and national medium of circulation? Are they not hoarded as gold formerly was hoarded? Do they not serve us as money? Are they not safe, convenient currency? What loyal man dare refuse them? or who has ever thought of declining to receive them? They are taken in exchange for all you want to buy, they will pay all your debts, and they will not spoil by keeping. What more is expected? Let Congress, then, in a spirit of wise legislation, establish a uniform currency, and if they cannot devise anything better, greenbacks will be entirely satisfactory. Necessarily connected with this question of currency is that of taxation and revenue. If Congress will only have the wisdom and firmness to impose such a system of tariff duties as will yield the highest amount of revenue compatible with the best interests of the country, it will still add strength to the public faith and credit. The interests of the nation demand a thorough and complete system of internal taxation as well as an increased tariff on foreign imports. The Government must have revenue. Her own citizens, who carry the debt in their pockets, are animated with the spirit which Congress has only to imitate in practical legislation.—Pittsburg Commercial.

The Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania is collecting from each School District information respecting the number of children whose fathers have been killed in the war, with a view to get the Legislature to carry out Gov. Curtin's humane suggestion of educating those children at the public expense. No children can have stronger claim upon the public bounty than the orphans of soldiers who have given their lives to their country. Providing for their wants in this respect is performing a duty imposed not only by justice to the families of the soldiers, but is an obligation to society that its unfortunate children shall not grow up in ignorance, to become a public pest or incumbrance.

A Gentleman asked a country clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relative of his. "I really do not know," said the clergyman, "how to refuse you; but if the young man should preach better than me, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me after wards; and if he can preach worse, I don't think he's fit to preach at all."

The farmers of Lancaster county are turning their attention to tobacco culture. One farmer has sold his crop, the product of three and a half acres, for \$1,000. It is estimated that the crop raised in the county last year was worth \$1,500,000. The price paid in Lancaster is from eight to twenty cents, as to quality.

The "Subjugation" of States.

"Subjugation" has from the first been a bug-bear cry to frighten people with weak nerves; nevertheless, it has produced no effect that can be seen at this stage of the contest. In Arkansas and Louisiana, we have two examples. Those States were subjugated as much but no more than other States can be, and just as they will be subjugated. The process and the result have shown, however, how improperly has the term subjugation been applied. Instead of the crushing out and breaking down idea, intended to be conveyed by those who have used it, subjugation in Arkansas and Louisiana has been the freeing of the loyal sentiment from the tyranny of the rebel leaders, who, by overruling the people, carried State after State out of the Union against their will, and have ever since held them thus subjugated, wherever the Federal arm has not rescued them and again placed over them the old flag. The truth is, with the exception of South Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi, the South was practically subjugated and forced to secede. The pressure brought to bear by the leaders amounted to this. It was not till actual collision was precipitated by firing on Fort Sumter that the leaders were able to force out even Virginia. Had the Union sentiment been left free, we doubt whether these States would have seceded. It is the emancipation of this sentiment, and not the subjugation of the people, that is causing States to return to the Union fold; and it is this that will finally restore the Union. Let the distinction be kept readily in view.

The Printer's Dollars.
The Printer's Dollars. What are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, over the country—miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The type founder has hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper-maker, the building owner the journeyman and compositor, the grocer, the tailor and all his assistants in carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his scattered dollars something like the following: "Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manner of fractions into which ye are divided, collect yourselves and come home! You are wanted for combinations of all sorts of men, that gather in good force and demand good reasons for your appearance at his table, that nothing but a sight at you will appease them. Collect yourselves, singly you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in single file, that the printer may form you into battalions and send you forth again to battle for him, and vindicate his credit." Reader are you sure you haven't one of the printers' dollars sticking about your clothes?

"Look and See."
Those who take so-called Democratic papers and read them, are affectionately invited to answer these questions.

Did you ever see in one of them an earnest, hearty appeal for volunteers, since the Fall of 1861?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of commendation of any act of the Government?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of hearty condemnation of the rebels or their cause?

Did you ever see in one of them a word of commendation to our brave soldiers?

Did you ever see in one of them one word in advocacy of any practicable measure for their benefit?

Did you ever know one of them to accept at once, as true, the news of a Federal victory?

Did you ever know one that did not believe at sight in every rumor of a Federal defeat?

Did you ever see one that credited any statement of rebel cruelty to our wounded or sick?

Did you ever know one that did not publish all the Confederate stories of cruelties practiced by our men on the rebels?

Did you ever see a line in one of them commending a successful Union officer?

In short did you ever see one that by a simple change of name would not do admirably as a Southern paper?

Examine your files of Copperhead papers and see!

Indian Relics.

In excavating through a gravelly ridge on the line of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad, some two miles west of Erie, Pa., the steam excavator suddenly struck into a large bed of human bones. After an examination, a conclusion was arrived at that they were the remains of Indians killed in battle.

Indian burying-places are frequently discovered in this vicinity, but in most every instance arrow-heads, beads, stone tomahawks and other implement and ornaments pertaining to savage life, are found with the remains, which latter were always placed with uniformity in the graves. In this case, there was nothing found save the skeletons and they appearing to have been closely packed and placed promiscuously for convenience in interring. The pits or trenches were about four feet from the surface, and estimated, by the working men, to have contained from two to three hundred skeletons. It is presumed that there are others in the vicinity, marking the spot where a terrible Indian battle must have taken place at least two hundred years since.

The evidence they are of Indian origin, is, the phenological developments of the skulls indicate the savage characteristics. That they were killed in battle is manifest from the fact that all that were examined were found to be males, and many of the skulls were broken or fractured, in all probability, the effect of blows with the "War Club."

Senator Hicks on Emancipation.
Thomas H. Hicks, of Maryland, writes to the Cambridge (Md.) Herald from Washington, under date of March 24th: "The general interests of our once happy and prosperous country are deeply involved in the doings of the day. All should be willing to make a sacrifice on the altar of our Union. What are men compared to the great interests now before us? Feeling, I do, that the interests of Maryland and our dear country at large must be promoted by the destruction of slavery, I am decidedly in favor of emancipation with compensation by the government. True it is that the war cannot cease, nor the restoration of the Union be effected, until slavery is wiped from the land; then let it come and come soon, even if it must be with or without remuneration."

Voting in Camp.
The Rochester Democrat, in discussing the question of voting in camp, or by proxy, has the following: "We have seen an election carried on in the army of the Potomac. A regiment of Ohio cavalry cast their solid vote against Valandigham, voting while in the saddle, and facing the enemy on the morning of a day of almost incessant battle. And that act of the Ohio soldiery—citizens in loyal blue—standing in line across the road at Brandy Station, each right hand grasping the ready sabre, which in an hour was to hew the rebels in front, and the left depositing the ballot which was to rout the Copperheads in the rear, it was one of the most sublime and significant spectacles we have ever witnessed, and how truly American!"

A banking institution in Philadelphia lately received a fifty dollar United States Treasury note, dated December 1, 1863, payable two years after date, with interest at five per cent. per annum, the latter payable semi-annually. It was discovered that the interest coupons had been detached from the note, when an inquiry was instituted at Washington as to the value of the note with the coupon detached, when the following reply was received: "The coupons being detached it ceases to be a legal tender until the 1st of June, 1865, at which time it will be received for its full face value."

AMONG the extraordinary advertisements in the London papers is the following: "This is leap year. I'll wait no longer. So here I am, twenty-one years, healthy, prepossessing, medium size, full chest, prudent, sparkling eyes, long, flowing hair, and as full of fun as a chesnut is full of meat, born to make some man happy, and want a home. Does anybody want me?"

"Will you take the life of Pearce or Scott this morning madam?" said a new-boy to good Aunt Betsy. "No my lad," she replied; "they may live to the end of their days for all me—I've nothin' agin' em."

"Is the President a college graduate?" inquired a young lady of not very extensive information. "Yes," said Quill, of the Boston Post, jocosely; "he took his degree at the Electoral College."

If you fawn with a repulsive self abasement on a rascal when you know him to be one, what better are you than he is? Men love darkness rather than light only because their deeds are evil.

Mr. Day advertises the loss of his dog; Brown hopes he will succeed in finding his dog; for if "every dog has his day," he doesn't see why every Day should not have his dog.

If the color of Jeff. Davis' skin, says Prentice, were to strike in, his soul would be white. If the color of his soul were to strike out, his skin would be black.

Santa Anna has, it is said, given in his adhesion to Maximilian, and is going to Mexico to tell him so. The Duke will find him a nuisance.

A case of starvation in the streets of London, is called by an English paper, death "from a morbid antipathy to the work house."

That was an inquiring young mind that asked the schoolmaster where all the figures went to when they were rubbed out.