

Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 24.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFERTY'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1.50 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 23.

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

H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 29, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

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

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19.

D. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

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

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Lard, &c., &c., Woodland, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 5, 1864.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, &c., &c., Woodland, Clearfield, Pa. Penna. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by H. W. Welch) a jewelry shop, is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workman in town or county. Come on! *order all to the Sign of the Old Hat.* April 9, 62-ly-pd. S. H. LAUGHLIN.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, that he has rented the "Tipton 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 country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen do not forget the "Tipton Hotel." SAMUEL SMITH. Tipton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an 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, JOHN McALPIN, Tipton, Pa., May 13, 1864.

Three Farms for Sale! SITUATE IN PIKE TOWNSHIP. The subscriber will sell his three farms situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., at private sale. Also, one tract of unimproved land—numbered and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Is an improved tract on which he resides, and contains about 200 acres—200 acres in meadow, and the whole in a high state of cultivation and under good fences. The improvements are a good frame house, frame barn (75 by 58 feet) wagon shed, grain house, smoke house, wood house, and other outbuildings. There is timber sufficient on the land for all farm uses, and an excellent coal bank. Also good water and a fine orchard of choice fruit growing thereon.

No. 2. Is an improved tract, and contains 135 acres—of which 50 acres are cleared, 10 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation and under good fences, with excellent water on the farm. The buildings are a log house and an excellent frame barn, and some other outbuildings. There is on this tract sufficient good timber for 7 or 8 rafts, and an excellent coal bank, together with an orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 3. Is an improved tract, containing about 100 acres, 30 acres cleared, (new) with a small plank house and barn thereon erected. The land is under good fences, with excellent water on the farm. Also a tract of good timber growing on it, and will make an excellent farm when cleared.

The above tracts will be sold in a body, or separately, to suit purchasers—prefering, however, to sell them in a body. The terms will be reasonable. The tracts can be seen at any time by calling on the subscriber, or inquiries by letter will be answered if addressed to CURTISVILLE, PA. August 3, 1864. DANIEL BAILEY.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent bags, at \$5.25 per sack, at the Clearfield works. November 27. R. MOSSOP.

FOUNDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for use on reasonable prices, a MERRILL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.

The Overture of Ancient Ideas.

There never was so extensive and systematic a disruption of ancient faiths in religion, of ancient ideas in philosophy, and of ancient customs of daily life going on, as at the present time. For ten years past civil war has been raging in China, and although nominally subdued, it is not so far subdued as to allow the revolution to go on quietly, and without so much bloodshed, but really far faster than ever. It was the decay of the ancient faith in the old religion of China before the superior light of Christianity, and the superior strength of Christian civilization, that caused the whole of that rebellion; and it has ended, not in the triumph of the Rebels, but in the adoption of European customs of war, and all the ideas of Christian countries.

This alone has secured the conquest of the rebellion. Wheaton's International Law, an American work, translated by a Christian missionary, has been adopted as the basis of the foreign policy, of the Chinese Empire, henceforth and formally. The higher classes of China were a cold, atheistic race, the lower orders full of superstition. The higher faith in Christianity, while yet it has hardly reached the masses, has now begun that work of overthrow which can never cease until it has abolished all faith in idols by elevating in its place the purer, higher faith, in one true and living God, to whom nations and individuals are alike accountable. The heavy guns of the Christian faith have done much to effect this.

In India, ever since the putting down of the great rebellion, the whole fabric of Hindu faith has been giving way. Not only do the whole villages cast off their former faith and become Christians; but all the great festivals and sacred places are so widely neglected, that the priests and expounders of the ancient faith cannot find support, and it seems as if caste and everything heretofore held most sacred is utterly giving way. In Burma it is the same. In fact the whole of Asia, containing half the inhabitants of the globe, is rapidly changing its faith and customs and social life. The more immediate occasion of all this seems to be the superior physical science of Christian nations.

It is the superior fighting qualities of our soldiers in India and in China that has given weight to the words of our missionaries—the discipline, the drill, the weapons of range and of precision and power possessed by European nations have made all they have said respected. The railroads and telegraphs and canals of India are cutting trenches right through all ancient faiths and principles, and giving them higher ones instead. Thus while the Ganges canal was being cut, the Hindu priests prayed that the sacred waters of the Ganges might not flow in the artificial channels cut by Christians. But it does flow, and now the Hindus have lost all faith in the prayers of their priests.

Persons of high caste, for the sake of the convenience of riding in railway cars, violate the traditions and forfeit the pride of thousands of years in caste. The petroleum of Burma will overturn the customs of that country and Americanize them. Our method of boring for oil and Dr. Judson's bible will each aid the other.

In these days of steamboats, railways and telegraphs, there is no great improvement in arts, or arms, or science, but seems to produce some certain, but incalculable, improvements in morals, manners and religion of nations where they touch. And so there is no great religious movement but will eventually lead to thousand new forms of civilization, liberty and social progress. The reformation commenced by Luther was the prelude to the political revolutions that afterward ensued. If all this be true and clear it may well be asked, what are the changes which the present civil war in this country is about to produce? One thing at least is clear, that it was the loss of faith in the righteousness of slavery by the North, while the South clung to it, which has been the cause lying at the bottom of the present intense strife. It would also seem that the great danger in respect to all these changes is in attempting to resist by force those growths of opinion which should be met by reason or quietly submitted to.

All these changes may transpire peaceably enough in due time, provided only they are not violently resisted. It is the attempt to do by force the work of reason which makes all the trouble. Be it a truth in politics, in science or in religion, it will never do any harm if it is only left alone. It is only when confined and obstructed that it is dangerous. Be it an error, and if let alone it will soon die out like an empty bombshell with a lighted fuse. In Europe itself, faith in ancient system of government is fast dying out, and respect for the more liberal forms of civil institutions is rapidly making its way and producing quiet revolutions.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING.—The last lot of exchanged prisoners that landed at Annapolis bring some of the most heart-rending accounts of the sufferings of those of our men who are still in Libby Prison. Previous to the arrival of the stock of blankets sent by General Grant they suffered most from the cold. Many of them were destitute of shoes, socks, and under-clothing. Some thirty-six died on a single day, and were carried to the dead house in the morning. Wasted to skeletons from the want of food, they could not endure the cold. But eighteen officers and some three thousand men and being left there, this mortality was one and a quarter per cent. of the whole number in a single night. When remonstrated with for such cruelty the authorities replied, "If your government does not like this why does it not exchange you? We are willing." The poor starving souls could make no answer. One hundred and six of them who had been there the longest time had been induced by the offer of double rations to go out of the prison by day and work at mending shoes and clothing for the rebel army.

Remarkable Fountain in Florida.

Taking a narrow path we crossed through some dense underwood, and all at once, stood on the banks of the Makula Spring. There was a basin of water one hundred yards in diameter, almost circular. The thick bushes were almost growing to the water's edge, and bowing their heads under the unrippled surface. We stepped into a skiff and pushed off. Some immense fishes attracted our attention and I seized a spear to strike them. The boatman laughed, and asked me how far beneath the surface I supposed they were. I answered about four feet. He assured me they were at least twenty feet from me; and it was so. The water is of the most wonderful transparency. Dropping an ordinary pin in the water—forty feet deep—we saw its head with perfect distinctness as it lay on the bottom. As we approached the centre I noticed a jagged, grayish, limestone rock beneath us pierced with holes; one seemed to look into an unfathomable abyss. From its gorge comes forth with immense velocity a living river.

Pushing on just beyond its mouth, I dropped a ten cent piece into the water, which is one hundred and ninety feet in depth and I clearly saw it shining on the bottom. The water possesses a magnifying power, for I am confident that the piece could not be seen so distinctly from a tower one hundred and ninety feet high. We rowed to the north side and suddenly we perceived in the water fish which were darting hither and thither, and long, flexible rods, luxuriant grass on the bottom all arrayed in the most beautiful prismatic hue. Death-like stillness reigned around, and a more fairy scene I never beheld.

So great is the quantity of water here poured forth, that it forms a river of itself large enough to float flat-boats with cotton. The planter who lives here has thus transported his cotton to St. Marks. Near the fountain we saw some of the remains of a Mastodon which had probably drank from it. The bones were of immense size, and showed the animal to have been one of the largest of his class. *Travels in Florida.*

RECIPE OF A SPECIMEN.—MORE OF THE SAME SORT WANTED.—A friend has given us one of the new three-cent postal notes, as a specimen, for which he has our warmest thanks. In acknowledging this very agreeable note, we will add that our list of monetary specimens is yet incomplete. We are very much in need of the following specimens: One fifty dollar greenback; a one hundred dollar ditto; two five twenty bonds of five hundred dollars each; ten five bonds of the National silver coin; ditto gold coin; a ten thousand dollar nugget from Pike's Peak; a ten thousand dollar nugget from California; a ten thousand pound note from the Bank of England; three specimens of each kind of English silver coin; ditto gold; a draft on Baring Brothers for ten thousand pounds, fifteen thousand francs in notes on the Bank of France. We trust that our friends will send us the above specimens without delay. If our friends find it inconvenient to make up this diversified collection, the amount thereof, consolidated, and invested in some nice house and lot—like that presented to Gen. Grant at Philadelphia—would be just as acceptable.

By the way, it is a nice thing to be rich. We never tried it; but we know from observation that it is a nice thing. Only think of it, money will procure everything in this beautiful world of ours. And then the rich never know what it is to be damned, to be hungry, or to be inconvenienced in any manner. If he wants to live on quail or trout for a month or two he can do so. If he wants to have a spree with fifteen or twenty jolly fellows, and pay the bill, he can do so. If he wants to get married, he can do so. If it suddenly occurs to him that a trip to Paris would be agreeable he can go there. If he is drafted he can have a substitute. If he is not liable to the draft he can buy a representative recruit, and thus get the reputation of being a great patriot. When the plate comes around at church for collections to the red-shirts for the little Hindu children fund, he can throw a fifty dollar note upon it—if he is a mind to. He can be just as mean as he chooses, without losing "friends." He can do without brains. He can be a jackass without losing "caste." He can pick his teeth at the table without being frowned down. He can treat his family with mean penuriousness, and be styled a wise economist. He can eat six meals a day. He can pay his washing; ditto hack bill; ditto every other kind of bill. He can do as he has a mind to on all occasions. Everything *owes* with him is styled interesting eccentricity, or easy unchalance. Oh it is a nice thing to be rich.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The Cleveland Plaindealer mentions the case of a well-dressed young man of good manners, who gave in his income to the Assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter and married her. Then it was found that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The government made a good thing out of it, so did the young man.

The Canadians do not seem inclined to raise a disturbance with the United States, notwithstanding this would be their most favorable time to do so. The Governor-General recommends that Parliament pay to the banks of St. Albans \$90,000, in gold to replace the money stolen by the raiders, and given up to those outlaws by justice Coursal. The justice, who did this nice thing for the robbers, has been suspended and will most likely be disgraced.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

June 1.—Expedition under Gen. Sturgis defeated, with loss of wagon train, artillery, and ammunition. . . Rebel attacks at Cold Harbor repulsed. . . Rebels twice attack Butler, and are repulsed.

June 2.—Schofield and Hooker at Marietta. Cavalry take Allatoona Pass.

June 3.—Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 4.—Rebel night attack on Hancock repulsed. . . Grant's cavalry defeated Hampton's cavalry at Haw's Store.

June 5.—Rebel attack on left (Hancock's) repulsed. . . Sherman's army fall back toward the Chattanooga and Atlanta. . . Marmaduke, with 3,000 men, defeated at Columbia, Ark. . . Battle of Piedmont, Va. Rebel lost 1,500 prisoners, 3 guns, 3,000 stand of arms, 3 guns and stores, and a large number killed and wounded.

June 6.—Rebel midnight attack on Burnside repulsed. . . Sherman's headquarters at Aspers.

June 7.—The 9th Corps, on Grant's right, attacked briskly, and rebels driven back. . . Morgan, with 3,000 men, commences a raid into Kentucky. . . Philadelphia Sanitary Fair opens. . . Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson nominated for President and Vice President.

June 8.—Paris, Ky., taken by a portion of Morgan's forces. . . Sherman's whole army moves forward toward the Kenesaw range. McPherson occupies Big Shanty, and rebels fall back with left on Lost Mountain and right on Kenesaw. . . Gilmore's raid on Richmond fortifications.

June 9.—Gen. Burbridge defeats Rebels at Mount Sterling.

June 10.—Frankfort, Ky., unsuccessfully attacked by 1,200 rebels. . . Lexington, Ky., robbed by Morgan. . . Rebel guerrillas repulsed at Princeton, Ky. . . Gen. Hunter, with Crook and Averill, moves from Staunton, Va., after destroying over three million worth of rebel property. . . Rebel Congress adjourns.

June 11.—Surrender of Cynthia. . . Battle of Trevilian Station. Rebels badly beaten by Sheridan.

June 12.—Gen. Burbridge defeats and scatters Morgan at Cynthia, with great loss. . . Grant crosses the Chickahominy.

June 13.—Grant's headquarters at Wilcox's Landing. . . The Fugitive Slave Law repealed in House of Representatives. . . Gen. Hobson and staff recaptured. . . Sheridan recrosses the North Ann.

June 14.—Grant's army crossed to the south of the James. . . Gen. Polk killed. . . Sheridan advancing toward Kenesaw.

June 15.—Battle of Baylor's Farm. Sixteen Rebel guns and 300 prisoners taken.

June 16.—Hancock, Smith, and Burnside unsuccessfully attack 24 line of rebel works at Petersburg. Loss 2,000 rebels lost.

June 17.—Burnside captures 6 guns and 400 prisoners. . . Rebels abandon their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred, and Butler takes railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. . . Rebel conscripts camp near Atlanta, broke for Union lines, 600 got in, 200 recaptured by rebels.

June 18.—Grant assaults rebel works and fails. Loss, in four days, over 10,000. . . Rebels place 50 Union officers under fire at Charleston.

June 19.—Beauregard recaptures Bermuda Hundred and repairs railroad. . . The pirate Alabama, Capt. Semmes, sunk off Cherbourg by the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Capt. John A. Winslow. Semmes aided to escape by a British yacht.

June 20.—Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton repulsed at White House.

June 21.—Foster crosses James river and intrenches between Alton Landing and Four Mile Creek. . . Second Corps attacks Davis' Farm unsuccessfully. . . Rebels assault Sherman seven times, losing 800 men. . . Stemmans' Rebel cavalry defeated at Pine Bluff.

June 22.—House of Representatives resolve to abolish slavery. . . Battle on Weldon Road, Barlow flanked, and losing about 2,000 prisoners, 4 guns, and some flags. . . Wilson and Kautz capture 2 trains at Ford's Station.

June 23.—Shelby defeats U. S. gunboat Queen City. . . Unsuccessful attack on Weldon railroad. Union loss heavy. . . Kautz destroys railroad junction at Burksville.

June 24.—Pillow attacks and beaten off from Lafayette, Ga., with much loss. . . Norfolk, Va., votes for military government. . . Maryland Constitutional Convention abolishes slavery. . . Rebels attack and beaten by Sheridan at White House. . . Wilson and Kautz moved on to destroy 18 miles of Danville Railroad. . . Battle of Staunton Bridge. . . Night attacks on Burnside's front easily foiled. . . Sheridan rejoined Grant.

June 25.—Rebel force (800) all killed or captured by expedition from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

June 27.—McPherson and Thomas attack rebels south and southwest of Kenesaw unsuccessfully, losing 1,500 men. . . Gen. Carr defeats Shelby near St. Charles, Mo., capturing 200 prisoners and guns of recently captured Queen City. Union loss 200 killed and wounded, 500.

June 28.—Gen. Carrington reports particulars of Northwestern conspiracy. . . Sherman begins again to flank Johnson at Kenesaw Mountain. . . Battle of Stoney Creek. At night Wilson and Kautz retreat to Reams.

June 29.—Battle of Reams' Station. Kautz and Wilson defeated and retreat in confusion. Union loss over 1,000.

June 30.—Kautz's force reaches Grant's lines terribly exhausted. . . Johnson evacuates Kenesaw Mountain. . . Salmon P. Chase resigned.

JULY 1.—Wilson's main force reaches Grant's lines, having lost all their guns.

ambulance and wagon trains, wounded and sick. . . Gen. Foster attacks Seabrook, Johns, and James Islands. . . Rebel fort captured on James Island. . . Col. Hoyt and 137 men, captured at Johnson's Island. . . W. P. Fessenden accepts Secretaryship of Treasury.

July 2.—Ewell invades Shenandoah valley with three columns. Martinsburg evacuated.

July 3.—Sigel falls back to Harper's Ferry. Winchester taken, and travel on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stopped. . . Sherman occupies Marietta.

July 4.—Mosby's cavalry crossed Potomac at Point of Rocks. Mulligan evacuates Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry. . . Sigel, Stael and Mulligan fortify and hold Maryland Heights.

July 5.—Slocum's expedition routes Rebels east of Jackson, occupying Jackson same night. . . Elliot's marine colored brigade attacked by Rebels near Fort Hudson; beat them off. Loss 150 killed, wounded and missing.

July 6.—Hagerstown evacuated by Union forces.

July 7.—Gen. Wallace's reconnaissance repulsed near Middletown; Hagerstown again plundered. . . Johnston crossed the Chattahoochee. . . Rebel raid hold Harper's Ferry.

July 8.—Gen. Wallace evacuates, and Rebels rob, Frederick. . . Parkville, Mo., sacked by 150 Bushwhackers.

July 9.—Battle of Monocacy. Wallace defeated, losing over 1,000. . . Rebels capture Westminster. Couch re-occupies Hagerstown, and Hunter Frederick.

July 10.—Rebels plunder Darnestown and Reisterstown, and tear up Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville and Texas. A portion of them enter and rob Rockville; the main body moving toward Washington. . . General Rousseau leaves Decatur, with 2,700 men, on a raiding expedition in Hoods rear. . . Johnston retreats to fortifications around Atlanta.

July 11.—Magnolia station and trains captured. . . Rebel salt works at Tampa Bay destroyed. . . Rebel stores, torpedo, &c., destroyed at Dutch Gap.

July 12.—Rebel raid seven miles from Washington. . . Gen. Franklin escapes. . . Rebels driven from before Fort Stevens, Washington, with considerable loss. . . Five Rebel cotton factories destroyed at Ross-well's.

July 13.—Rebel raiders cross into Virginia, in full retreat, with their plunder. . . This and two following days, Gen. Smith and Slocum defeat Forrest in five different battles, driving him from Pontotoc to Tupelo, and killing over 2,000. Union loss, 200. . . Roseau defeats 5,000 Rebels under Clanton, near Coosaw River.

July 15.—Rebels take 5,000 cattle and 1,000 horses from Montgomery county and drive them into Virginia.

July 16.—Sherman's army completed crossing the Chattahoochee in pursuit of Johnston.

July 17.—Indians murdering and robbing near Fort Larimore. . . Col. Jaquess and Mr. Gilmore visit Jeff. Davis at Richmond. . . Wirt Adams defeated at Grand Gulf, by Gen. Slocum, with very heavy loss. . . 1,500 Rebels, under Clanton, badly whipped by Roseau at Chewa Station.

July 18.—Geo. N. Sanders and others correspond from Niagara about peace. . . Crook defeated at Island Ford by Breckinridge; loss 300. . . Gen. Duffie defeated at Ashby's killing over 2,000. . . Gen. Crook badly whipped Early at Snicker's Gap, capturing 300 wagons with grain, and many prisoners. . . Battle of Peach Tree Creek, and Rebels repulse. Union loss 1,713; Rebel loss 6,000, including 3 generals. . . Averill attacked and defeated Early and his 5,000 men at Winchester, killing and wounding 300, captures 4 guns and 200 prisoners. Early reinforced and repulses Union troops. . . Rebel camp, flag, stores, &c., captured at Gonzales.

July 21.—Henderson, Ky., attacked by Rebels 700 strong.

July 22.—Hood again assault Sherman's lines around Atlanta with great vigor, but unsuccessfully. His loss on this day and the 20th, not less than about 20,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. . . Louisiana State Convention adopted new Constitution abolishing slavery. . . Gen. McPherson shot by Rebel sharpshooters before Atlanta.

July 23.—Averill defeated at Winchester; fell back, concentrating at Harper's Ferry. . . Steamer Clara Bell burned by guerrillas at Carrollton Landing.

July 26.—McCook destroys Macon & Western Railroad and 500 wagons; captures 500 prisoners; is overtaken by rebels and defeated, losing all his prisoners and over 1,000 of his own men.

July 28.—Rebel stores at Winton, Mason's Mill, Coleraine, &c., destroyed.

July 30.—Mine exploded under portion of rebel works at Petersburg. Two assaults made, but attack finally abandoned with loss of over 4,000. . . Chambersburg robbed and burned by rebels.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

REBEL SEAL.—The seal of the rebel States of America is described in the English news papers. It is designed by Foley, the celebrated Irish sculptor, and contains in the centre a representation of CRAWFORD'S statue of WASHINGTON. This is surrounded by a wreath, composed of the most valuable vegetable produce of the Southern soil—tobacco, rice, Indian corn, cotton, wheat and sugar cane. "The rim bears the legend," The Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862. Deo Vindice." The seal is of silver and its diameter is four inches.

A farmer in Pennsylvania, whose sheep had been stolen for a number of years, offered a notorious sheep-stealer one hundred dollars a year to let his flock alone. That worthy, however, only smiled and said, "No, thank you—I think I can do better."

Use of the Arms in Walking.

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them, and hold them to your side. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as hard work as four miles with the arms free.

I have seen the queens of the stage walk. I seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become universal among girls their chest would enlarge and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her muff. How she wriggles and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her gait would soon become graceful.

You have seen pictures of muses. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember, spread out from the shoulder, in all directions, like a fan. Now if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop, and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly.

But some girls will say, "Swinging the arms must be very slight exercise." True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but once or ten times, but if you swing them ten thousand times, in a day, you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all the ordinary movements combined. Indeed, if I were asked what exercise I thought most effective for developing the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

Women in Paraguay.

The author of "Sketches in Paraguay" gives us this fragrant morsel:—"Everybody smokes in Paraguay, and every female above thirteen years of age chews. I am wrong. They do not chew, but put tobacco in their mouths, keep it there constantly, except when eating, and, instead of chewing, roll it about with their tongue and suck it. Only imagine yourself about to salute the rich red lips of a magnificent little Hobe, arrayed in satin and flashing with diamonds; she puts you back with one white hand, while with the fair, taper fingers of the other she draws forth from her mouth a brownish-black roll of tobacco, quite two inches long, looking like a monstrous grub, and depositing the savory morsel on the rim of your sombrero, puts up her face, and is ready for a salute. I have sometimes seen an over-delicate foreigner turn with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and the epithet of *el savajo* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for this sensitive squeamishness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, perforce of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to; and one half-you meet are really tempting enough to render you reckless of consequences, and you would sip the dew of the proffered lips in the face of a tobacco battery, even the double distilled "honey dew" of old Virginia.

Curiosities of the Earth.

In digging at the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, when the workmen arrived at the depth of sixty-three feet, they came to a bed of chalk, which they bored with an auger five feet deep. They then withdrew from the pit before the auger was removed, and upon its extrication the water burst up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly filled the new made well, which continues full, and is effected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable, is that at the depth of fourteen feet are found the remains of an ancient city—paved streets, houses, floor and different pieces of mosaic. Underneath is a soft earth made up chiefly of vegetable matters; and at twenty-six feet deep large trees enter, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still on the stem, and leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under it vegetables are found again with leaves, and branches of trees as before.

A NEW CORPS TO BE ORGANIZED.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that Major General ROUSSEAU has made application to the War Department for authority to raise a veteran corps of troops, ten thousand in number. The corps is to be armed with the celebrated Spencer rifle, capable of shooting seven times before reloading. Five four-gun batteries of light artillery are to support the infantry. The corps is to be organized on the plan of Gen. HANCOCK'S, now in Virginia. This is the first corps of the kind which has been attempted to be raised in the West, and Gen. ROUSSEAU'S reputation for skill and courage furnishes an ample guaranty that it will, if organized, reflect high credit upon the service. We hope the enterprise will succeed.

Why was Samson the greatest actor that ever appeared on the stage? Because he brought down the house when the audience was composed entirely of his enemies. The same gentleman says that the reason why Jenkins is unlike a dog's tail, that Jenkins keeps a carriage, and is tall, is that a waggin.

As a matter of fact preacher was coming down the street the other day, a gentleman asked him—"Sir can you tell me how to find out the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply; "every time you ear five dollars spend ten!"

Of the twelve Revolutionary patriots living on the 1st of January, 1864, but five survive to welcome the New Year.