

Raffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

VOL. 11.—NO. 17.

FORTUNE FOR ALL.—To any one desiring to make their fortune, I will, on receiving two dollars, impart to them a secret by which they may make themselves rich in any country. Address: W. S. M. P. O. Philadelphia P. O. Penna. Dec 7, 1864.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any way medallion with certain Brown Mare, now in possession of Levi Derrick, of Lawrence township, as the same belongs to me and has only been left on loan with said Derrick, and is subject to my order. Dec 7, 1864. A. C. HINNEY.

TREES! TREES!—The subscriber having been appointed an agent of the "Marietta Nursery" in Lancaster county, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he is prepared at all times to fill orders for every kind of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, at the most reasonable prices. NOLMAN L. ROBINS, Agent. Clearfield, Pa., Dec 7, 1864.

TURKPIKE ELECTION.—An election will be held at the office of G. L. Reed & Co. in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday, the 21st December, inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. by the Stockholders of the Clearfield and Curwensville turnpike company to elect a President, Treasurer and Board of Managers for the ensuing year. By order of the President, Jas. T. Leonard, Sec'y. Dec 7, 1864.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of Taxes for 1864 are hereby notified that all balances due on duplicates may be paid on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Treasurer of the county, or Execution will forthwith issue and interest will be charged on the same from September, 1864. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Comm'r's Office, Nov. 23, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Sarah Morgan, late of Dutch township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to pay the same to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES H. MORGAN, Administrator. Dec 7, 1864.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Fulton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best the country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen don't forget the "Fulton Hotel." W. S. BRADLEY, Supt. Fulton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—D. W. McCurdy, A. B. Principal.—The next quarter will open on Monday, the 5th of December, 1864. TERMS OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS: Common English, comprising the branches not higher than Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter, \$ 5 00 Higher English branches, 7 50 Languages, 10 00

THE ASSESSORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—By directions of Inspector General Todd, you are hereby notified, to make complete and correct returns to this office, your lists of enrollees and classifications of the militia men of the county in accordance with the proceeds in your several duplicates. It is desired that the same be completed during this month. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Comm'r's Office, Nov. 23, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Curley, late of Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa., 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. D. H. PAULHAMUS, Administrator. December 7, 1864.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday, Thursday, the 28th and 29th days of December, 1864.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her own statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is about the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her.

Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificates given to the Board of Relief must set forth the applicant to the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances, and her family in need of relief, and that the facts set forth in her application are correct and true.

Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made, and the witnesses appear.

A. B. Haines of the applicant, properly sworn, will cause personal returns to be made. Dec 14, 1864. W. S. BRADLEY, clerk.

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 heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next (Ordinary) Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 24th Monday of January, 1865.

Final account of John Korabach, Adm'r, and Nancy Bergander, Adm'x, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Korabach, late of Burdette township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Final account of Valentine Fiegel, surviving Adm'r of David Fiegel, dec'd.

Select Poetry.

A CERTAIN YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold,
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old,
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her smile,
There is danger in her eye.
She has studied human nature;
She is schooled in all its arts;
She has taken her diploma,
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.
Are you sad; how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendly, fearful, dumb;
Are you rich? how her laughter,
Silver-sounding, will ring out;
She can lure and catch and play you,
As the angler does the trout.
Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so old and wise;
Young Americans of twenty,
With love-looks in your eyes;
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow,
Who would win and fool you all.

OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Mr. LOUIS BLODGET has published a remarkable pamphlet on the Commercial and Financial strength of the United States as shown in the balances of Foreign Trade and the increased production of staple articles. Its object is to prove that the resources of the country are far greater and its condition far more favorable than is commonly supposed; and especially to demonstrate two propositions; First, that the balance of trade between the United States and foreign nations is largely in our favor; and second, that notwithstanding the war the production of the loyal States is greater than it was at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

"The only just and adequate measure of the national resources," says Mr. Blodget, "is to be reached through a calculation of the quantities of all articles of value produced, and of the exchanges, both of quantities and values, conducted with foreign countries." Measured by these two standards, the actual wealth of the country is much greater than ordinary estimates make it. Mr. Blodget considers first the trade with foreign countries, and being the expression of the actual results of the industry and productiveness of the country; and on this point generalizes the results of his investigations as follows:

"Contrary to the impression almost universally prevalent, foreign exchanges do not draw an exhausting balance from us, nor have they done so in recent years—at least not since 1858. Still more important is the fact that since the war the balances in favor of the United States in foreign trade have increased greatly over those of any year immediately preceding. This balance was twice as great in 1862-3 as it was in 1859-60, being in the last named year \$27,458,000, while in 1862-3 it was \$79,631,000.

The facts and figures cited on both these points, although relating in part to years before the war, are new to the public, and have not heretofore been collected in any authentic and accessible form. Such returns of total exports for recent years as have been published require to be corrected by adding the actual reports of the cotton crop of 1860, which mainly went out while the Southern ports were still open, yet was not embraced in the published report of trade for 1860-61. Correcting the tables on the principles authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury during the period when those ports were actually open, the totals for that year become:

Exports : : : : \$410,856,818
Imports : : : : 352,075,535
Balance in favor of U. S. \$58,881,283
The uncorrected tables gave a balance the other way of \$80,305,240. Yet even this correction is below the real value of the exports of produce from Southern ports during the period unreported. But taking this statement for the year 1860-61, the comparison of the totals of foreign trade for a series of years to 1863, shows that:

"The scale of excess of exports established in 1854-5, rises gradually and steadily to 1863. Its average for the last two years, the worst of the war, is \$51,800,000 each year. Its average for the two years preceding the war, 1858-59 and 1859-60, was \$28,000,000 each year only. For the last period of six years the total excess of exports is \$260,484,570, an annual average of \$54,161,204.

This statement includes the mutual exchanges of gold, and excludes exchange remittances. If, however, gold is not to be reckoned as merchandise and is excluded, it remains true that:

"The annual balance of aggregate foreign trade in favor of the United States for six years to July 1, 1863, was \$43,414,095, and that the annual excess of the gold sent abroad, over that imported for the same period, was only \$34,566,133. There was,

therefore, a balance exclusive of gold in favor of the United States averaging annually \$8,847,962."

Comparing the British official returns of trade between the United States and Great Britain with our own official returns, it appears, deducting the value of gold and silver exchanged from both imports and exports that:

"The average in favor of the United States for three years before the war is \$26,178,696; for three years of the war \$42,847,559, and for six years \$34,513,082. But the true averages are of the totals including gold, which are:

For three years before the war \$61,770,353
For six years of war : : : : 53,495,690
For six years : : : : 59,298,655

So that by either method of calculation it is demonstrated that the balance of trade remains during the years of war as it was before, with the United States, and not with foreign countries in general, nor with Great Britain in particular.

The second division of Mr. Blodget's pamphlet treats of the "increased quantities of important articles produced in the United States," and its aim is to show that our actual products have not fallen off in consequence of the war but have been in fact largely augmented during its continuance. To this view we have no other suggestion to make than that, while we accept the evidence of increased values, we cannot suppose—and we do not know that Mr. Blodget means to argue—that the condition of the country is more favorable than it would have been had there been no war. That it is in advance of what it was four years ago is abundantly demonstrated by the facts which this pamphlet adduces; but we conceive it to be equally demonstrated that this increase is not in consequence of the war, but in spite of it. To many branches of industry the war has supplied an unwelcome stimulus, but it is impossible to suppose that on the whole the United States would not have been a richer country if the energies of a million of citizens had been turned steadily to productive, instead of destructive, employments.

We can present Mr. Blodget's figures only in the most condensed form. He shows that the eastward tonnage of all classes of merchandise increased from 4,734,714 tons in 1860 to 6,290,424 tons in 1863; in which the New York Canals, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroads are included. The total tonnage increased in the same years from 7,786,321 to 10,565,248. Elaborate tables of different articles moving at the different important points are given—at Chicago, Milwaukee, at Green Bay, at Toledo, at Buffalo. In every case the positive increase of 1863 over 1860 and 1859 is enormous; and this whether the total tonnage, or each specific article, be considered. At Chicago, for instance:

"The increase of wheat is nearly twice, of corn nearly six times, and of the total of grain much more than three times in 1863 over 1859. An unusual season occurred in 1863, reducing all grain crops largely below the average of years, otherwise the ratio of increase from 1859 to 1862 would have been maintained."

At the same place the increase in cattle, hogs, beef, pork, hird, tallow, and bacon, far exceeds the increase in grain. At Milwaukee, the increase in grain is nearly threefold in five years. At Green Bay, the increase is nearly fourfold in 1863 over 1860. At Buffalo the total in bushels of grain increased from 27,089,461 in 1860, to 64,735,319 in 1863. Pork and beef at the same point were, in 1859, 41,010,950 lbs; in 1863, 149,428,894 lbs; and at the other principal points where this great movement of produce may be measured, at Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Champlain, similar results are presented. Their general result is shown in the summary of receipts at the termini of transportation to the seaboard, which in bushels of flour and grain compare as follows: In 1859, 44,254,225; in 1863, 116,367,548.

The same or similar proportions of increase, Mr. Blodget shows to have occurred in the production of iron, of copper, and of coal, while to take one article which has been almost created as a commodity of commerce within the same period, petroleum, the increase is from 750 bbls. in 1859, to 2,220,000 in 1860. Anthracite iron was in 1859, 286,322 tons; in 1863, 430,000 tons.

Cincinnati is an inland city, usually tho't to be greatly dependent on its connection with New-Orleans, and with the planting States generally, for the larger share of its trade. It is therefore an extreme case of the depression which the war may be thought to have produced; yet its product increases as follows: In 1859, the hogs packed were 382,826; in 1863, 608,457. Pork, from 76,565,200 lbs, increased to 123,516,771; Oats from 557,701 bushels to 1,504,430. And though the Mississippi trade during this period has almost been annihilated, the general result at Cincinnati is an increase in all

the quantities of merchandise handled, averaging from 50 to 60 per cent.

A still clearer view of the essential facts in this demonstration is presented by the following table, showing, in certain leading articles, the excess of quantities exported in 1862-3 over 1859-60:

| | |
|--|--|
| Wheat, bushels, : : : : 32,005,261 | |
| Wheat-Flour, barrels, : : : : 1,778,459 | |
| Indian Corn, bushels, : : : : 12,805,321 | |
| Indian Meal, barrels, : : : : 24,239 | |
| Pork, barrels, : : : : 122,878 | |
| Lard, pounds, : : : : 115,047,077 | |
| Hams and Bacon, lbs., : : : : 192,309,000 | |
| Butter, pounds, : : : : 27,531,501 | |
| Cheese, pounds, : : : : 25,529,255 | |
| Tallow, pounds, : : : : 48,523,219 | |
| Lard and Whale oil, gallons, : : : : 2,913,551 | |
| Petroleum, gallons, : : : : 27,394,154 | |
| Candles and Soap, pounds, : : : : 4,041,197 | |
| Spirits, gallons, : : : : 3,298,195 | |
| Clover Seed, pounds, : : : : 19,378,800 | |
| Hops, pounds, : : : : 8,580,824 | |
| Total excess in grain and flour, in bushels, 53,824,972. | |

Total excess of meats and like animal products, pounds, 458,791,659.
Total excess of oils, gallons, 29,948,495.
Total excess of spirits, gallons, 3,298,195.
Approximate tonnage in excess, 3,845,267,293 pounds; equal to 1,716,766 tons (of 2,240 pounds).

The importance of this increase is most strikingly shown by comparing the quantities of these articles exported in 1859-60 with the increase:

Total weight of these exports in 1859-60, 1,246,388,944 pounds, 556,423 tons.
Total weight of these exports in 1862-63, 5,091,655,935 pounds, or 2,273,060 tons.
Increase, 3,845,267,293 pounds, or 1,031,667 tons more than in three times the entire export of these articles in 1859-60.

"In all this calculation," says Mr. Blodget, "attention has exclusively been given to the quantities produced and exported, and it reaches the remarkable result that the absolute tonnage of increase in Northern products exceeds the actual tonnage of Southern products lost to the exports through the Rebellion. In weights and quantities, that enormous deficiency has already been filled from the surplus products of the loyal States." Who, then, shall descend so low as to despair of a Republic that exhibits in the midst of a desolating war this unparalleled energy in peaceful and productive pursuits?

Mr. Blodget's conclusion from the great mass of facts, which we have thus abridged, is succinctly stated: "Not to encumber the two points developed in this paper with any detail not absolutely necessary, the case is closed here. Much more might be said, and many facts scarcely less striking may be cited, but it is proposed only to bring out the two great results: First that the exchanges of the loyal United States with all foreign nations still produce large annual balances in our favor; and second, that the production of these loyal States has increased almost five-fold at a time when half-hearted friends and open enemies have joined in predicting its ruin."

The Decay of Conversation.

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. It is an ascertainable fact that, in proportion to an increased amount of population the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the seaside, they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the open fields with books in hand; young folks have been seen underneath trees and upon the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within forests—everywhere men pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest, highest occupations of life, they read. The fact is incontestably true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety; according to which, the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.—*Chambers' Journal.*

An Immense Establishment.

The Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., are being enlarged, though already the most complete and extensive establishment of the character in the country. These works give employment to a about two thousand five hundred workmen, whose labor produces every week an average of over eight hundred tons of railroad iron. The ore and coal necessary to produce this iron are taken out of the hills surrounding Johnstown, to the large and seemingly inexhaustible deposits of which the location of the rolling mill at that place is due. The monthly payments of the proprietors of the rolling mill to their employees, to neighboring farmers, lumbermen, etc., amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars, nine-tenths of which sum passes at once through the channels of home trade.

Manufactures are developing on the Pacific slope. In Oregon city, the edifice for an extensive woolen factory is going up.

The Pittston Gazette, has raised its price three dollars a year—not a cent too much.

SKETCH OF JUDGE SPEED.

Judge James S. Speed, of Kentucky the newly appointed Attorney General, is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and was born near that city. His father was one of the most extensive farmers and slave owners in Kentucky. His mother, who is still living, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, in Louisville, has had twelve children, one of whom, Joshua Speed, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch, was for many years the bosom friend and for a short time the partner of President Lincoln. This gentleman is also still living at Louisville, where he enjoys an enviable character as an able lawyer and influential, enterprising citizen.

James S. Speed has not been prominently before the country as a politician. In 1849, during the attempt to emancipate the slaves in Kentucky, and make the State a free one, Mr. Speed took a prominent part in the contest as an emancipationist. His party was badly defeated, and having expressed in the contest views which were obnoxious to the large majority of the voters of Kentucky, Mr. Speed had declined to attempt to attain any political success. Since that period he has, therefore, confined himself to the practice of law, and has long been recognized as among the first lawyers of his native State, ranking with Rousseau and several others who have figured more prominently than himself during the war. About three years ago Mr. Speed freed all his slaves, committing himself entirely to the policy of emancipation.

In the beginning of the rebellion Mr. Speed, with his brother Joshua, Gen. Rousseau, Judge Harlan and others, assumed a determined stand in opposition to the neutral position forced upon Kentucky by the conduct of her authorities, but confined himself to quiet but earnest efforts to stay the current which was fast carrying the State out of the Union. On August 17, 1861, an opportunity offered itself to the Union men to take some action against the secessionists, and Judge Speed, as the Union leader, determined, to take advantage of it. The secessionists of the city had called a meeting of sympathy with the South, and had early mustered their strength at the court house. Their leaders were on the stand, which was handsomely decorated with white or "peace" flags, awaiting the filing of the hall by their friends, and somewhat anxious at the appearance of numerous well known Unionists or "abolitionists," as they were then called by the rebel sympathizers. Everything was in readiness to open the peace meeting, and James T. Rankin, the principal secessionist leader, had risen to call the assembly to order, when Judge Speed quietly walked upon the stand and approached the desk prepared for the chairman. He called the attention of the house by rapping on the stand with his cane, knocked aside with an air of contempt the "peace flags" on either side of him and was about to speak when he was interrupted by the clamor of the rebel leaders, who insisted that the house was theirs and that the meeting was to be addressed by them. Amid the excitement and above the clamor which ensued was heard the stentorian voice of General L. H. Rousseau proposing Judge Speed as president of the meeting. He immediately put the question to a vote. A leaping "Aye" drowned the "noes" of the rebels, and perfectly calm and cool Mr. Speed reached forward, removed the white flags from the stand, and unfurled two small star spangled banners in their stead. In an instant, as if by preconcerted arrangement, from different parts of the hall large and small United States flags were unfurled, and ten minutes afterward the secessionists had left the hall, amid the groans of loyal citizens. Judges Speed and Harlan, and Messrs. Wolfe, Rousseau and others followed in strong Union and neutral speeches, and the meeting adopted several very strong resolutions. Next to General Rousseau's establishment of a Union recruiting camp opposite Louisville, this affair was the first determined step taken by the Unionists of Kentucky to keep the State in the Union. Shortly afterwards it was followed by Rousseau's occupation of the city with his brigade, and the conclusion of the farce of Kentucky neutrality. Since this period Judge Speed has been engaged in affiling the cause of the government as a private citizen; and to his influence and example in Kentucky the administration of Mr. Lincoln is much indebted for the support which it received in that direction.

Mr. Speed is about fifty years of age, and is yet in the vigor of his power. He is short in stature, and, though squarely built, is somewhat thin in appearance. The reputation as a lawyer which he had previously won, and his influence with the military power at Louisville, has of late years very much augmented his business. He formed a partnership in the law business with Samuel D. Smith, which is still continued in their joint names.

SOME of the Southern papers begin to talk as though they were about to confess and ask to be forgiven. Thus the Jackson Mississippi concludes a forlorn article by saying: "The North was fanatic; the South was ignorant; the North bullied; the South baited; Slavery was the rock that shipwrecked the Ship of State."

TRUE.—The "North American Review" argues, that profanity indicates a chronic weakness of intellect and a poor education, for it requires no genius to swear, while to converse in some decent language, and culture to do even in that language. We wish all the swearers might take the hint.

A pretty woman would rather have a tubercle on her lungs than a pimple on her nose.

Conscience is a monitor, but in most cases we fear the monitor is iron-clad.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—Sir: I herewith send you an abstract of the Meteorological report for November 1864, as made to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., which please insert if you think it worthy a place in your columns.

Observations and Remarks.

Nov. 1.—The month comes in fine and clear; frost; barometer well up, 28.32; thermometer, 32.
2 & 3—mostly cloudy; bar falling fast.
4—still cloudy; rain; barometer very low, 27.35 at noon; rising in the afternoon.
5—snow 2 inches, looks like winter; cleared off in the evening.
6—cloudy, very light rain; bar rising.
8 & 9—showery.
12—light snow and rain at noon; evening, cloudy, snow, appearance of dreary winter.
13—snow 2 inches, with flying clouds and sunshine; snow-squalls and cold in evening.
14—moderately cloudy through the day; at 11 p. m. totally overcast with unacknowledged colored clouds.
15—cloudy and snow, threatening rain.
16—fine and clear.
17—rain and sleet.
18 & 19—cloudy; snow going off; strong light at the north, evening of the 19th.
20—heavy frost; cloudy and rain in the afternoon.
21-23—cloudy; rain; snow and cold; on morning of 23d mercury 16 and snowing, and at 9 on the evening of the same day.
24—cold, mercury at 15; clear and fine, thawing through the day; barometer high, 28.43 at m., and 28.48 in the evening, cloudy and still.
25—mostly clear; barometer very high, 28.52 in noon; commenced to sink slowly.
26-27—mostly cloudy; barometer sinking slowly; cleared off evening of 27th.
28—cloudy and drizzling rain; barometer still sinking slowly.
29-30—mostly warm, without rain or snow, the ground bare; partially cloudy; little or no wind.
30 & Dec. 1st, more favorable for gathering in crops, than at any time for several weeks.

During the past month clouds and moisture have predominated. No great rains or high water, and very moderate winds. No severe storms; three light snows, eight inches in all. Range of barometer greater than for four months past, being 27.35 inches on the 4th and 28.52 on the 24th. The thermometer was 9 on the evening of the 23d and 15 on the morning of the 24th; and 65 at 2 p. m. on the 3rd and 62 at 2 p. m. on the 29th. And now, Dec. 1st, the month has gone out warm and pleasant, with barometer rising.
Mean of thermometer from three observations daily, 26.6 degrees. Mean of barometer, 28.08 inches.
Depth of snow fell during month 8 inches. Rain, or melted snow in inches, 3.960.
Penn township. E. F.

ARMS LOST IN BATTLE.—That a raw soldier, in the excitement and agitation of battle may fail to discharge his gun, and put charge upon charge until it is loaded to bursting, is probable enough. But the extent to which this sort of blundering proceeds is greater than most persons would suppose. In the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, it is stated—

"On the field of Gettysburg there were 26,574 guns picked up, and of these 24,000 were found to be loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One-fourth had from three to ten loads in, and many had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball, in others the cartridges were not broken at the end, while in one instance twenty-three balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of powder were all mixed up together.

"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"Send it to the editor, of course."

"But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"

"Cause he says if anybody will send him a club, he'll send them a copy of his paper."

"The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough so ask—

"But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful youth, "unless it's to knock down subscribers who don't pay for their paper."

In New York volunteering goes on bravely, and substitutes are supplied to all making application to headquarters. Six hundred and fifty dollars for a three years man is cheap to what it will be two months hence.

An Irishman, sent to trim a young orchard, was asked at night if he had finished. "No," said he, "I have cut the trees down, and shall trim them all to-morrow."

That chap deserved a trimming, sure.

One of the rebel officer prisoners at Johnson's Island has given birth to a "bouncing boy." So says the Sandusky Register. The Register informs us that the "officer is undoubtedly a woman."

Some one has taken the trouble to calculate what it costs to support all the dogs in the world, and has concluded that the expenses amount to about thirty million dollars annually.

The milkmen of New York have determined upon another advance in the price of milk, and propose to charge fifteen cents a quart after the first of January.

The bloodhound captured with the rebel General Marmaduke, is on exhibition at Chicago.

The North-Western Indians want gold instead of greenbacks for their annuities.