

# Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 37.

**TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.**  
The RAFTSMEN'S 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.,** Bernside 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 Nagle'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. 19.

**H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store.** Nov. 19.

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

**WILLIAM A. WALLACE, J. S. HALL, JOHN G. HALL.**

**F. A. FLEMING, Lumber-city, Pa. Nursery, Fruit and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. All orders by mail promptly attended to.** May 13.

**J. P. KLAETZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Provision, &c.,** Front street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

**WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Groceries, &c.,** and family articles generally. Nov. 19.

**JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Also makes to order, short notice, and stands furnished with a hearse.** April 20.

**D. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon, in Pennsylvania, and other States, east of the Clearfield and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.**

**THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office east of the Clearfield Bank. Deals 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, 23 street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.**

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

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

**L. ARMITER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties.** August 6, 1863.

**D. W. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mohenshon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.**

**W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, etc.,** Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

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

**AUCTIONEER.**—The undersigned having obtained a license as auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Post office address, Clearfield county, Pa. JOHN F. LEE. April 29, 1864-3ap.

**NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.**—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by E. Welch as Jeweler shop) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The work will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he can be successful by any workman in town. Come and see all the new styles of the Watch. April 29, 1864-1p.

**AUCTIONEER.**—The undersigned having been licensed as auctioneer, hereby certifies to the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address: Bower No. 6, Clearfield, Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper introduction are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

**Pittsburg Saw Works.**  
HUBBARD AND LONG.  
Manufacturers of Patent Ground Circulars warranted cut saws of every description. Mill, Malax, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of knives and springs made from sheet cut steel. Extra refined Reaper and Mowing knives, &c. Particular attention paid to retooling, running and straightening of circular saws, together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouse and Works, corner of Water and Short streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 13, 1864-1yp.

**C. W. HUBBARD, S. D. HUBBARD, S. A. LONG.**

**BULKLEY'S PATENT—LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.**—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent, and will sell individual, county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process. Known drying in such lumber perfectly in 30 hours better than any months under the old system using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community, is supplied sufficient to convince the most sceptical in its utility. Persons desiring of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTLER, Clearfield, Penn'a. June 24, 1863.

**A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS,** paints, oils, white lead, etc., at K. A. IRVIN'S.

**AUCTION.**—The undersigned having been licensed as 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: J. M. SMITH, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa. February 24, 1864.

**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 \$1.00 per bushel; Rye and wheat crop at \$2.40 per hundred; mixed chop, corn, wheat and rye, at \$3.65 per hundred; Flour at \$8.25 per barrel, all of which will be sold for cash. JARED IRVIN, Curwensville, Feb. 24, 1864-pd.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of Daniel Little of Morris township, to wit: One gray horse, one bay mare, one set two-horse harness and one two horse wagon, as the same belong to me and have only been left on loan with said Little, and are subject to my order. WM. CAMPBELL, April 29, 1864.

**CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.**—D. W. McCullough, A. B. Principal.—The next quarter will open on Monday the 1st of April, 1864. Terms of tuition, as follows:—Common School, \$1.00; Latin, \$2.00; Higher, \$3.00; Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter, \$1.00; Higher English Branches, \$2.00; Languages, \$3.00.

**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 at the lowest prices for cash. N. B. Some patterns of my old stock still on hand, will be sold at a bargain. J. DELACROIX, No. 37 South Second Street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia, March 9, 1864.

**NSUQUEHANNA HOUSE, CURWENSVILLE, PA.**—The undersigned, having leased this large and commodious house, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public. He hopes by careful attention to business, and by providing the best the country will afford, to give satisfaction to the old customers of the house, and to such other persons as may sojourn with him. W. W. WORELL, Curwensville, Mar. 29, 1864-3t pd.

**NOTICE.**—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administration, arising from the sale of the real estate of L. R. Carter deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 21st day of May, 1864, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard. JAMES GALLOWAY, Auditor. April 20, 1864.

**NOTICE.**—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to ascertain the liens and report distribution of moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of John Young, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 20th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard. JAMES GALLOWAY, Auditor. April 20, 1864.

**FOR SALE.**—The undersigned, intending to remove west, will sell his farm of 30 acres, situated in and to wit, about 1 mile from Surveyor Run, at Public auction 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 log barn. There will also be sold on said day 7 bushels of wheat, 8 bushels of rye, 2 bushels of buck-wheat, 5 bushels of potatoes, 1 cow, 1 yoke oxen, young calves, 2 hogs, 2 sheep, waggons, plow, harrow, mowing mfl, chains, bedsteads, chairs, settees, 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. M. SMITH, March 23, 1864-18-pd.

**BANK NOTICE.**  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of Controller of the Currency,  
WASHINGTON, March 5, 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 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 stocks and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, 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 whereat seal of office this third day of March, 1864. HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the currency. Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1864-16t.

**JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE,** 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. Fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jet, Carbuncle, Garnet, Opal, Florentine Mo, saie, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c., single pieces at NAUGLE'S. Plain Gold Breast pins, Eardrops, Hoop Ear Rings, children's eardrops and rings at NAUGLE'S. Gold seals, keys and pencils, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLE'S. Gent's breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, job 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 refunded, at NAUGLE'S. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S.

## Baftsmen's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 11, 1864.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Row—Please publish the following lines, written in a prison in Richmond, on the night of the second Sunday in September, 1863.

#### GOD SAVE MY COUNTRY.

The clanking of the massive door,  
The grating of the bolts and bars,  
Too plainly tells me I shall never more,  
Behold the sun, the moon, and stars;  
I feel the death-damp's cheerless gloom  
Within this cell, my living tomb.  
I will never sign a false decree,  
That would unlock this cold, cold chain!  
In God I will trust to set me free,  
And give me joy for all my pain;  
Thy promise, Lord, my spirit cheers,  
And I can smile through all my tears.  
I hear a rebel tyrant say,  
"The sun is sinking in the west"  
The tinted clouds have caught each ray,  
Beyond the James' dimpled breast;  
Oh, how 'twould ease my pain and woe,  
Could I but see the sun-set glow.

No pen, or painter's brush can give  
The scene through which I do not see—  
The beauties that my eyes perceive  
While gazing on the setting sun,  
But I am deprived, this Sabbath even,  
Of the free breeze, and light of heaven.  
My hands to heaven I raise in prayer,  
For those dear forms now far away,  
I have not forgot thy tender care,  
And how they taught their child to pray,  
And, oh, it gives my soul sweet bliss,  
To think that they know not of this.

There is one form among the rest,  
That seems to my sad heart more dear;  
Her face I see, with lips compressed,  
She tries to check the gushing tear;  
And must I starve? Is death my lot?  
God bless that friend who gave me birth,  
How many tears at home are shed—  
No tidings come, they're sought in vain—  
They surely say "Oh! God! he is dead!"  
And sleeps on Chickamauga's plain.  
My sisters linger at the gate;  
I see them look and weep and wait.

I see my noble-minded wife,  
There! in the corner of this cell!  
And yet he fears all is not well;  
He tries to say, "My will be done,  
And yet exclaims, "my son! my son!"  
The blessed vision now has fled,  
And my sad heart is sick and lone;  
No pillow soft, no oh! my bed,  
Is this cold, chilling floor of stone—  
And must I starve? Is death my lot?  
And like a felon chained, for what?

No brother's here kind words to speak,  
No mother's hand to bathe my head;  
None fans my fever-burning cheek;  
None morn'g dew my hopes have fed,  
I save my country, I implore!  
And so the flow of human gore.

I hear the tramp of watchman's feet,  
Which echo through this death-cold cell;  
I hear him shout, from street to street,  
"Two o'clock, and all is well!"  
Curse those, oh God, who caused this war!  
And bless the homes we are fighting for!

Letter from Culpepper, Va.

CAMP OF THE 84th REG'T. PENN'A VOLS.,  
CULPEPPER, VA., APRIL 28, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—As some of your readers may be interested in the welfare of Company K, of this regiment, I will give you several items concerning it.

Company K has been in twelve engagements with the enemy, and has gained a name that Clearfield county may well be proud of; yet, the battle-field, disease and the hardships of war, have made many vacancies in our ranks. But few of the number that composed the company when first organized, are left to fight for freedom and the Constitution and the Union. The places of the missing ones have been filled by volunteers from different sections. No less than two continents, six governments, three States, and ten counties are now represented in this old company—nevertheless, they are all firmly bound together in a resolve to maintain the common cause of freedom, and the Union; and all are equally disgusted with the course of the self-styled "Peace party" of the North, who, we believe, are the men who would sell their country for a few pieces of silver, or for a petty office.

If the men who honestly (but they are deceived) support such "whited sepulchres" as Wallace in the State Senate, and Long & Co. in Congress, could see the "boys" who have left all that is pleasant in life and all that they hold dear on earth, to save our country from the traitors' grasp, I say, could they see these boys and men praying, and marching, and fighting for an honorable peace, (and they could see if they were not blinded by prejudice,) surely they would cease to stab us in the back while we are engaged with the armed thousands in our front—surely they would cease to place a sword in the hand of our enemy to slay us. The hardships and sufferings of these soldier "boys" have never, and can never be fully told. And now, fathers and brothers of these "boys," I appeal to you to cease your crying "Peace, when there is no peace," for by so doing you but doom your sons and brothers to sufferings untold, and in thousands of instances to certain death. I ask you calmly to consider, if your party is worth more than kindred and friends and country? I make no apology for using strong and earnest language, for are not our lives and our country and our best interests at stake? Many of us have shown our faith in this free government by our works.

Dear brethren, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, 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 whereat seal of office this third day of March, 1864. HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the currency. Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1864-16t.

Dear brethren, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, 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 whereat seal of office this third day of March, 1864. HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the currency. Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1864-16t.

cans who have grown up under the wide-spreading branches of the Tree of Liberty, to meet the issue. Then, bury your party idols for a time, at least, even if you must dig them up again after peace has been secured; and let every "peace" demagogue remember whose blood is upon his hands.

Yours truly,  
W. A. N.

Letter from the Potomac Army.  
CAMP OF THE 149th REG'T. PENN'A VOLS.,  
CULPEPPER, VA., APRIL 28, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is every sign of a move before long, I have taken the privilege of dropping you these few lines, to let you know, not only my principles but those of the soldiers in general—hoping you will unfurl them to the gaze of your subscribers.

I hear that there is a great agitation among a certain class of people, for fear the soldiers should have a vote at the next election; and well may they tremble, for should the soldier get the privilege he deserves, and is fighting for, they know their hellish organizations would be swept into oblivion. Why should not a man who has left home to endure the hardships of the field, and face the cannon's mouth in defense of the Government, have a vote as well as the cowardly things (for they are as the cowardly name of men) who sit at home by their warm firesides and abuse our Government as far as their oily tongues and black hearts are capable of letting them? Which sect is doing the most towards retaining those glorious privileges which our brave forefathers bought for us, so dearly? It certainly is not the Copperheads! They have done nothing towards preserving the Union. They have neither the courage to go openly and assist their brothers in arms, or the honor to keep quiet where they are. They may feel a little political gratification, at the present time, for the results of their traitorous babble, but the day is not far distant when they will find that they have disgraced themselves, and their children for generations to come. Their children will learn to curse those who transmit a blotted name. I am glad to say that there are but few such who, for some reason, (perhaps for the bounty) made a mistake and entered the army; but they found that all their grunting and squealing would not get them out again, for Uncle Sam had a hold of them.

My principle was to let slavery alone where it existed. But now, as it has been the foundation of the war, I sincerely hope that it will be blotted out and never be allowed to cause another war. It is thought that this summer's campaign will decide the contest. Gen. Warren is fortifying the hills around Culpepper strongly. There are upwards of 700 men at work every day, and I think, if the greysback take a notion to run us out of here they will run against a circumstance before they get through.

I will close for the present as it is getting late. Give my regards to the Cops. I wish them all a safe journey to their future home, where Old Nick has an extra warm place awaiting them. Yours, D. A. W.

Letter from South Carolina.  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C.,  
Co. C 76th Pa. Vol., April 28, 1864.

FRIEND ROW:—Having a little idle time this morning, and thinking that my old friends and acquaintances would, perhaps, like to hear something from the boys of "Clearfield," members of the "gallant old 76 P. V.," I have taken upon myself to write a few lines for publication—hoping you will give them a place in the columns of your worthy, and to the soldier ever welcome Journal, which my many friends are kind enough to forward to me regularly. And let me say here, for the encouragement of the friends, that the "Raftsmen's Journal" is ever welcomed by the soldiers on account of its loyalty to the old flag. Yes, "Our Country's flag—with lines of blood, Forever telling as it waves— How, side by side, our fathers stood, And died to plant it o'er their graves."

The question has been asked me, "Is there not a Copperhead paper published in Clearfield called the Republican?" Thinking the better way for me to answer questions of that kind is, to hand those desiring the information a copy of that paper, and let them judge for themselves. I have adhered to this rule, and the conclusion they invariably come to is, that the report is only too true, and seem surprised that a loyal community will suffer Editors to come out so boldly in sympathy with "Jeff Davis, and his cohorts."

But, as I intend to be brief, I will hasten on, by saying for the benefit of the many readers of the "Journal" that we are yet in our old camp at Jenkins Island, S. C., doing picket duty, but have been under marching orders for ten days, and have every thing in readiness for a move to the army of the Potomac where we expect to see some hard fighting. If nothing but fighting will crush this wicked rebellion, we may as well do it right along, and be done with it.

"For right is right, since God is God,  
And right the day must win;  
To doubt would be disloyalty,  
To falter would be sin."  
We have had a very pleasant time of it since we have been here, notwithstanding we have had plenty of duty, and several times since we are on this line did the "Grey backs attempt to come across what is known as Skull creek, to capture our picket; but all their attempts, with one exception, have been frustrated, and they have been compelled to skeddadle without accomplishing their intention. On one occasion, however, the Johnny Rebs took the advantage of the tide, and a dark night, and floated up to one of our picket boats at "Saw-brook landing"—capturing the boat, and five men of our Regiment after a severe struggle between the contending parties.

The weather is very pleasant here now and every thing has more the appearance of

June in Clearfield, than April. Corn, Oats, and Potatoes, have been up for two or three weeks. Peas are large enough to eat, and Black-berries will be ripe about the first of May. Wild plums, &c., will be very plenty here when they get ripe.

The Colored Population that have been liberated, in a measure, (by the sinful course and folly of Southern Traitors,) from one of the worst evils that ever cursed our land, (that is slavery) are busy at work planting corn, potatoes, cotton, and such things as they can make use of. I think if some of those Copperheads from Clearfield were here, who are forever howling about every thing the administration does to put down this wicked rebellion, and who say they would not work unless in bondage, they would come to the conclusion that the colored race could, and would work without having a demon (claiming to be a man) standing over them with a lash, and driving and lashing them like brutes. No doubt some of my old acquaintances will say, the writer of this is coming out an "abolitionist." To such, if there are any, I have but to say, "God, forbid that I should glory, save in that which is right."

In conclusion I will say, that the boys from Clearfield, so far as I know are well and in good spirits.

Yours Respectfully,  
G. W. K.

### THE APPORTIONMENT.

Below we give the apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, as finally passed by the Penn'a Legislature:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.		
County.	No. of Reprs.	
Philadelphia	18	
Delaware	1	
Chester	3	
Montgomery	2	
Bucks	2	
Lehigh	2	
Northampton	2	
Carbon and Monroe	1	
Wayne and Pike	1	
Luzerne	3	
Susquehanna & Wyoming	2	
Lycoming, Union & Snyder	3	
Columbia & Montour	1	
Northumberland	1	
Tioga and Potter	2	
Clinton, Cameron & M'Kean	1	
Centre	1	
Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin	2	
Schuylkill	3	
Berks	3	
Lancaster	3	
Lebanon	1	
Allegheny	6	
Total		100

SENATE.	
District.	No. of Senators.
1, 2, 3, 4. Philadelphia City	4
5. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery	2
6. Bucks	1
7. Lehigh and Northampton	1
8. Berks	1
9. Schuylkill	1
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne	1
11. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming	1
12. Luzerne	1
13. Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton	1
14. Lycoming, Union and Snyder	1
15. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan	1
16. Dauphin and Lebanon	1
17. Lancaster	1
18. York and Cumberland	1
19. Adams and Franklin	1
20. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton	1
21. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry	1
22. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson	1
23. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk	1
24. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene	1
25. Allegheny	2
26. Beaver and Washington	1
27. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong	1
28. Mercer, Venango and Warren	1
29. Crawford and Erie	1

Whole number, 38

### How to Outwit the Moth.

The following seasonable advice has more virtue in it than any of the so called scare-away of the moths which has yet met our eye. Only be careful that there are no moths in your when put away, and it will be impossible for them to get in if the necessary care is taken. But to the advice:

Most of our insect's are very hard, caring little for wind and weather, and will never "die of aromatic pain." We once packed some small skins in the centre of a cask of tobacco leaves and stems, but the miller went there, deposited her eggs and the furs were ruined. This shows that they are not at all delicate and care nothing for tobacco. Expensive cedar closets are frequently constructed with the idea that the rather pleasant odor of the cedar is sufficiently disagreeable to the moth to keep her away from articles of clothing deposited there. This is a mistake. The strongest instinct prompts the miller to seek the means of perpetuating its kind, and no trifling impediment will prevent it. But the preservation of furs, or articles of clothing is perfectly simple, cheap and easy. Shake them well and tie them up in a cotton or linen bag, so that the miller cannot possibly enter, and the articles will not be injured, though the bag is hung in a wood-house or garret. This is cheaper than to build cedar closets and better than to fill the bed clothes and garments with the sickening odor of camphor, tobacco, or any other drug.

There are estimated to be about 7,000,000 of Jews in the world.

When are all bets alike? Ans.—When they are all won (one.)

### Remarkable Prediction by Douglas.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois made a speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, from which we quote the following:

"Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January, 1861. The statement is furnished to me by Gen. C. B. Stewart, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by Gen. Stewart, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas), "What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates, to divide the Union?" Douglas replied, "The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause."

"One of their first efforts will be to take possession of the capital, to give them prestige abroad, but they will never take it. The North will rise en masse to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded; and even this house and the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." Gen. Stewart inquired: "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied: "There is no justification, nor any pretence of any. If they remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But," said he, rising on his feet and extending his arm, "if the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just as much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more."

### Life Like a River.

Bishop Heber, on departing for India, said, in his farewell sermon: "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first goes down the mighty channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the willows upon its glassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the bank seem to offer themselves to our young hands, we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us;—the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and in manhood is along a wider, deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited in our short-lived enjoyments. The stream bears us on, and joys and griefs are left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; for, rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the waves beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

### Interesting Experiments.

A private letter from an officer of the gunboat Essex, in Red River, published in the Cincinnati Commercial, gives this account of an interesting series of experiments at Fort De Russay: "Some experiments were tried with the nine-inch guns of the Essex on the iron casemated battery of Fort De Russay, prior to its destruction to test its power of resistance and the strength of the guns. The writer says: 'Our nine-inch pierced the iron and twenty inches of the wood, throwing the bars of iron all around. Some of the pieces of iron were thrown upward some sixty feet. One piece about ten feet long came down enwise with such force that it ran plumb through a log four feet in circumference. Nobody could possibly have stood behind the casemate, the concussion was so tremendous, and the splinters would have killed them. We then tried the 100-pounder. We threw our solid shot against it, and in the same hole planted a shell which exploded, throwing up the iron for ten feet all round. After we had experimented till the captain was satisfied that the place was not impregnable, as the rebels thought, we set fire to it and burned the remaining timbers.'

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Second Annual Report, detailing what the Society did in 1863, forms an octavo volume of 284 pages. Its details are interesting from all parts of the Union. The expenses of the year were \$265,211; and there remained in hand, on New Year's Day, 1864, a balance of \$93,000. The necessary outlay, however, is so great that this will not go far towards the need of the Commission in 1864. This association gives food for the mind; the Sanitary Commission provides for the body. Both have done much good.

A COUNTRY individual who was caught in the water wheel of a saw mill, says he intends to apply for a pension, as he is a survivor of the revolution.

"I think I now see a new feature in this case," as the lawyer said when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

Why is the letter T like a tyrant's edict against the rights of man? Ans.—Because it makes reason treason.

What is that which every one wishes for, and yet tries to get rid of it? Ans.—A good appetite.

In one Rhode Island regiment are fourteen brothers, named Postly. Four are twins.

Russia gets \$20,000,000 of gold a year from the Ural Mountains.