

# Royston's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 29.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The **ROYSTON'S JOURNAL** is published on Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for three 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 Squares & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., Barnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

**FREDERICK LEITZINGER**, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or desired—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 Nangle's jewelry store. May 26.

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

**H. BUCHER SWOOPÉ**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door east of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

**HARTSWICK & HUSTON**, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, &c., 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 Merchandise, 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, 63.

**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 Bank." Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

**J. B. McNALLY**, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in brick building of J. Hertz, corner 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

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

**LARRIMER & TEST**, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 5, 1865.

**W. M. ALBERT & BRO'S**, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., William's Clearfield county, Penn. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Address, Clearfield, Pa. August 19th, 1863.

**TEMPERANCE HOUSE**—The subscriber 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 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, Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. May 13.

**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, NATHANIEL RISHLE, Feb. 22, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

**CAUTION**—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to-wit: one gray mare, now in possession of Luther Barrett, of Chest township, as the same belongs to us and is subject to our order—having only been given in pawn to Mr. Barrett. Curwensville, March 1, 1865—M.S.

**CAUTION**—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way interfering with the following property now in the possession of Wm S. Porter, to-wit: one black horse, one bay horse, one bay mare, one broad-wheeled 4-horse wagon, as the same belong to me, and are in said Porter's possession on loan, and subject to be returned to me on demand. E. A. IRVIN, Curwensville, March 8, 1865.

**NOTICE**—Estate of James Conly, late of Penn. is hereby notified that personal and real estate to the amount in value of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, has been approved and set out to the widow, Ruth Conly, under the law known as the \$200, which appropriation was returned to the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, at January Term, A. D. 1865, and will be confirmed by said Court absolutely at March Term, A. D. 1865, unless exceptions are filed and sufficient reason shown against said confirmation. I. G. BARGER, February 15, 1865. Clerk of O. C.

**LIST OF LETTERS** unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1865.

Bevers, Thomas  
Boach, Amos  
Connelly, Frederick  
Crowell, Charles H.  
Davidson, Joseph H.  
Fisher, Mary Miss  
Frey, Kate C. Mrs.  
Graham, Frances Mrs.  
Hutton, Frank A.  
Hite, John  
Kays, Mary Jr Mrs. 2

Jonson, Mary Mrs.  
Jones, Benjamin Andrew  
Lagrove, Demenick  
Odell, Jacob T.  
Olyon, Warren  
Quick, Thomas C. 2  
Ritchiey, George W.  
Smith, Charlotte A. Miss  
Vaehon, George  
Weisel, Mary E. Miss  
Wirt, Aaron

One cent 4cs on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are unclaimed. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

## BANK NOTICE.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, January 30th, 1865.  
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 24, 1864, and has 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 McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,  
Feb. 8, 1865. Comptroller of the Currency.

## BANK NOTICE.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, March 8th, 1865.  
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 24, 1864, and has 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 McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 21 day of March, A. D. 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,  
Mar. 8, 1865. Comptroller of the Currency.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one, to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents per day on a \$100 note.

Ten cents per day on a \$500 note.

20 cents per day on a \$1000 note.

\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that the citizens of every town and section of country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,  
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received at the

First National Bank of Clearfield;  
First National Bank of Curwensville.

**CAUTION**—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or having anything to do with an article of agreement between Samuel Davidson and John Widemire of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., and Gideon P. Doughman of the same place, relating to the making of two rafts of timber at three cts per foot, as the greater portion of said contract is paid, and the balance will not be until the said timber is rafted and run to market and all claims of the undersigned are settled and deducted therefrom.

SAMUEL WIDEMIRE,  
Feb. 22, 1865-pd. JOHN WIDEMIRE.

## Select Poetry.

**A CHILDS PETITION.**  
Lord, teach a little child to pray,  
And oh, accept my prayer;  
Thou hearest all the words I say,  
For thou art everywhere.  
A little sparrow cannot fall  
Unnoticed, Lord by Thee,  
And though I am so young and small  
Thou carest still for me.  
Teach me to do what'er is right  
And when I sin, forgive;  
And make it still my chief delight  
To love thee while I live.

## MODE OF DETERMINING QUOTAS.

Opinion of Att'y General Speed.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
WASHINGTON, February 9th, 1865.

Sir: In your letter of the 29th January, you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Gov. A. G. Curtin, to you, of date the 25th January.

Gov. Curtin's letter is in relation to the construction of the Act of Congress, approved 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act. He insists—

1st. That the words "period of service," since the commencement of the rebellion, as used in the 12th Section of the Act, do not require the President, in assigning the quotas to the several States, to take into consideration the whole term of enlistment of the volunteer and militia man; and

2d. That that part of the Act of 3d March, 1863, which makes the period of service an element in the calculation necessary to determine the number of men due from a State, district, county, or town, has been repealed by the 2d section of the Act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, approved 24th February, 1864.

It will be more convenient to consider these questions in the reverse order, inasmuch as if it shall be found that the repeal has been made, as contended for, the first point made by the Governor need not be considered.

The great objects of the Enrollment Act are—

1st. To declare who shall constitute the National forces; and

2d. To organize a plan by which the National forces can be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the National forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrious population of the several States, and the communities thereof, should be equalized as nearly as practicable.

By the fourth section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, the United States is divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional District of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one. The eighth section provides, that there shall be a Board of Enrollment in each District. By the ninth section, it is provided, that if the Board of Enrollment shall deem it necessary, a District may be divided into two, and, with the assent of the Secretary of War, into any greater number of sub-divisions.

By the 12th section, it is made the duty of the President, in assigning to the Districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said Districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and shall so make such assignment as to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this act, that the several States and Districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service. The first duty of the President was to have the national forces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what number of volunteers and militia has been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and then from what Districts in the several States they came, that he might equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. Under the act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a District into counties, townships, precincts, or wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the 9th section to subdivide a district was for the purpose of facilitating or expediting the enrollment, and with no reference to equalization. It might, and doubtless did happen in many districts, that one well defined portion of a district, as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly more than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same districts, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the county, township, or ward, if it was not necessary, and yet, under the act, it was not in the power of the President to make the draft otherwise than equal over the whole district. This was unjust and oppressive. In order to correct this, Congress, by the 2d section of the act of 24th February, 1864, and which is an amendment of the act of 3d of March, 1863, declared that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account as

far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the amended Act repeals so much of the 12th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration the period of service of the volunteers and militia from the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory Act—"the number which has been previously furnished therefrom." It is insisted that "number," as here used, means an arithmetical count. I can not so understand it.

The Act of the 3d March, 1863, had prescribed a mode by which the number of men due from the several States, should be ascertained; and that mode required, not a simple count, but a consideration of the period of service of men previously furnished. Congress used the word number in the 2d section of the amendatory Act, understanding that the mode of count prescribed in the original Act would be preserved.

There are many evidences upon the face of the amendatory Act which shows that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original act.

The amended act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or district is to be ascertained. In ascertaining what number is due from a State or district, the President must pursue the mode prescribed in the twelfth section of the original act—he must take into consideration the period of service; and yet under the construction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended act, in the districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and districts, and a different and wholly inconsistent one for the sub-divisions or districts. Inextricable confusion would ensue.

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act, it is evident Congress did not intend to disturb the mode of count prescribed in the original act. For instance, in the eighth section of the amendatory act, it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be credited by his own services, and in the seventh section, "the period for which he shall have been enlisted," and "the period for which he shall have been drafted," all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the count.

Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the 1st section of the act, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the calling out the national forces," approved 4th July, 1864. The act says, that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d March, 1863.

The whole purpose of the 2d section of the amendatory act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts, surely not to have one mode of count in ascertaining the quotas of the several states and districts. Besides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statute a feature so prominent and equitable.

I am therefore of the opinion that the mode of ascertaining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed in the 12th section of the act of the 3d March, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the sub-divisions of each district.

Next comes the question, what is the mode of count prescribed in the 12th section of the act of March 3d, 1863?

It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration on the period of service would change the rule from a merely numerical one. Some credit was to be given for the period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and State and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men for those periods of service. Now how is the credit to be given?

Before proceeding to answer the question, it may be proper to state, that it is insisted that the words "period of time" and "time of service," as used in the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different from term of service. It seems to me that the phrases mean one and the same thing. When the word term is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of period. The difference betwixt them, if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one, something different from what is understood by the other. But the words period and term, both occur in after parts of the acts now under consideration. In the 18th section of the act of 1863, the term of service is spoken of, and the term of re-enlistment, whilst in the 7th section of the amended act, it is the period for which he shall have been enlisted, and the period for which he shall have been drafted. Thus it will be perceived, that upon the very face of these acts, Congress used these words as meaning the same thing. It happens, too, in the act, that either word may be used and yet the same idea intended, as in the 8th section of the amended act, where the language is, "shall be credited by his services," and "term of service," as meaning the same thing, any argument predicated upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, how is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service, or the period of enlistment?

I think that Congress intended by the words "period of service," to give credit

for the time of his enlistment. When a man enlists in the service of the Government for one, two or three years; his services are due to the Government for that period, and during that period his services are withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of life.

The act speaks as though there was a certain and fixed period for the services of each man, and yet, if any period is taken, other than the term of enlistment, by some system of average or guess, a rule must be fixed. To do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the act.

I am therefore, of the opinion that the President must under the Act, give credit by the whole period or term for which the man enlisted.

Whether this is the rule which should have been adopted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally, and whether it is exactly just or not, are questions that can not now be considered. It is familiar to all that special cases of hardship will occur by the application of any general rule; nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES SPEED,  
To the President. Attorney General.

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

MR. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY FESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of THE ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by Government, viz.: the "SEVEN THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow countrymen may all understand what this "Seven Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits, & how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year on every hundred dollars, making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each \$ 50 note.  
Two cents per day on each 100 note.  
Ten cents per day on each 500 note.  
Twenty cents per day on each 1,000 note.  
One dollar per day on each 5,000 note.

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz.: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, in internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is, as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a First Mortgage on all land, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three

hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000), and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. FESSENDEN, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this desirable investment.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

Sue Mundy Caught.

A dispatch dated Louisville, March 13th, says: An expedition of fifty of the 90th Wisconsin, sent from here on Saturday, surrounded yesterday morning, a barn in Webster, Mead county, capturing SUE MUNDY, alias JEROME CLARK MAGRUDER and HENRY METCALF, after some resistance, in which three of our men were slightly and a fourth mortally wounded. The prisoners were brought here by the steamer Morning Star, this morning, and lodged in the military prison. MAGRUDER is suffering from a recent wound, and is not likely to recover.

GOLD SPECULATORS.—The heaviest dealer in the article, says a New York correspondent of the Scholastic Republican, work upon the smallest capital. They talk of millions as if possessed of untold riches, while they can put their all in one pocket. The gold dealer unless he is "wiped out" in his first transactions, may do millions in the business on a capital of a few thousand. I know of one, formerly at the head of a defunct Albany bank, whose deposits with his broker has never been over three or four thousand dollars, and he has bought and sold over four millions of gold within six weeks.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The United States Service Magazine, in an article on the Quartermaster's Department, says, that when, in May, SHEPARD started to open the campaign from Chattanooga—"Sir," said he to the Quartermaster at Nashville, "I shall move from Chattanooga, when the Lieutenant General orders me—ready or not ready—and if you don't have my army supplied, we'll eat your mules up, sir." And WILLIAM TUCKER no doubt thoroughly met it, but the Quartermaster was up in time, and saved his mules.

It is better to teach the child and youth arithmetic and Latin Grammar than rhetoric or moral philosophy, because these require exactitude and performance. It is made certain, in lessons like these, that the lesson is mastered, that power of performance is worth more than the knowledge. He can learn anything which is important for him to know, now that the power to learn is secured. As mechanics say, when one has learned the use of tools, it is easy to work at a new craft.

Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl burst into tears, and said she could not help it. "And why, pray?" "Because, sir, won't the come when he is sober?"

An interesting discovery has been made in a tunnel at Ekaterinow, in Russia. It consists of a treasure which formerly belonged to a chief of the Huns. Among the different articles is a heavy gold diadem, a large collar, bracelets, and drinking cups with handles formed by animals, the whole of which are in gold of remarkable workmanship.

With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are, gold in his pocket, silver on his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.