

The Morning Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 42.

THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE!
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
BECAUSE THE BEST!
At Greatly Reduced Prices!

THE WEEB SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
506 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.
The WEEB Machines, with all their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections of other machines.
They are Superior to all others, for Family and Manufacturing purposes.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and **READILY UNDERSTOOD.** They have certainty of stitch on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to a wide range of work without change of adjustment. Using all kinds of thread. Will *Hold, Pull, Bend, Gather, Bind, Turn, Quilt, Sew,* and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the *Interlock Shuttle Stitch*, which cannot be executed on any other machine, for fineness, elasticity, durability and elegance of finish.

They have Received the highest Premiums in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of sewing now done by Machinery, to inspect them, and make sure they receive the best. By proving the WEEB before purchasing. The Company being daily licensed, the Machines are protected against infringements or imitations.

Persons at a distance can order by mail with a perfect confidence that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive circulars, together with Specimens of work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

Reliable Agents Wanted, in all localities in the United States, Canada, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer great inducements. Energetic men will find it a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a few prices:—No. 2, Family, \$55; No. 2 Extra, \$65; No. 2 Home, \$70 and \$80; No. 2 A, Manufacturing, \$80 and \$75.

WEEB SEWING MACHINE CO.,
506 Broadway, N.Y.
New York, May 25, 1864.—17

Thomas Mills, Clearfield, Pa., is a regularly authorized agent for the sale of the WEEB Sewing Machine. Call and see the Machine.

F. N. S. G. at B. & S's.

READ! READ! READ!

BOYNTON & SHOWERS

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have received their first supply of Seasonable goods, which they are now offering for sale at the **LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Tea, Ware, Willow-ware, Woolen-ware, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

For the Ladies.

They would call especial attention to the large and good assortment of new styles and patterns of **LADIES DRESS GOODS.**

Now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Colours, Alpaca, Ginghams, Duvals, Prints, Merino Cashmeres, Plaids, Brillants, Poplins, Serge, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Collettes, Braids, Belts, Nets, Corsets, Nankins, Goods, Coats, Mantels, Balloona skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hair, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Madras, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Robusts, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

Of Men's Wear

They have also received a large and well selected stock, consisting of Cloths, Hats and Fancy Goods, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Heavy-Ten-Lines, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing

In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Overalls, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Shirts, &c.

Of Boots and Shoes.

They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pumpas, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, &c.

Groceries and Provisions

Such as Coffee, Syrups, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Canned Goods, Cakes, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, coarse and fine Salt, Teas, Mustard, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps.

Oil-lamp Chimneys, Tinware a great variety of Japan-ware, Egg beaters, Spice Boxes, Wire Sinks, Stoves, Darning Pins, Lanterns, &c., &c.

Carpets, Oil-cloth.

Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wick, Cotton Yarn and Flaxing, Work baskets, Umbrellas, &c.

Rafting Ropes.

Light Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grid-iron, Stone-ware, Ropes, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c.

School Books.

Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and common paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slate, ink stands, fancy and common envelopes.

Carriage Trimmings.

Flow Bindings, Glass and Pad, Flat irons and Coffee mill, Bed cords and Bed screws, Matches, Sewing Machine, Washing soda and Soap, &c.

Flavoring Extracts.

Patent Machines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Pills, Paints, Varnishes, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class Store.

They invite all persons to call and examine their stock, and hope to give entire satisfaction.

BOYNTON & SHOWERS
Clearfield, Pa., May 18th, 1864.

MODDERCUTTERS—of a superior make— for sale at reasonable prices, at MERRELL and MILLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, &c. at E. A. IRVINS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE—Letters Testate- mentary on the Estate of Jeremiah Smeal late of Boggs Tp. deceased 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. NANCY Smeal, Ex'x. GIBBEON Smeal, Ex'r.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!—Dr. F. M. McKiernan, having located at Smith's Mills (Janesville), Clearfield Co., Pa., informs the citizens of that place and vicinity, that he will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Professional calls to any part of the country promptly attended to. Work done on Valencia, Terms moderate. May 11, 1864.—3m. Dr. F. M. McKiernan.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY—D. W. McCord, A. B. Principal.—The next quarter will open on Monday the 4th of April, 1864. Common English, Comprising those branches not higher than Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter, \$ 5 00 Higher English Branches, 7 50 Languages, 10 00

CARPETINGS—Now in store, a large stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply & Ingrain Carpets, Oil cloths, Window Shades, etc., etc., of the latest patterns and best fabrics; which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. As to some patterns of my old stock still on hand, will be sold at a bargain. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 57 South Second Street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia, March 9, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration on the estate of Hanson Root, late of Woodward Tp., Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased, 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. ISAAC McNEAL, Administrator.

\$100 REWARD—Some unknown person or persons having feloniously broken into the house of the undersigned about the 20th of April, 1864, and stolen therefrom three wools of maulin, several blankets, pillow cases, table cloth, seven coats, one board, a lot of sugar, soap, and other articles, the amount reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves, or for such information that will lead to their conviction. J. T. DELACROIX, New Millport, May 11, 1864, 2m pd.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of all interested parties, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next term of the Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Third Monday of June, 1864. The final account of H. D. Rose, Executor of the last Will of John M. Weitzell, late of the township of Reil, in the county of Clearfield, Pa., dec'd. The final account of S. P. Wilson, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James C. Graham, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, dec'd. The partial account of John D. Thompson and Josiah W. Thompson, Executors of the last Will and testament of George B. Pearce, dec'd. The account of Francis Pearce and Jacob Pearce, Executors of the last Will and testament of Absalom Pearce, sr., of Bradford township, dec'd. The account of Samuel Sebring, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Young, late of Burdiss township, deceased.

The account of Wm. L. Shaw and Mary Ann Shaw, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Robert C. Shaw, late of Tushnet tp., dec'd. The account of Jeremiah Smeal and Valentine Flegal, administrators of the estate of David Flegal, late of Morris township, dec'd.

The account of Josiah E. Evans, administrator of the estate of Asher Cochran, late of Penn township, deceased.

ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register. Register's Office, May 18, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:—

Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, APRIL 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth. May 4, 1864.

Original Poetry.
For the Craftsman's Journal.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE BULWARK OF LIBERTY.

Beneath the name of Washington,
To make man blush there rises but one—Byron.
Stay, dear Bard, nor say "but one!"
Brave Washington has now a son,
And Lincoln is his name.
No eulogist did he perform
When launched upon the fiery storm—
True, honest was his aim.

Poets shall sing, brave LINCOLN—
Seers shall shout his praise anon—
May Heaven guard his life,
No empire with a tyrant blende,
But the great Republic, still defended
Mid anarchy and strife.

America, great still through art,
Men look to thee from every part,
And wish thy strife had ceased;
Numbers would then flock to thy towers;
Freedom unfurled in all thy towers,
And Mars himself be appeased.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bryn Mawr,
Monmouth, England.
May 1st, 1864.

RADICALISM.

Webster defines radicalism to be "the doctrine or principles of making radical reform in government, by overturning and changing the present state of things!" In this country the term has been made to apply since the commencement of the war to a political sentiment which favors the most extreme measures in dealing with Southern slavery. At the outset of the war it advocated the policy of immediate emancipation of the slaves of loyal and rebel masters as a means of crushing out the rebellion, and because also of an assumed moral obligation resting upon the Government to "do justice" to four millions of slaves. This policy it will be observed, was based partly upon the demands of military necessity and partly upon the teachings of old style Abolitionism. In time the Government decreed emancipation, but only in the States then in rebellion, and to apply only to the slaves of rebel masters. The emancipation proclamation was also exclusively upon military necessity. It was decreed solely as a means of saving the Union.

A portion of the radicals were not satisfied. They condemned the President for his alleged half-way policy as severely as they previously condemned him for his hesitation to proclaim emancipation at all. They charged that his proclamation did not take high moral ground, and that he should have declared all slaves everywhere to be free. These men apparently did not consider that Mr. Lincoln had done all that the Constitution would permit him to do, and all that the public sentiment of the country, upon which he depended for moral and physical support in subduing the Rebellion, would indorse. They apparently did not consider that it is one thing to decree and another thing to enforce what is decreed. They saw only the end desirable to be attained without considering that that end could only be attained under Providence, by a patient exercise of means, and that one of the means necessary was a gradual education of the people up to the mark of general emancipation. They acted, or rather talked with as little show of sagacity as the impulsive Frenchman in the days of the Revolution, who rose in the National Convention and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Mr. President, I move that all the knives and dastards be arrested!"—the very thing that all the people wanted done, but the difficulty was how to do it. And that difficulty the author of the motion had not considered.

Time has rolled on, and we have witnessed these men who had once been the professed friends of President Lincoln become his deadliest foes. They have attempted to defeat his nomination for a second term, and, failing in that, they are now attempting to defeat his re-election. In other words, to prove once more that extremes meet, they are moving Heaven and earth to divide and distract the Union party, knowing, if they know anything, that the tendency of their efforts is to make the party of McClellan and Vallandigham successful next fall in gaining control of the Government. And Fremont the once honored leader of the Republican party, is their chosen standard-bearer in this most treacherous, most selfish and most uncalled for of all political movements.

It is well for the people to understand that elements other and even less creditable than those we have enumerated have entered in to the composition of the party that now styles itself Radical. First, we may mention certain disappointed men, whose inordinate self-esteem has led them to believe that the Administration did not rate their services or their abilities as highly as they deserved. Of this class are John C. Fremont and John Cochrane. The former without rendering any service, has been receiving the pay of a Major General for eighteen months because he was unwilling to serve his country in any other than a first class position, for which the Government and the country did not think him competent; the latter resigned his commission as a Brigadier General after the gallant Burnside had recommended his dismissal from the service for insubordination at Fredericksburg. Another class, now formally embraced in the Radical party, is composed of the other day at Cleveland, is composed of men who never were Republicans, but who, for thirty years, have called themselves Abolitionists. Generally, these men did not vote for Fremont in 1856 or Lincoln in 1860, because the Republican party did not propose to carry out the principles which they professed. They advocated direct interference by the General Government with slavery in the Southern States; it proposed to let it alone in the States, but to keep it out of the territories. They advocated the social and political equality of the negro with the white man; the Republican party contemplated nothing of the kind. But the war, and the prospect of abolishing slavery

by the war, swept these men for a time into the councils of the Union party. Now, failing to use that party and to pervert it from its one high and holy mission of saving the Union, they deliberately join hands with others as their enemies and set about to destroy it. Wendell Phillips and George B. Cheever are the ablest leaders of this class.

Such is the radicalism which rallies around Fremont to-day. That it is pernicious, fatal and suicidal in all its tendencies, we think no sane man who is a loyal citizen can deny. It is, in fact, a false radicalism. There is a better and truer radicalism—the radicalism which invites all true men to assist in saving the Union of our fathers from destruction by domestic traitors; which regards slavery as the chief cause of the war, and therefore a foe to be destroyed by every constitutional means; which judiciously keeps pace with the unfoldings of public opinion, neither lagging behind nor rushing ahead of it; which heeds the wishes of the people and regards the welfare of the country, and is not guided by a fanaticism which is as blind as it is revolutionary and selfish. This is the radicalism of Abraham Lincoln and those who hold fast to the Union party; it is the radicalism that was represented at Baltimore; it is the radicalism now arrayed with Grant under the walls of Richmond; and it is the radicalism that will carry this country through its present trials and once more restore to it peace, prosperity, and a united nationality. It will do more than this; it will in the end give freedom to all who are now in chains, as an act of naked justice to those who have assisted to save the Union, as a merited punishment to those who in their madness and folly attempted to destroy it, and to remove forever a cause of discussion, disunion and civil war.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Barbarism of the Rebels.

We have from time to time published the details of the Fort Pillow massacre, and the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, have just issued from the Government printing-house, bound together in a small volume, two reports of that committee, one relating to the Fort Pillow massacre, and the other to the condition and treatment of Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war. They show, if any further evidence was needed, the cruelty, the brutality, the fiendish hate which slavery has generated and fostered in the Southern heart. We have here not only a record of the atrocities of Fort Pillow presented in a permanent form, but also the first instance of a Government deliberately undertaking to starve to death thousands of prisoners of war, and from pure love of cruelty, by attenuating the lives of the victims, by unwholesome food, such as dogs would not eat, in cold, filthy, crowded prisons, without fire or clothing. They seemed to have been emulous of making the starvation of prisoners a fine art, and conducting it in a scale which would put to blush the tyrants and monsters of mankind. One witness in reply to the committee, who inquired if he was all the time hungry said:

"Hungry! I could eat anything in the world that came before us; some of the boys would get boxes from the North with meat of different kinds in them; and, after they had picked the meat off, they would throw the bones away into the spit-boxes and we would pick the bones out of the spit-boxes and gnaw them over again."

The report of the committee is illustrated by lithographs from photographs of several of the prisoners who seem to be living skeletons, rather than men of flesh and blood.

GO TO WORK.—The idea of "respectable employment" is the rock upon which thousands split, and shipwreck themselves and all who depend upon them. All employments are respectable that bring honest gains. The laborer who is willing to do anything, as respectable as the clerk or dapper store tender. Indeed, the man who is ready to work whenever work offers, whatever it may be, rather than lay idle and beg, is a far more respectable man than one who turns up his nose at hard labor, wears his friends with his complaints that he can get nothing respectable to do, pockets their benefactions with thankfulness, and goes on from day to day, a useless, lazy grumbler!

A PRUDENT AMENDMENT.—Gen. Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did he always made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, when a member present offered a resolution limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment, providing that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than a thousand soldiers. The laughter which ensued smothered it.

A LAZY BOY MAKES A LAZY MAN, just as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Whoever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearance? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious.

It is to "laboring men" that the world owes all its progress, the earth its culture, society its comforts, and cities their glories of architecture and wealth of art. Franklin was a laboring man; Fulton was a laboring man; General Greene was a laboring man; and hundreds of others we might name, who have shed lustre upon learning and glory upon the country.

It is said a dog in Boston has been named Quota, because he never seems to full.

The Atlantic Monthly on the Presidential Election.

The Atlantic Monthly for May, a literary magazine, concludes an article on the next Presidential Election as follows, which will be read with much interest at the present time, as Mr. Lincoln has been re-nominated for the Presidency:

"As there should be no change made in the political character of the Government, so there should be none in the men who compose it. To place power in new hands, at a time like the present, would be as unwise as it would be to raise a new army for the purpose of fighting the numerous, well-trained, and zealous forces which the rebels have organized with the intention of making a desperate effort to re-establish their affairs. There is no reason for supposing that a change would give us wiser or better men, and it is certain that they would be inexperienced men, should they all be as many Solomons or Solorns. As we are situated, it is men of experience that we require of the present Administration it is impossible to find men of the kind of experience that is needed at this crisis of the nation's career. The errors to which we fell in the early days of the contest were the effect of want of experience; and it would be but to provide for their repetition were we to call a new Administration into existence. The people understand this, and hence the very general expression of opinion in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln, whose training through four most terrible years—years such as no other President every knew—will have qualified him to carry on the Government during a second term to the satisfaction of all unselfish men. Mr. Lincoln's honesty is beyond question, and we need an honest man at the head of the nation now more than ever. That the rebels' object to him is a recommendation in the eyes of loyal men. The substitution of a new man would not dispose them to submission, and they would expect to profit from that inevitable change of policy which would follow from a change of men. As to the 'one-term principle,' we never held it in much regard; and we are less disposed to approve it now than we should have been had peace been maintained. Were the President elected for six or eight years, it might be wise to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the re-election of any man; but while the present arrangement shall exist, it would not be wise to insist upon a complete change of government every four years. To hold out the Presidency as a prize to be struggled for by new men at every national election is to increase the troubles of the country. Among the causes of the civil war, the ambition to be made President must be reckoned. Every politician has carried a term at the White House in his portfolio, as every French conspirator carries a Marshal's baton in his knapsack; and the disappointments of so many aspirants swelled the number of the disaffected to the proportions of an army, counting all who expected office as the consequence of this man's or that man's elevation to the Presidency. Were there no other reason for desiring the re-election of President Lincoln, the fact that it would be the first step toward a return to the rule that obtained during the first half-century of our national existence under the existing Constitution should suffice to make us all advocates of his re-nomination for a second term. The popular voice designates him as the man of the time and the occasion, and that he will be re-elected admits of no doubt.

PUTTING IT PAT.—The Nashville Union brings the negro question right home to the copperheads thus:

"We are for the negro where he is," say Copperheads. Very well, Copperheads let us see where the negro is. He is at work on rebel forts and entrenchments; he is on the plantation raising meat and breadstuff for the rebel army; he is in the factory weaving buttoned jeans for the rebel soldiers; he is in the foundries casting rebel cannon; he is in the shop making shoes, hats, saddles, boots, bridles and saddles; he is in camp waiting on rebel officers; he is in the forts working rebel guns, and he is in guerrilla bands to murder Union men. Had we better not take the negroes into our hands, Copperheads, or do you prefer to let the negro stay where he is aiding powerfully in destroying this Government?"

Some "rebel sympathizers," the other day, attacked the house of Capt. Speary, of the 6th Cavalry, at Ramsey, Fayette county, Illinois. During their attack, they shot the Captain's wife, wounded her in the face badly. The reason for this outrage was that the Captain had hired a negro to work for him. What a curious conglomeration lately Democracy is! The party at the North, hates negroes but endorses slavery. The Northern Democrat is awfully opposed to amalgamation. The Southern Democrat has amalgamated so freely that the original sable of the African is reduced down to all the various shades between charcoal and milk-white humanity. And yet, when election day comes round, Northern and Southern Democrats vote the same ticket. Funny, isn't it?

LAFAYETTE—During the Revolution, Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went, but instead of joining the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman, addressed the ladies thus:—"Ladies you are very pretty, your ball is very fine—but my soldiers have no shirts!" The ball ceased; the ladies went home, and the next day shirts were prepared for the gallant defenders of their country.

A German infidel, at his death, passing by all his old associates, selected, as his executor, a Christian, with whom he had but a very slight acquaintance, thus giving the highest possible testimony to the principles of Christianity, by the confidence he reposed in it.

As the End Approaches.
The nearer the Army of the Potomac approaches Richmond, the more angry and resentful become the copperhead sympathizers with treason. The capture of Richmond will be the conquest of the citadel of copperheadism. When the rebel Government is destroyed the rule of modern Democracy will be at an end. As soon as the political death of slavery is achieved, there will be no more pretenses afforded the leaders of the copperhead faction in the North to encourage the conspiracies of the miserable aristocracies in the South who have been living on the breeding of negroes for the slave pens. With the rebellion crushed out; with the hallooing of Southern military superiority dispelled by the valor of the North, with slavery shown of all its political franchises; with the authority of the National Government fully enforced in all the States, the "Democratic" party must cease to exist. Hence, the rancor and the resentment with which the national authorities are assailed. Just about this time a criminal with a rope about his neck, could have no greater horror of hemp, than a modern Democrat for the action of the soldiers in the field and the civil authorities at home. The nearer our soldiers approach Richmond, the sterner the authorities enforce the laws of the land, so in proportion dwindle all that pertains to the present and the future hopes of traitors. These are significant facts. It seems to have been arranged by the sternest rules of justice, that slavery, rebellion and modern Democracy should go down into the grave together—should perish in the identical "last ditch." The fraud which animates one, invigorates the other. The object which induced the adherents of one to imbue their hands in the blood of their countrymen, impelled the other to aid in the sanguinary work. Nearer and nearer, then approaches their common doom. They have forfeited all claims to pity by having disregarded all the principles of justice. They have placed themselves beyond the pale of mercy by violating all the attributes of charity. Invoking war as the means of success and justifying their crimes, despoil and the God of war are sternly bringing both to an expiration in the worst horrors of the battle field! Nearer and nearer comes the end. As it approaches, the rage of the copperhead treason sympathizers illustrates the dismay of his armed allies. Let us all rejoice, then, while we despise and utterly condemn this rage, that the end of rebellion is here, and that the rule of corrupt Democracy is about to be broken with the chains that have long enslaved a whole nation! Grant and victory are death to copperheadism, slavery and rebellion!—Telegraph.

Our Ability to Meet a Heavy Debt.
The census returns are instructive on this point. In 1850 the value of the saved and planned lumber of this country was \$58,521,976; in 1860, \$95,912,286; being an increase of 64 per cent. The product of the flour and grist mills in 1850 was valued at \$135,897,808; in 1860, at \$223,144,369, being an increase also of 64.2 per cent. The value of the annual product of the machine shops, &c., was, in 1850, \$27,998,334; in 1860, \$47,118,559, or an increase of 68.2 per cent. Of coal, the annual value in 1850 was \$7,491,191, against \$19,365,765 in 1860, or an increase of 169.9 per cent. And so we might go on showing by indisputable facts and figures the marvellous increase of the national wealth. The cash value of the farms was more than double, being \$3,267,879,245 in 1850, and \$6,658,414,221 in 1860, and the value of the real estate and personal property was also more than doubled, being \$7,135,780,228 against \$16,159,616,068. The value of the productive industry of the nation for 1860 was \$1,900,000,000. Admit that before the war closes the public debt will amount to \$3,000,000,000; on \$900,000,000 of this there will be no interest to pay, and a people that is daily growing richer can afford to pay \$150,000,000 per annum in interest, since that is less than one percent on its capital wealth, and considerably less than one per cent of the value of its annual production.

"Hans," said a Dutchman to his urchin son, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, "vat's dat you're thinking so vicked 'bout out in the corner dere?" "I ain't 'thinkin' not!"—"You lie, you little vagabond you; you dinks by dam and now I'll whip you for dat."

The Stuyvesant pear tree in New York is in bloom. This tree was brought from Holland, so runs the story, by Governor Petrus Stuyvesant, in 1647, and is, therefore, 217 years old—by far the oldest object placed by man on New York island that can now be recognized.

The elastic tissue packed within each hoof of a horse is so folded backward and forward, that it would present a surface of four feet square were it spread out. Thus his limbs and the entire weight of his body rest on spring cushions packed in boxes.

"Isaac can you describe a bat?" "Yes sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has india rubber wings, and a shooting tail; he sees with his eyes shut and bites like the devil." "Go to your seat, I will give you the devil after school."

THE BUSY-BODY—He labors without thanks, talks without credit, lives without tears, dies without pity—save that some say, "It was a pity he died no sooner."

A minister, putting his hand on a young urchin's shoulder, exclaimed—"My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe so, too" was the reply.

DIFFICULT THINGS—Nothing is more easy than to do mischief; nothing more difficult than to suffer without complaining.