TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wedneeds, at \$1,00 per annum in advance. Abventisements 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.

RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23 1863 TREDERICK LEITZINGER. Manufacturer of Il kinds of Stone-ware. Clearfield. Pa ders solicited - wholesale or retail. Jan. 1. 1863

CBANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law. Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1883 L J. CRANS. : : : : : WALTER BARRETT. ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row. Market

street, opposite Naugle's sewelry store. May 26. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10 raham's row, Market street.

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

P ERATZER Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa December 17, 1852. WILLIAM A. WALLACE. :::::: JOEN G. HALL. F. A FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery, All or-ders by mail promptly attended to. May 13

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

family articles generally. TOHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of el Cabinet-ware, Market street, Glearneld, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and sttends funerals with a hearso.

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

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

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining ounties. Office in new brick building ton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

DICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Demestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Reom, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

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

B. W. THOMPSON : : : : JAS. E. WATSON.

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

field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856, DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vi-

cinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mobsannon, Centre co., Pn., May 13, 1863. WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour,

Bason, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles; and square timber. Orders solici Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer ; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilions Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. They them.

A CCTION .- The undersigned having been licalling sales in any part of the County whenever called upon. Charges Moderate.

Address J M SMITH

Hegartys X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE ... The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R Welch as n 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 one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch April 9, 62-1y-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having heen Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will atend to calling sales, in any part of the county

*henever called upon. Charges moderate
Address, JOHN M QUILLEIN.
May 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper litense are subject to a penulty of \$60, which proision will be enforced against those who may vi-

BULKLEY'S PATENT-LUMBER DRIED BY SI PERHEATED STEAM -The underagned respectfully informs the people of Clear-less and adjoining counties that he has the agenof the above patent-and will sell individual, c unty or township rights for its use. The lum-ber dried by this process is stronger, finishes bet-ter, is easier on tools, and requires less time in trying than any other process known, drying I ach lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than many months under the old syd in using the me smount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights JOHN L. CUTTLE. June 24, 1883 Cearfield. Penn'a.

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 enployment to a egal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance, in any sum not ex-ceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be im-

The provisions of the above will be strictly enferced hereafter against all who may violate the same. By order. H S. CAMPBELL, Capt. and Prov. Marshall 19th Pa. Dist. Yareb 80, 1864-p

GRAIN FOR SALE .-- The undersigned has for sale, at his mill at Corwensville, 3000 bashels of wheat at \$1.75 per bashel; 1500 bashels of corn at \$1 00 per bushel. Hye and wheat chop at \$3.40 per hundred; mixel shop, corn, wheat and rye, at \$3.35 per hundred; Flour at \$8.25 per barrel, all of which will be sold for JAKED IRVIN ush, Curwensville, Ech 24, 1864-pd.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY .- D. W. Me-open on Monday the 4th of April, 1864. TRIMS OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS

Common English. Comprising those branches not higher than Reading. Writing. Arithmetic Geography. English Grammar and History, per quarter. Higher linglish Branches, 7.50

CARPETINGS -Now in store, a large steek of Velvet Brussels, Three Ply & Ingrain Car-ings Di cloths, Window Shades, etc., etc., all he latest patterns and best fabrics; which will e sold at the lowest prices for each.
N. B. Some patterns of my old stock still on

N. B. Some patterns of any hand; will be sold at a bargain.
J. T. DELACROIX
No. 37 South Second Street, above Chestnut.
Philadelphia.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of E. But-Smeal, late of Curwensville Boro. Clearfield ounty. Penn a dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in lebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. Z. M'NAUL. March 20, 1804-p. Administrator.

WOODRUFFS IMPORTANT WEATH-ER INDICATOR.—From Messrs Mann Co. of the Scientific American : From the con-& Cis. of the Sweathe American: From the con-struction of this instrument, as well as from the ample testimonials, both of practical farmers and men of Science, we are satisfied that it is really a good, practicable Bicometer? To be seen at Judge Borreits, and others in Clearfield. Agent for Clearfield Co., if, E. Weimir, who will supply instruments on short notice.

Jan. 27, 1864.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber wishes to rent or tense his farm lying in Woodward town or lease his farm lying in Woodward town. Clearfield county, Pa. The improvements oneist of about one handred and ten acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large bearing orchard of choice fruit, a large and communious plank house with a nevertailing spring of water convenient to the door, a log barn and other outbeildings Any person wishing to rents farm for a number of years applying soon and being well recommended, will get a good bargain. Jan 6 1864. WM. B. ALEXANDER

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clear-| field County : "Subpoena | Sur Divorce." The under-Hannah Elder by signed. Commissioner apher next friend. pointed by the Court to Ebenezer Thompson inke testimony in this case. William Elder. will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Clearfield on Friday, April 29th 1864, between the hours of ! A M and 6 PM when and where all parties interested may attend R. J. WALLACE. Commissioner.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield county: Subpose Sar Divorce. The nader Andrew Marks

Sarah J. Marks. | signed Commissioner appointed by the Cours to take restimony in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, April 28th, 180) between the house of [1,4,3] 1804 between the hours of 7 A.M. and 9 P. M. it the officefor R. Wallace, Esc. in Clearfield when and where all parties interested may attend.

W.M. M. M. ULLLOUGH.

March 30, 1864-4t

Commissioners.

PARM FOR SALE. The undersigned. In tending to remove west will sell his farm of 50 neres, situate in Girard township, about 1 mile from Surveyor Run, at Public outery on Thursday the alliday of May, 1864-17 cotsold before that date enginaterals. About 25 acres of the land is DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES .- Afresh sup-

wheat. S bushels of rye. - bushels of buck-wheat, O bushels of potatoes, I cow I yoke axen, poung cattle, o hogs, 2 sheep, waggen, plow, barrow, fanning mill, chains, bedstands, chairs, sottee; cookstove, and a variety of household and kitchen farnilare

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Matter 3, 1864.
Wheneas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The first National Bank of Cornection, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the not of Congress encured by a pledge of United States stocks and to roylde for the circulation and redemption there-approved February 25, 1863, and has comied with all the provisions of said act required be complied with before commencing the bu-

Sixess of Banking. Now TREEBFORD, I. Hugh McCulloughe Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Unrecassedle, county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking

under the act sforesaid Indestinony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this third thay of March, 1861 HUGH McCULLOCH. Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1854-16t

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE. Graham's How. Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES JEWELLY, &c., &c., to which we in-

vite attention. Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watch es, to be had at NAUGLE'S.

The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at e had at NAUGLE'S.

Fine setts of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, La va Jett. Carbuncle, Garnett. Opal. Florentine Mo saic, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings. &c. or single pieces at NAUGLE'S.

Plain gold Breastpins, Eardrops, Hoop Earrings,
children's eardrops and rings at NAUGLE'S. NAUGLE'S.

ver holders at NAUGLE'S.
Gents breast pins, sleeve outtons, shirt studs, fob buckles and guard slides at NAUGLE'S.
A fine assortment of gold finger rings of differ deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying ent styles and quality, gold lockets, corol neckla-him away, knowing him to be such, shall, upon ces, silver thimbles, spectacles, watch guards, and ces, 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 Prisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six to 15 dollars at Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange

for goods at NAUGLE'S.

All goods warranted as represented, or the mo-

Select Loetry.

WORDS.

How oft from angry lips depart Some word that pierces to the heart. Like adder's sting to fester there. In brooding silence and despair.

Been cause of lasting misery, And friendships severed even by A haughty glance, a cold reply. How oft has love been turned saids By careless word or silly pride; And serrow come, but when too late, To change that care less word of fate

How oft have heree contentions rese, And war with its long trail of work Succeeded to one angry word. From tyrant king or selfish lord.

And oft buth silent sorrow kept Her tears unseen and secret wept For words unkind which hath been said Of some dear friend now with the dead

Oh! then, let all our words be kind, That they no sting may leave behind For he who speaks with evil tongue. Doth both himself and victim wrong.

A SPICY DEBATE.

The following rich and racy description of the late discussion in Congress on the "political use of government transportation," and the charge against Judge Woodward respecting the dividing line between the North and South, is from the Washington correspendent of the San Lay Dispotch. The writer gives a truthful picture of the copperhead representative from Lebigh. A Repubican member from Pennsylvania says :—

"He had not heard the speech of the gentleman from New York, but he has heard that Pennsylvania, and the city he has the ionar in part to represent have been implicated. He begs to say to that gentleman that the Government sent no soldier and no civilian home to vote at the public expense. gain. The loyal people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania knew the issue involved in the election—knew that the armies in the field were either to be sustained by patriots at rear; and they did not mean that the result of three years of bloody war should be on the Supreme Bench, his entire sympathy with the South, by declaring that if a divis-North of Pennsylvania.

The words may be thus set down but no thick, swarthy, red-whiskered member from | viding line ! the farther extreme of the Democratic side. thinks he sees a chance to stem the tide, and

interrupts: sylvania did the candidate of the Democratic party ever use that expression? Thus said Mr. Stiles.

He evidently thinks to catch his oppo-

neut unprepared with dates or witnesses but

he has mistaken his main.

To was in the hearing of the bar of DelaChaster counties.

Mallery's inward reaccine
the hopeless task.

There follows a little by-play, in which

slander was refuted in the whole canvass?.. "No, sir ;" with the air of a pugilist, was not even seriously denied. to my knowlings are a plank house and log bars. | was not even seriously denied. | There will also be sold on said day 7 bashels of edge, through the contest."

"It was all over the Commonwealth, and I here pronounce it atterly untrue." Judge Kelley looks as it he had just fallen heir to some great fortune, as he sees the square committal he has secured; and of the dilemma is as awkward as the other. A ceried an anctioneer would inform the citizens of Clearfield County, that he will attend to
made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms
inc starts forward from his sent with the
made known on day of sale.

March 23 1861—18-pd. manner of a man about to leap on the opposition New England. Mr. Gooch. comes in nent he has fairly thrown, while the House to give poor Kernan another blow. He is a and galleries look curiously on to see what member of the Committee on the Conduct becomes of this question of veracity. Speak-ing with a suppressed intensity of force, but that it is a whitewashing Committee as at slowly and measuredly, as if he were recit-once unjust and mean. Kernan (who has ing the points of an indictment, and weight been on the defensive ever since his first

ware and Chester district, to say whether thing offensive; and in fact he'd be glad to he, and the Messrs. Darlington, and two other distinguished members of that bardil not hear the Hon, George W. Woodward language is unworthy of him, and finally use the remark I have attributed to him, in drives him to justify himself by pleading

man, looking for all the world like the attor- self an Administration man, must have flatney, to dive into a disputed case, is on his tened at the lise his speeches were put to! eet in a moment, and speaking with lawyer like precision and readiness: while every- ed in to stay the fallen fortunes of his side body turns to him. It is Mr. Broomall, the Representative referred to.

His colleague is a little mistaken, (and the Democrats begin chakling-prematurely, as it proves.) The declaration was not he may, ventures to provoke Stevens. ing the trial of any eatise. It was (and the Democrats quit smiling) before the session commenced. He stated what he then heard, everywhere on the stump, during the late canvass, never heard it denied, never saw it denied, and didn't believe it ever would be denied in the State of Pennsylvania! It was before the war had begun, and while a division was being generally talked of. Judge Woodward, in the Supreme Court room, in the presence of the bar of the District, (if not also of some of his fellow Gold seals keys and pencils, gold pens and sil-er holders at NAUGLE'S preferre of several, said that if division took pretence of secresy, said that if division took duce between the North and South, HE WANTED THE DIVIDING LINE TO GO NORTH OF PENNSYLVANIA! He remembers the says she, "the girls undergo all sorts of decircumstance with perfect distinctness, for never before had he heard such words from the lips of any Pennsylvanian!

There runs around the Hall, and up to the galleries, that peculiar buzz which, for when men could depreciate the worth of the lack of a better name, the newspapers always female sex. ney retunded, at NAUGLE'S. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S. the rash antagonist, who has called his word. the rash antagonist, who has called his word 'tmprovement of small ones.

in question, with a sledge-hammer weight that seems almost cruel.

He renews his assertion, and he says further that no man who values his character for veracity has contradicted it, for the whole bar of two counties attest it. Which is, or ought to be, the end of Stiles,

Stimulated by this triumph he finishes what he was about to say when first interrupted: that knowing the character of this candidate, the loyal people of his State and city had contributed tens of thousands of dollars to carry to their homes in mountain will collapse. The chief traitors must then men "loyal to the Democratic party," or valley, town or city of the State, the win decisive victories the coming campaign. | quote his own language,) "to contribute to wounded soldiers who, unable to serve their or their followers will desert them on the the disgrace of the Administration in powcountry upon the field, unight still protect field of shame. Indeed, the most promi-fier at the ballot box, thus securing them a nent and influential journals in the South the field. After this confession of a monright this same Judge had, by a doubtful begin to see and acknowledge the alterna- strous desire, the conversation went on, with decision, denied them. Such being the facts, tive of attempting to invade the free States, he calls upon the gentleman from New York, as her only hope of success. The South has as a duty pertaining to a man of henor, to exhausted her sources of producing soldiers, indicate to the Government which one of its and hence they must invade the North to employees thus seek by foul slander to bring recruit among the copperheads. As an init into disrepute with the loyal people.

The effect is perfect; and as the Judge takes his seat, he is surrounded by a crowd of congratulating friends; while the man he has just crushed, staggers through a feeble explanation, and seeks to cover his retreat by charging that the fund for bringing home these soldiers was raised by contractors. This is an evasion Judge Kelley will not

"Will my colleague say whether he denies that Judge Woodward used the language that I attributed to him?"

"It is immaterial; it is only pretended that it was used, in private conversation, before the war broke out.

"I call upon my colleague for a distinct answer. Does he, or does he not dare now, as he did a little while ago, to deny that Judge Woodward used this language?' "If he did say it, it was never dissented

frem at the time. This brings Mr. Broomall to his feet a-

"My colleague is mistaken. It was dissented from, at the time, by more than one. with all the warmth proper to be displayed to an officer in Judge Woodward's position: home, or overthrown by a wily foe in the and by Darlington, of Westchester, with especial energy.

Whereat poor Stiles utterly breaks down ost for the lack of a few tens of thousands and disappears, while a derisive laugh rings of dollars. They knew that the candidate over the Administration side, and the Opof the Democratic party had expressed, while | position look as if they thought it about time to carry of their dead and wounded.

Who should come to the relief of the sufion line were to be made, he wanted it drawn fering Pennsylvanian, but our silver-gray from the South to defend Ohio and Mis- wield, and as this is lessened, of course the form, from Louisville, Mr. Mallory? He words can give an idea of the vigor, the thinks perhaps Judge Woodward's remark Indiana and Illinois will be overun by our magnetic force with which the statement is was sarcasm. He might have meant that forces, and Missouri will be rescued. But it in this crisis, would not scruple to aid in being hured upon the Opposit ion. when a he hoped the Canada line would be the di-

'No," exclaims Mr. Broomall with the pertinacity of a sharp attorney who knows he has made his point, and means to make the jury know it too; "for I remember very well his detestation of New England, which. I think lies North of Pennsylvania, and saying in the same conversation that he wanted to get rid of the Yankees forever!" "Guarded at every point." must have been Mr. Mallory's itiward reflection as he gave up

one distinguished man who agreed with kind needed by our soldiers. Judge Woodward in the late canvass-Gen. hurling a defiance at his antagonist. "It Geo. B. McClellan. Perhaps the gentlemen from Kentucky is another! Whereat Mallory makes haste to protest :

"Oh, well then, I am glad to congratulate him on not agreeing with Gen. McClellan and Judge Woodward!" Wheseat poor Mallory must needs protest again-one horn A round-faced, English looking gentleman

ing each word before he uttered it, he re- unlucky charge, and has been only too glad to be let alone, explains that he didn't mean "I call upon my colleague from the Dela- anything personal; and did nt mean any be taken as not meaning anything at all. Gooch presses his advantage, tells him such the room of the Supreme Court of the State?"

A sharp, wiry-looking, nervous, restless Blair? That worthy, who used to call him-

A representative of the Five Points rush and hopes to do it by reviving Kernan's case and sneering at Thad. Stevens. That, if nothing else, proves him to be a novice here. No old member, let him think what

Andrew Carney, one of the solid men of Boston, died on Sunday evening, April 17th. When the Mexican war broke out Mr. Carney was a journeyman tailor, working at his trade in the above named city. Large contracts for the manufacture of clothing laid the foundation of a fortune which at his death approached to very nearly a million of dollars. Mr. Carney was liberal of his means, and several of the noble institutes of his adopted city have shared largely of his munificence.

Mrs. Partington says "that when she was a gal she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home, But now, clivities; the task of extorting them home devolves on their own dear selves." The old lady drew down her specks, and thanked egant extract from bacon."
her stars that she had lived in other days,

Great opportunities are generally the wise

Rebel Hopes and Plans.

We have repeatedly asserted that the controlling hope of every rebel soldier, from the chief butcher who is eking out his miserable subject of the approaching Presidential camexistence in Richmond, to his tools who are paign, he was unreserved in his confessions executing his plans in the field was centered in the scheme which will control the spring for snecess. In the first place, he asserted campaign, to invade the North-east and that without disaster to the federal armies North-west. There can be no longer any now in the field, no copperhead candidate doubt, that, unless the rebels are able to for the Presidency could be elected; and as penetrate the free States at several, or at success at that election was of paramount least successfully at one point, the rebellion importance, it would become the duty of all dication of their plans and purposes, we sub-mit the following from a late Southern

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail Early in the Coming Spring, with our trans-Mississippi army we must invade Missouri, and with General Lee's army we must invade Ohio, and with General Johnson's army move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana and Illinois. Without this, if we remain at home, and attempt to defend a chousand points from a thousand attacks from an enemy commanding our seaboard and navigable rivers, with ample means of transferring their armies where they choose, and with every part of our territory assailable to cavalry raids, our agri-culture will be ruined, and our manfactories will be destroyed.

Let us invade them with our whole force Missouri. Kentucky, Maryland and the copperheads' will swell our ranks. We want food raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need. The army will receive the order. "Forward to the North," with a shout. There let them stay until our ruthless invaders cry for peace, Better led on by political passion and prejudices. die there, with arms, in our hands, than Those who have watched the course of the starce here and expire in chains. The best protection we can give those we leave behind corroboration of the assertion that the arwill be to get the helpless of the North as | mies must be defeated in the efforts which

unless the whole Federal army is withdrawn the less becomes the influence which they friend of the rubicund visage and portly souri, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago Government is weakened. The man who form, from Louisville, Mr. Mallory? He will be captured by General Lee, and Ohio, would deliberately slander and misrepresent if the Federal army should be withdrawnas it certainly will be-or else, if it should | act in this connection, is no worse than the be greatly weakened to defend St. Louis and other. It is not more criminal to traduce Pittsburg. General Johnston can, without the Government with slander, than it Pennessee and Kentucky. It is perfectly not more treasonable to enter into armed orclear to my mind that the invasion of the North will effect these prime objects.

1. It will free the whole South from the presence of the Federal army. The militia, garrisons, and our troops not in a condition to march, can protect our homes against the small force they may have to harrass it.

2. It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, clothing and articles of every guard against now, or encounter disaster in

3. The retaliatory indiction of the hor- trieve. Indeed, with the knowledge of such rors of war will make the North desire peace, and make foreign nations see that we free States, every precaution should be ahave the power to annoy our enemy, and dopted to frustrate the design of these bad dispose them to recognize us.

4. It will double our army instead of de-5. It will end the war in our favor in one

"WAVEY" LINES.

The following is a portion of a poem, published by request in the Port Royal New South, reported as "kimposed a bored of a 'aliforny Male Steemer, by one of the par-

Ef this isn't about the wust! Nothin but rockin and rollin And pitchin, from the very fust-The ingine a groanin, and the biler Lyable enny minit to bust. Fust one side, dun it, and then tuther!

Wall of all the cussed kinveyances,

Till Ime douged of I no wot to du-Rock away, yn darned ele kradle! I was a baby when I got inter you. None on em seems to kear 6‡ cents.

Nur to talk to him-not even the saler Foolin away his time on a wheel. Thar's the capting! ain't it provokin To see that critier all threw the trip,

How bad a feller may feel,

Continocally drink in and smokin, When he orter be mindin on his ship On the passage, the author "climed" into the rigging to "see what he could see," the sailors caught him, tied him up with a 'clozeline," and the two closing "stansys

show how he got away;] Thar they kep me, darn their picturs! And nobody done nothin but laf, Till I'd forkt out for a bottle o' brandy, It came to \$24

That's the list \$24 They'll ever git out o' me, Fur He travil in a darned top waggin, Afore He be ketcht agin to see.

In the first Michigan regiment of sharpshooters there are two companies of full blooded Chippewa Indians. The literary style of asking for a slice of

ham at dinner is: "I'll thank you for an el-A New protestant version of the Scrip-

Copperhead Calculations of Success.

In conversation with a shrewd, though rabid Copperhead, a few days since, on the as to what the calculations of his party were

the declaration :

"That the mere sacrifice of a few thousand men in the army, was of small consideration, if the result would tend to the triumph of the Democratic party. If the defeat of the Army of the Potomac can be secured; if the butcher Grant can be snubbed in the South; if the beast Butler can be roasted in Norfolk, the Democracy will have small trouble in electing McClellan President, as all these disasters could be laid to the account of those who drove little Mac from the army. The Democratic party has a mission to falfill, in the success of which they must not be deterred by considerations of humanity. Every sacrifice must be made to overthrow the Government in its present shape and tendency. Abolitionism, with its kindred spirit of freedom, must be crushed out; and on the ruins of these, modern Democracy, with its twin sister, slavery, must be firmly established. And to do this at the coming presidential election, (the Democracy) MUST SECURE THE DE-FEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

We forbear quoting any further from a conversation which at once developed the designs of the Democratic leaders and showed how desperate men can become who are leaders in question, cannot fail to see the hostages in our power.

If our trans-Mississippi army advances upon St. Louis, and the Virginia army upon Pittsburg and Ohio and Penusylvania.

these politicians have been making to disgrace and impair the influence of the National Administration. We all know that the more those in authority are slandered, the Government in perils such as surround the defeat of the armies in the field. One ifficulty, advance to the Ohio, and liberate is to assail it with armed force. It is ganizations for the overthrow of the Constitution, than it is to enter into political combination to accomplish the same end. And that the Democratic leaders are entering into these combinations, the spoken and printed words of those who represent that party, are ample testimony. It is such testimony which the people must accept and the future which no human effort can refacts before the great loyal masses in the men. Each community should so organize its loyal element, as to be ready at a moment to meet and contend with a foe thus unscrupulous in his designs and bold in their announcement. If the armies in the field are victorious, the triumph of loyal men at the ballot-box, in the coming Presidential election, will be a certainty. But if the rebels succeed-if disaster attends our military operations, victory may crown the effort of the political friends of the slave driving traitors, and then forewell to freedom and Union forever .- Telegraph.

SHE COULDN'T SEE IT -An Irishman entered a small village ale-house somewhere in New Jersey, and looking round him for a minute addressed the landlady as follows: "Missus, sho' me over sixpence worth of

ale and sixpence worth of bread.' The bread and ale were set before him. He looks at the one, then at the other, and as if having satisfied his mind on some point, drinks the ale. "Missus," says he, "I have taken theale:

what's to pay?" "Sixpence," says she. "Well, there's the sixpenny loaf," says he; 'that pays for the ale."

"But the loaf wasn't paid for," said she. "Bless your soul," says he, "I didn't ate

The landlady couldn't see through it, but Pat could, and walked away.

The Mexican Loan has been taken by Glynn, Mills & Co., of London, to the amount of 120,000,000 francs of six per cents at 63. The subscriptions to the loan will be opened simultaneously in London and Paris, and by way of helping it off it is understood that the Emperor and Empress of the French have promised to head the list in the latter city. By means of this loan the old Mexican-English 3 per cents are settled by capitalizing the 20 overdue coupons, and by the payments in specie of the 21st coupon last due. The French Government will receive sixty millions at 63, as an advance on the engagements undertaken by Maxi-

Soldiers sometimes profess to be spoiling for a fight, but, if they fight and get killed, they spoil faster than ever.

No man ever prospered who defrauded the printer, or scolded his wife.

An Editor—a poor wretch who every day empties his head that he may fill his stomach