

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

VOL. 11 .-- NO. 26.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$2,00 per annum in advance. ADVER-TISEMENTS inserted at \$1.50 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (orfess) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

RVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Godds, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863. Ac . &c., Burnside Pa.,

FREDERICK LEITZINGER. Manufacturer. of .11 kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

BANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. J. CRANS. : : : : : WALTER BARLETT. field, Pa. L. J. CRANS. ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row. Market street, opposite Naugle's sewelry store. May 23.

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

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

ARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs. Medicines Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfume-ry, Faney Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June, 29, 1884.

KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Pro-visions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, April 27. Clearfield, Pa.

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

OHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. ile also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. Apr10,'59.

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

HOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield o. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments pre-July 3. pared with promptness and accuracy.

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

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon,

Raftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH. 1, 1865.

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

Every intelligent person has some definite idea as to the often mouthed Monroe Doctrine; at least that it originated with President Monroe, and means that this hemisphere is sacred to Republicanism. We might go into an analysis of its origin, and quote from Washington to show that the doctrine was shadowed out at the very birth of this Republic, but just now, in response to a request, we propose to show when and where Mr. Monroe uttered the words which, according to the popular well accepted belief.embrace the "Monroe Doctrine." Those who have investigated for themselves will be astonished to see from how brief an utter-

ance sprang a subject upon which more tomes May, have been penned, and more stump speech-June, July es made, than upon, perhaps, any other of August our peculiar American notions. Sept.

Russia, Austria, Prussia and France over- October, threw Napolean Bonaparte, and established Nov. the "Holy Alliance" to manage things gen-

erally in Europe, and took it into their heads to subvert the young American Republics of Spanish origin, and convert them into monarchies. With reference to this state of things, President Monroe, in his message of Canal, December 2d, 1823, held this language, whence sprang the celebrated Monroe Doctrine :

We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the erable, but we have not got the figures. United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, in great consideration, and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for the purpose of opposing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change occurs, which, in the judgement of the competent authori ties of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United states, indispensable to their security."

The Lumber Trade of Toledo, Ohio. The lumber 'trade of Toledo for 1864 exhibits a large increase over former years, and also shows that, as a market for black walnut lumber. Toledo leads all others in the country. According to a statement published in eastern papers some weeks since, Toledo furnishes more than one-half of the black walnut lumber received at the leading eastern markets. The receipts of black walnut lumber, from all sources, during the year 1864, reached nearly 29,000,000 feet. Of this amount there was shipped

To Buffalo, : : 23,428,423 feet. : 2,833,300 feet. To Ogdensburg, : To Boston, Mass. (direct) 230,000 feet. 132,000 feet. To N. York City, (direct) 110,000 feet. To Sandusky, : To Kingston, C. W. : 17,000 feet.

: 26,750,323 feet. Total, : Of pine lumber, lath and shingles, there were received by lake, in 1864:

Shingles. Lath. Lumber. 3,709,000 2,347,000 923,000 April, 1,056,000 1,347,000 5,678,000 6,662,000 2,423,000 2,423,000 2,081,000 9,056,000 2,081,000 3,257,000 3,257,000 9,100.000 2,208,000 2,208,000 8.084,000 1,422,000 6,206,200 1,422,000 7,894,000 . 1,865,000 1,865,000

55,799,200 15,235,000 18,140,000 Total, The shipments of these articles by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad and Canal, during the year, were :

Shingles. Lath. Lumber ft. Railroad, 13, 223, 388 1, 985, 650 8, 267, 225 27,431,312 4,925,000 8,781,000

Total, 40,654,650 6,860,650 17,048,225 The shipments by the Toledo & Wabash and Michigan Southern Roads were consid-

Teach Your Boys to Aspire.

Much prosy advice is bestowed on boys and young men that never gets beyond the drums of their ears. One of the most useful ideas you can introduce in a young head is that its owner is bound to make his mark in the world if he chooses to try. Teach him that it depends solely upon himself whether he soars above the dead level of Give him, as far as possible, confidence in his own inherent capabilities. Argue that he has the same faculties by which others have risen to distinction, and that he has only to cultivate them and apply in their exercise that mighty propulsive agent, a de-termined will, in order to rise. Bid him shoot his arrows not at the horizon, but at the zenith. A boy who sets out in life with the Presidency in t is eye, although he may fall short of the mark, will be pretty sure to reach a higher position than if his ambition had been limited to the position of town constable, or a tide waiter's berth in the Custom House. This is not a land where poverty is a serious impediment to advancement. Very few of our millionairs were born with gold spoons in their mouths, and several of the most distinguished of our statesmen earnred their bread in early life by the sweat of their brows. Fortune's gifts thre wrung from her in this country by heads and hearts that know no such word as fail, States to stand guard over the New World, and Fame has no special favors for the silk and repulse all intrusive colonists from its stocking class. Action, says Aristotle, is shores. Nothing could be more erroneous, the essence of Oratory, but it is more true that energetic will is the soul of success. The best temporal advice a father can give a son 18 'aspire.

Professor Tyndall sends to the London Times a narrative of a rather exciting adventure in the Alps. On the 3d of July he and two friends, with a couple of guides, Jenni and Walter, ascended the Piz Morteratch. The ascent was accomplished safely

AN ADVENTURE IN THE ALPS.

but not the descent, which was made along the Morteratch glacier : We at length reached the point at which it was necessary to quit our morning's track, and immediately afterwards got upon some steep rocks which were rendered slippery, here and there, by the water which trickled over them. To our right was a broad couloir which was once filled with snow, but this had been melted and re-frozen, so as to expose a sloping wall of ice. We were all tied together at this time in the following manner : Jenni led, I came next, then my friend H, an intrepid mountaineer, then was friend L, and, last of all, the guide Walter. After descending the rock for a time, Jenni turned and asked me whether I thought it better to adhere to them or try the ice slopes to our right. I pronounced in favor of the rocks, but he seemed to misunderstand me, and turned toward the couloir. He cut steps, along it, all following him, apparently

in good order. After a little while he stopped, turned and looked upwards at the last three men. He said something about keeping carefully in the tracks, adding that a false step might detach, an avalanche. The word was scarcely uttered when I heard the sound of a fall behind me, then a rush and in the twinkling of an eye my two friends and their guide, all apparently entangled together, whirled past me. I suddenly planted myself to resist their shock ; but in an instant I was in their wake, for their impetus was irresistable. A moment afterwards Jenni was whirled away, and thus all five of us found ourselves riding downwards with uncontrolable speed on the back of an avalanche which a single slip had originated. When thrown down by a jerk of the rope, I turned promptly on my face and drove my baton through the moving snow, seeking to anchor it in the ice underneath. I had held it firmly thus for a few seconds, when I came into collision with some obstacle, and was rudely tossed through the air, Jenni at the same time being shot down upon me. Both of us here lost our batons. We had, in fact, been carmediocrity or not, whether he crawls or flies. Give him, as far as possible confidence in our great velocity causing us to be pitched vonu n. immediately righted myself, and could see ural History, a report was made by a memthese in front of me half buried in the snow, and jolted from side to side by the rats a mong which they were passing. Suddenly I saw them tumbled over by a lurch of the avalanche, and immediately afterwards found myself imitating their motion. This was caused by a second crevasse. Jenni knew of its existance, and plunged right into it-a brave and manful act, but for the time unavailing. He is over thirteen stone in weight, and he thought by jumping into the chasm a strain might be put upon the rope sufficient to check the motion. He was, however, violently jerked out of the fissure, and almost squeezed to death by the pressure of the rope. A long slope was before us which led directly downwards to a most house-keepers will appreciate. brow where the glacier suddenly fell in a declivity of ice. At the base of this declivity the glacier was cut by a series of profound chasms, and towards these we were now rapidly borne. The three foremost men rode upon the forehead of the avalanche, and were at times almost wholly impressed in snow: but the moving lava was thisner behind, and Jenni incessantly and, with desperate energy, drove his feet into the firmer substance underneath. His voice shouting, 'Halt! Heer Jesus, halt!" was the only ore heard during the descent. A kind of condensed memory, such as that described by people who have narrowly escaped drowning, took possession of me; and I thought and reasoned with preternatcaused by non-payment of subscriptions. ural clearness as I rushed along. Our start, moreover, was too sudden and the excitement too great to permit of the development of terror. The slope at one place became less steep, the speed visibly slackened and we thought we were coming to rest; the avalanche, however, crossed the brow which terminated this gentler slope and regained its motion. Here H. threw his arms around his friend, all hope for the time being extinguished, while I grasped my belt and struggled for an instant to detach myself. Finding this difficult I resumed my pull upon the rope. My share in the work was, I fear, infinitesimal, but Jenni's powerful strain made itself felt at last. Aided probably by a slight change of inclination, he brought the whole to rest within a short distance of the chasms over which, had we preserved our speed, a few seconds would have carried None of us suffered serious damage. us. He emerged from the snow with his forehead bleeding, but the wound was superficial. Jenni had a piece of flesh removed from his hand by collision against a stone. The pressure of the rope had left black welts on my arms, and we all experienced a tingling sensation over the hands, like that produced by insipient frost bite which continued for several days. I found a portion of my watch chain hanging round my neck, another portion in my pocket-the watch itself was gone. On the 16th of August Professor Tyndall made an expedition in quest of his watch, which was found after a rather perileus search. It had remained eighteen days in the avalache, but the application of its key at once restored it to life, and it has gone with unvarying regularity ever since.

Pat and the Lawyer.

Two lawyers were walking out one summer morning when they were met by an Irishman noted for his ready wit.

"Good-morning, Pat," says one of the lawyers, who happened to be acquainted with the Irishman, and wishing to show his friend some of Pat's wit.

"Good-morning, your Honor," says Pat. "Pat, my friend and myself have had quite an argument this morning as to whether there ever was an Irishman in heaven or not, and we have concluded to ask your opinion on the matter."

"Faith there was one there," says Pat. "Well, how did he happen to get there? says the lawyer, at the same time nudging his friend to notice Pat's witty answer.

"Well," continued Pat, "there was once a good old quaker, who had an Irishman living with him, and the quaker told him that if he kept on and served him as faithfully as he had until he (the Quaker) died that he would take him to heaven with him. In the course of time the quaker died, and the Irisman went to heaven with him. But when it was known that there was an Irishman in heaven there was a great time, and he was ordered to leave, but he refused to leave, unless he was put out by a regular course of law; and they searched heaven all over, but the divil a lawyer could they find, so there was one Irishman, but niver a bit of a lawyer."

DON'T FORGET YOUR GIRLS .- When] lived among the Choctaw Indians, (says a traveler,) I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life. and among other things he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake, they only sent their boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was the children were like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in his wife and children. And now, said he, if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers, they educate their sons. This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened when mothers are not qualified to discharge the duties of home work of education. Parents give your daughters, as well as sons, the best education in your

PETROLEUM IN THE OLD WORLD.

In Asia, the history of oil springs goes back to a very remote period. The springs of Is, still famous, were known in the days of Babylon's prosperity, and the pitch then in use was made by evaporating petroleum. Herodotus describes a bitument spring in Zacynthus, Zante, one of the Ionian Islands; and probably this spring sufficed the Egyptian nation for their incessent religious use of petroleum for mummies. It is not a little curious that after a lapse of over twenty-three hundred years, this spring should come into the possession of an enterprising American, (Colonel Gowan, of Boston,) and be found still productive. The "Greek fire" of modern times was probably compounded of petroleum from the Zantean springs. Dioscorides tells us that rock oil was collected in Sicily and burned in the lamps of Agrigentum. The classic home of naptha is Baku, a high peninsula on the western shores of the Caspinu aa, containing thirty-five villages and twenty thousand souls, rocky and sterile, without an attraetive spot, without a stream, without one drop of water except what falls directly from the clouds, and without a tree. But gas rises everywhere from a soil saturated with naptha, and numerous volcanoes in action lischarge volumes of mud. From the time of Zoroaster the naptha of Baku has been sent all over Asia for the service of the sa-cred fire of the Parsees. The liquid streams spontaneously through the surface, and ris wherever a hole is bored. But especial-Belegan, six miles f rom the capital village, the sides of the mountain stream with black oils, which collect in reservoirs constructed in an unknown ancient time ; while not far off, a spring of white oil gushes from the foot. Upon their festival occasions the people pour tons of this oil over the surface of water in a bay of the Caspian, and then set, as it were, earth, sea and sky in a blaze of light. Sometimes far grander exhibitions take place naturally. In 1817 a column of flame, six hundred yards in diameter, broke out near Belegan, and roared with boiling brine and ejaculated rocks for eighteen days together, until it raised a mound nine hundred feet in height. Of course, the population use the oil for light and fuel and coat their roofs with it. A clay pipe or hollow reed steeped in lime water, set upright in the floar of a dwelling, serves as a natural and sufficient gas-pipe. The Ghebers bottle it for foreign use; the Atecshiahns fire with it their lime-kilns and burn their dead. From an equally remote era the Burman empire and northern Hindoostan have received annual supplies of rock oil from the wells of the Himalayan valley of the Irrawaddy, through Rangoon; and it has always been a favorite drug in the Indian pharmacopœia. In Italy, the oil wells of Parma and Modena, date back nearly two centuries; the year 1640 being that assigned to their discovery. The springs of Ammiano have long lighted the streets of Genoa. In France, oil springs have been known from time immemorial at Clermont and Gabian, and in Canton, Neufchatel; and in Bavaria, Germany. In the Island of Trinidad, only a mile from the coast, there is a basin of ninety-nine acres, filled with asphalt, yielding seventy gallons of crude oil per ton. There are also springs of aslphatic oil in the neighborhood, and large pitohbanks off the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred million gallons of oil, and forty or fifty gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal. The Trinidad Colonist publishes 'a memoire, by Mr. Stollmeyer, of Port Spain. proposing the use of this liquid fuel for oceanic steam navigation, and he states that he has been at various times for three years suggesting this employment of a distillate from the pitch lake of Trinidad. To oil a In short, he is a locomotive running ship would take above a tenth of the time it takes to coal her, if pipes were employed, and the oil would take up a forth of the space ocupied by coals. He recommends that it be supplied at once-as an auxilary to coal by throwing jets over the burning mass. but contemplates, eventually, upright tubular boilers, the liquid fuel to be supplied as fast as it can be converted into flame. The use of petroleum as a fuel has also claimed much attention both in the American and British navies, and its application to this purpose in some form is not a remote event. The colored people of Cincinnati hold valuable property to the amount of \$500,000one of them alone being worth \$60,000. In New York they have invested in business carried on by themselves \$755,000; in Brooklyn, \$76,500; in Williameburg, \$5,000." They own independent of this unencumbered real estate in New York worth \$733,000; in Brooklyn, \$276,000; in Williamsburg, 151,-000. In Philadelphia there are three hundred colored families living in their own houses. One man, STEPHEN SMITH, is said to be worth over \$500,000.

Liquars, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

W M. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county. Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of shwed lum ber, shingles, and square timber. Orders soliel tad. Woodland, Aug. 19th. 1863.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE .--ough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R Welch as 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 workmen in town or county. Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch S. H. LAUCHLIN. April 9, 62-1y-pd.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.-The subscriber I would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, 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 the country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen don't torget SAMUEL SMITH. the "Tipton Hotel." Tipton, Pa , May 25, 1864.

A UCTIONEER .- 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 M'QUILKIN,

Address, JOHN M GOLLAN, Pa. Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. May 13 N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$60, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

TIO WOOL GROWERS .- Notice is hereby given to those persons who have been trading wool to John H. Newpher, dec'd, for goods, that suid Newpher was doing business for the underbe functually filled. Such persons as have re-ceived goods and were to pay for the same in wool next spring, are notified that the wool will be taken as per contract-and those who are about to leave the county are requested to come and settle their accounts without further delay. Either myself or another agent will be around in the spring, to secure payment on former con-tracts, and make new ones. M. O. STIRK. New Millport, Jan 11, 1865 pd

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

W (SHINGTON, Jancuary 30th, 1865. WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been nade to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bands and to provide for the circulation and re-demonia the provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." approved June 3d, 1864, and his complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act :

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCalloch, Comptrol Finist NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD, the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is author-ted to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL hand and seal of office, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1865. HUGH McCULLOCH.

Feb 8, 1855. Comptroller of the Currency.

SALT! SALT !! SALT !!!-A prime artiets at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of Broader St. B. MOSSOP. An enemy to beauty is a foe to

In speaking of this extract Mr. Benton, in his Abridgment of the debate in Congress. says the Monroe Doctrine has been "greatly misur derstood." He adds:

It has been generally regarded as promising a sort of political protection, or guardianship to the two Americas-the United or more at war with our established principles of non-interference with other nations. The declaration itself did not impart any such high mission and responsible attitude for the United States; it went no further than to declare, that any European interference to control the destiny of the new American States, would be considered as a manifestation of an unfriendly spirit towards the

United States. Mr. Adams (Monroe's successor) has give en the exact and whole extent of what was intended by the declaration. It was simply to establish a union of sentiment on this point among all the States of the two Americas, leaving each State to guard its territories by its own means without any obligation on the part of the United States to engage in their defence.

It was in the year 1826, when Mr. Adams had become President, and had instituted the misison to the Congress of the Spanish American States on the Isthmus of Panama, that he gave this authoritative exposition of the scope and extent of the Monroe Doctrine. One of the subjects which the Unied States ministers to that Congress were charged was to prevail on them to adopt this doctrine as a cardinal point in their policy; and in presenting this subject to them it was natural and right that he should let them know precisely to what they engaged themselves, and what they were, and were not to expect from the United States, in the event of adopting it. This very proper information was communicated in these words: "An agreement between all the parties

represented at the meeting, that each will guard by its own means, against the estab-'lishment of any future European colony within its borders, may be found advisable. This was, more than two years since, an-'nounced by my predecessor to the world. as a principle resulting from the emancipation of both American continents. It may be so developed to the now Southern 'that they may feel it as an essential appendage to their independence.

These (says Mr. Benton) were the words of Mr. Adams, who had been a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, and filling the department from which the doctrine would emanate-written at a time when the enunciation of it was still fresh, and when he, himself, in a communication to the American Senate, was laying it down for the adoption of all the American nations, in a gen-

An enemy to beauty is a foe to Nature.

"Boy, let the Eagle's flight ever be thine, Onward and upward and true to the line.'

How to Remain Young.

The following is given on the authority of one of the most famous physicians of the age, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by hundreds of readers, of both genders but more especially by the ladies, or that portion of them upon whose countenances Time is beginning to leave his tracks: "To remove wrinkles, lines, crow'sfeet, &c., ' says our authority, "when presenting themselves prematurely; or when the rules of severe illness, as well as to ward them off at the time of life when they may be expected to show themselves, several essential points must be observed. The face should be well bathed in cold water every morning, winter as well as summer, by means of a sponge. Curd honey, or common yellow soap, should be used in washing the face previous to bathing. The oftener cold water is applied to the face the better. If any roughness of the skin ensues, a little cold cream, applied at night, will soon remove it. Then, again, as much exercise as can be conveniently taken in the open air, every day, is to be practiced. The diet must be generous but wholesome. Plenty of substantial food should be taken, with port wine, or stout porter. Vinegar, pickles and other acids must be avoided. In addition to all the above rules, it would be as well if regular hours were observed, and heated places of amusement seldom visited.

SCARCITY OF GREENBACKS .- The complaint that greenbacks are growing scarce is almost universal. This diminution, it is believed, is a consequence of a disposition, on the part of all classes and banks, to hoard greenbacks. It shows a gratifying increase of confidence in the financial measures of the Government, coupled with the belief that there is soon to be a great decline in gold, and consequently a relative increase in the value of these bills.

In Cincinnati there are prospects of an deemed \$2,000,000 worth of vouchers in the died at Victoria, put up in alcohol and enhands of bankers during the past twenty closed in a leaden coffin, was recently days, and \$3,000,000 more will be taken up brought to San Francisco, to be sent to Chishortly. Rates of interest are very firm at na. The whole weighed 2,200 pounds, disfranchising deserters and absentees from 1 10@18 per cent. per annum.

The body of a Chinese merchant, who and Johnny was sent home in good spirits.

BORAX TO KILL WATER BUGS .- At the I was quite bewildered for a moment, but | last meeting of the Boston Society of Natber upon the effect of pulverized borax upon the water bugs and cockroaches that infest our houses. The experiment was made by sprinkling it around every crack and crevice suspected of affording shelter to these insects, with this effect: that after three or four days quantities of dead ones were found on the doors, and hardly a live one found in the house. Another experiment was tried by confining two healthy specimens in a bottle, with a little borax at the bottom of it, with air freely admitted. At the end of twenty-four hours one was found dead, the other quite feeble ; in thirty-six hours the last one was also dead. Thus proving this simple and perfect remedy, the value of which

> CONCERNING EDITORS .- At a printer's festival the editorial vocation was thus done brown: The man that is expected to know everything, tell everything that he knows and guess at the rest; to make known his character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates for office; to blow everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and write the epitaph on his tombstone : "Here he lies at last. on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink; his tender, his seissors; his driving wheels, public opinion; whenever he explodes it is

----A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT. - A writer whose life has passed its meridian, thus discourses upon the flight of time; -Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step. And yet along the way are broken shrines where a thousand hopes are wasted into ashes; footprints sacred under their dust, green mounds whose grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even which we would not forget. We will garner the sunshine of these years, and with chastened steps and hopes, push on to the evening whose signal lights will soon be swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION OF THE CONFED-ERACY .- The Confederacy in its extremity has at length made formal propositions to the French and English Governments for the recognition of the rebel Government, in consideration of the abolition of slavery, which has hitherto been considered by the South the great moral obstacle to European sympathy. These propositions, however much weight they might have had in the earlier stages of the rebellion, when the rebel prospects were brighter than at present, will not be accepted by either France or England-it being evident that the rebellion is on its last legs.

BE POLITE -Study the graces, not the graces of the dancing master, of bowing and scraping; nor the foppish etiquette of a Chesterfield, but the benevolence, the graces of the heart, whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. The true secret of politeness is to please, to make happy-flowing from goodness of heart-a fountain of love.

The Maine House of Representatives has passed a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of that State, | kourtship and a short engagement."

CONVERSATION .- If I were to choose the people with whom I would spend my hours of conversation, they should be certainly such as labored no further than to make themselves readily and clearly apprehended, and would have patience and curiosity to understand me. To have good sense, and ability to express it, are the most essential and necessary qualities in companions. When thoughts rise in us fit to utter among familiar friends, there needs but very little care in clothing them.

Josh Billing's advice to a young lady as to how she shall receive a proposal-"You ought tew take it kind, looking down hill, with an expression about half tickled and half scart. After the pop is over, if yure luver wants to kiss you, I don't think I would say yes or no, but kind of let the thing take its own course. There is one thing I hev alwas stuck tu, and that iz, give me a long

Better be half hanged than ill wed.

