

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 44.

### 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 & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

**FREDERICK LEITZINGER.** Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or sold wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1865.

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

**J. J. CRASS.** . . . . . WALTER BARRETT.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE.** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nathan's jewelry store. May 25.

**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, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 23, 1864.

**J. P. KATZER.** Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &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 groceries 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 to funerals with a hearse. April 9, 59.

**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 2.

**J. B. MENALLY.** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, n. d. 24 street, one door south of Lanch'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.

**FREDERICK TEST.** Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1864.

**THOMAS W. MOORE.** Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, 2 mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills. Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 17th, 1865-17.

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

**AUCTIONEER.**—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, in any part of the county, when desired, at such times and at such places as may be desired. Z. C. MCCULLOUGH, Clearfield, Pa. June 14, 1865.

**AUCTIONEER.**—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. JOHN MCQUEEN, Address: . . . . . Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. May 13.

**AUCTIONEER.**—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. NATHANIEL KEMEL, Address: . . . . . Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 22, 1865.

**LICENSED AUCTIONEER.**—WILLIAM L. M. BLOOMING, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a license as an AUCTIONEER and will attend to the calling of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice and at such reasonable charges. Address either personally or by letter, either at Curwensville or Bloomingville. May 1, 1865, Jf.

### 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.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, are requested to pay up immediately, so far as indulgence cannot be given. [May 27-p] G. H. HALL.

**FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF YORK, PA.**  
Insures against loss or damage by fire. It is the safest company in the State, and has made no returns since its establishment, and hence it is the most economical. S. J. ROW, Agent, June 21, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

### Select Poetry.

**I'LL BE TRUE.**  
By the golden summer air,  
By the rose and lily rare,  
By the lakes and rivers fair,  
By the beauty everywhere,  
Do I swear that I'll be true,  
For the love I bear to you.

In the silence of the night,  
When the stars are glowing bright,  
When the moon's soft silvery light,  
Beams upon my weary sight,  
Then to you I'll be true,  
For the love I bear to you.

When the storms are threatening loud,  
And there's danger in the cloud,  
When with years my form is bow'd,  
And my life with cares endowed,  
Then I'll love, and I'll be true,  
To myself, my love, and you.

All the years my life shall know,  
Bring their riches, joy or woe,  
With the years that come and go,  
Then and always I'll be true,  
Then and always love but you.

### HOW VICKSBURG WAS TAKEN.

Interesting Account of Grant's Plan and Sherman's Protest.

[Springfield Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.]

In the *Republican* of June the 3, was published an editorial article with an extract headed "A Scrap of History," and which gives an account of General Sherman's written protest against General Grant's circuitous march around Vicksburg, and by which he cut himself off from his base of supplies; describes how General Sherman directed that the protest be forwarded to Washington; how General Grant never did so forward it, but afterwards, when Vicksburg was about to surrender, tore it up in General Sherman's presence much to the satisfaction of the latter.

Auditor Dubois went home and told Gov. Yates that General Grant would take Vicksburg that he had no doubt of it, that Gen. Grant told him to tell him so, and that he must tell it to the people as coming from General Grant. It will be remembered that the promise of Gen. Grant was published in the papers at the time, and that Gov. Yates repeated it from the stump.

General Grant's next movement was to send for Gen. John A. McClernand, and ordered him to march his corps from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf. General McClernand proposed some changes in the details of the plan; but General Grant cut him short by saying that he had digested and arranged the entire details for the movement, and only required him, General McClernand to execute his orders. General McClernand then said he would do that to the best of his ability, and departed on his expedition.

And here it may be well to add, that at this time strenuous efforts were being made at Washington for the removal of General Grant. Not only West Point was arrayed against him, but republican members of Congress, some of them from this State, went to Mr. Lincoln and urged his removal, taking back their former endorsements of him. Leading republican papers in this State loudly denounced him, and clamored for his supersession. At this time a leading republican and retired officeholder from this State, who had been down the river buying cotton, wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln denouncing General Grant, predicting his failure, and urging the appointment of Gen. Pope to command.

He brought the letter to Hon. O. M. Hatch, then Secretary of State, and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends, and asked him to direct it, but did not show him its contents. He represented to Mr. Hatch that Mr. Nicolay, who had been Mr. Hatch's deputy clerk, seeing the handwriting, would hand it to Mr. Lincoln. Hearing of the occurrence, and suspecting a trick Mr. Dubois made Mr. Hatch write a letter to the President, which both signed, and which urged him to do nothing against Gen. Grant—that they had been down the river, and so far as they had anything to say in the matter, they were perfectly satisfied with him.

Subsequently to the capture of Vicksburg Mr. Dubois was in Washington, to obtain a sick furlough for his son, who had been at the siege and was then in Memphis hospital. Mr. Lincoln himself went to the War office with Mr. Dubois to obtain the furlough. Returning from the office, and while Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Dubois and Mr. D. L. Phillips were standing at the railing which separates the War Office grounds from those of the White House, the following conversation, in substance, took place:

Mr. Dubois.—Mr. President, I do not like Gen. Grant's paroling those prisoners at Vicksburg. We had better feed them than fight them.

Mr. Lincoln, straightening himself up to his full height, and his countenance beaming with that peculiar smile which indicated that he was highly pleased: "Dubois, General Grant has done so well, and we are all so pleased at the taking of Vicksburg, let us not quarrel with him about that matter." He also added, "Dubois, placing his foot upon the base of the railing, and talking as erect posture, 'do you know that, at one time, I stood solitary and alone here in favor of General Grant? Even (meaning a member of Congress from Northern Illinois), came and told me that he (Grant) was not worth a —, and that I would have to remove him. But I remembered that you and Hatch and others had been down there about the first of April, and had not said a word to me on the subject.'"

Quail when requested to take time by the forelock, expressed a doubt whither the old fellow had any left to take hold of.

I have tried everything I could think of, and here we are yet. I have been advised that we go back to Memphis and commence an overland march from that point.

Mr. Dubois—General Grant you cannot do that. If you take this army back to Memphis, with all this array of gunboats and transports and all your material of war, the effect will be disastrous on the country. This infernal constitution in our State was only defeated by superhuman exertions. An other election is almost upon us, and the whole Northwest is on the verge of revolution. If you go back you strengthen the hands of the traitors and K. K. C. at home, they will call your movement a retreat, and more loudly than ever assert that the south cannot be conquered. If you can do no better, you must storm Vicksburg. If it costs the lives of forty thousand men it must be taken. It is a terrible thing to think of, but it must be done.

General Grant replied that he would reflect upon the matter during the night, and let Mr. Dubois know of his determination in the morning. When the morning came, General Grant met Mr. Dubois with a cheerful countenance, and the following conversation took place:

General Grant—Uncle Jesse, you are going home to-day; tell Governor Yates and the people of Illinois for me that I will take Vicksburg in sixty days.

Mr. Dubois—General Grant I am glad to hear you say this; but all I ask of you to allow me to tell them is that you will take Vicksburg, I don't care whether in sixty days or six months.

General Grant—I am bound to take it. I have decided on my plans. I will not tell you what they are. Even with the best intentions you might disclose them to the detriment of the movement.

They parted and Gen. Grant detailed his plan to Gen. Sherman, who protested in writing, as detailed in the article, but placed himself under the General's orders.

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### What Masonry is.

At the present time as in every other age, over which it had spread its principles, Masonry constitutes the affectionate and indissoluble alliance which unites man in warm cordiality with man. It forms the most liberal and extensive connections. No private prepossessions nor national predilection, nor civil policy, nor ecclesiastical tyranny, nor party spirit nor dissocial passion is suffered to prevent the engagement, nor interfere with the free exercise of that brotherly love, relief and fidelity it fails not to produce. It has for ages been lamented that petty distinctions and partial considerations, and contracted sentiments, should so much obstruct the friendly intercourse of mankind. Masonry breaks down those formidable barriers. In its solemn assembly around its social altar, meet the inhabitants of different countries, with benignant looks of esteem, and sentiments of unfeigned friendship. Around distant lands it casts philanthropy's connecting zone, and binds together in the same sympathies the whole family on earth.

### Bennet's Opinion of Ben. Wood.

If a copperhead like Ben. Wood is to escape unwhipped of justice we might as well strike all laws from the statute book and open all the jails. His offense is rank. It has long tested the patience of the people. The blood of countless numbers of our brave soldiers is red upon his hands. He stands detested by the North, which he has betrayed, and by the South, which he has aided to seduce into a continuance of the war. His office has been the appropriate resting place of traitors. To it John Michel ran when Richmond fell, as the serpent sinks from one hole to another. He is a Benedict Arnold without his bravery, and a Judas Iscariot who has not the grace to hang himself. He and Jeff Davis should be executed side by side—the one as the representative of the copperheads of the North, and the other as the representative of the traitors of the South.—New York Herald.

A PARTICULAR IRISHMAN.—One of the city colporteurs of Cincinnati some time ago, when engaged in distributing tracts among the poor benighted ones about the town, met with an amusing incident. Coming to an isolated building of humble pretensions, he opened the door without the ceremony of knocking, saying: "Will you accept a tract of the Holy Land?" meaning the four pages of the letter-press he had in his hand. The man of the house instantly replied: "Yes, be jabbers; a whole section, if you give a good title; but I'd like to know if there be much fever'n ague there to bother a poor divil?" The colporteur retreated.

Wilmington (N. C.) paper says: "Some of our soldiers driving in the swamps back of the town, have struck a mine from which have already been taken several hundred barrels of turpentine and a quantity of resin. The superiority of these mines over the Pennsylvania oil wells is that the product here is found in barrels all ready for market, the only expense necessary in working them being the cost of labor in rolling the barrels out. Further explorations are being made.

A NEW READING.—At a Brooklyn mass meeting recently, a speaker told this story: In Sunday school, the other day, while a recitation of verses of Scripture were in progress, a little lad suddenly exclaimed:—"I know a verse!" He was desired to recite it, and did so, thus: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

"And that," said Dr. Willett, who told the story, "is the doctrine according to General Dix."

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—ISAAC was reading to his mother the head lines of one of the telegraph columns of Tuesday last, and when he came to "Jeff. Davis to be confined at Fort Lafayette," the good old lady threw up her arms exclaiming:—"Laws-a-me! I know that! He would happen to him! Well, well, the confederacy is coming to pieces!" The old lady resumed her knitting and Isaac his reading.

A LONG CHASE.—An unsophisticated countryman, the other day, coming in town with a load of wood, saw a military officer, followed at a respectable distance by two or three—all good mounted, and in full gallop. "Good gracious!" said he, "haven't they caught him yet? I was in town about three weeks ago, and they were runnin' him then."

As the current and gooseberry worm has again made its appearance this spring, we give the following recipe, which has been tested, and proved a sure remedy for the destruction of the worm. Use pulverized Hellebore, by dusting it upon them. It will destroy all it touches. Two or three applications will be all that is necessary.

SHOCKING.—A young gentleman who was at one time very much smitten with a "Friend," says that during his travels through the West Indies he often felt some very severe shocks from earthquakes, but they were not a circumstance when compared with those which he experienced from this little earth-Quaker.

Itdaho City was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. The fire was the work of incendiaries. During its continuance there was a wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a million of dollars.

The water of a foul cistern may be cleaned by two pounds of caustic soda.

### THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

The Case as Presented by the Defense—The Degree of Guilt of the Accused.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburg Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The proceedings in the Assassination trial for the past two weeks have been, to the casual reader, very tedious, and to many the efforts of the defense seemed as a struggle against time. The counsel for the accused have commenced their arguments, and in all probability the case will be concluded within the next ten days. In the meantime, a brief summary of the case and the results accomplished may not prove uninteresting. Taking up first the case of Mrs. Surratt, we have the attempt to impeach the two main witnesses against her. It may be said that the defense have succeeded in proving that Lloyd was much intoxicated on the day when, as he swears, Mrs. Surratt charged him to have the carbines in readiness; and that Weichman did on one occasion declare his own sympathies to be with the South.

The inference from the first fact is, that Lloyd was incapable of understanding or remembering anything said to him on that day; and in regard to the second, the counsel have a theory that Weichman was really one of the conspirators, who has turned States evidence, and that his statements are therefore to be taken with much allowance. They have entirely failed to fasten upon him any complicity in the conspiracy, however, and will be unable to make much capital out of his expressions of secession sentiments, beyond the general effect of putting on record the vague doubt in regard to the young man's real character which already existed in the minds of all who had studied the case. The defense has also proved that Mrs. Surratt did really have business at Surrattville on the day of her visit there, and did actually attend to it. Her declarations, on being suddenly confronted with Payne, that she had never seen him before, is in some measure explained by the testimony of quite a number of witnesses that her eyesight is defective, and by the fact that Miss Fitzpatrick, who had seen Payne as many times before as Mrs. Surratt, also failed to recognize him in the disguise which he wore upon that occasion. It is also worth nothing in the prisoner's favor that her failure to recognize Payne at that time was the very worst thing that could have happened, both for her and for him. Various persons have testified that Mrs. Surratt is by nature and reputation, kind, devout and charitable. This is the case for the defense. On the other hand, there has been no explanation of Booth's visit to Mrs. Surratt's house, the frequent meetings there of those implicated as conspirators, the visit of her son to Richmond and Montreal, her whispered words with the chief assassin on the day of the murder, or her whispered instructions to John Lloyd twice reiterated that week. There can be little doubt that in her case the verdict of the court will be guilty.

It is generally admitted that little could be done in defense of Harold, the valet and courier of the assassin. On two points however he has been made in his favor. It seems certain that he was not, as testified by one of the secret Canada witnesses, in Montreal last February in consultation with Sanders and Thompson, nor was the story intrinsically probable. A dozen witnesses or more have sworn that Harold is a boyish, trivial fellow, easily influenced for good or evil, and of no mental or moral stamina.

There has been but a single defense attempted for Payne, the assassin of Mr. Seward, that of insanity, and that has signally and utterly failed. Indeed the project of setting up the plea of insanity in behalf of a man who entered into an elaborate political conspiracy, stood by the plot when all others but his leader abandoned it as hopeless, and finally carried out the part assigned him with cunning as marvelous as his courage, was to absurd to have a basis in anything but desperation. The mystery hanging over this man seems to be inexplicable. We have him first as a nurse in the hospitals at Gettysburg, treating the patients with apparent tenderness; next a tactician bordering in a Union household at Baltimore, studying medical books; next, in Virginia, he is an officer of the rebel army, rescuing from the rage of more fiendish brutes than himself the lives of unarmed Union prisoners. His father is asserted to be a clergyman in Florida, and is called before the court, but does not appear. Then the accused appears as a conspirator lodging at the Surratt house, professing to be a Baptist minister, and amusing his leisure by games with bowie-knives. Then he has a room at a Washington hotel as an invalid unable to visit the dining room; then passes the guard at the door of the sick Secretary of State under the pretence that he is a physician's messenger; then does his bloody work with the ferocity and determination which seemed superhuman; then walks in to custody by a coinidence, and stupidly attempts to assume an impossible character; and now sits erect and calm and unconquerable before the tribunal which is to condemn him to death, blushing at the preposterous effort to make him seem a maniac. Payne has resigned himself to his fate, and has expressed a desire to take the witness stand in behalf of his fellow-prisoners, whom he declares to be, as far as the knowledge of the assassination goes, entirely innocent.

Atzerott's case is as hopeless almost as that of Payne, although no direct participation in this tragedy of the dreadful Friday night has been fully proved. His inquiry for President Johnson's room at the Kirkwood House tells heavily against him. The story that on Saturday he alluded to the story of the murder of General Grant in a manner indicating a knowledge that that crime was contemplated, has been successfully exploded by the defense, and it appears that his remark was such as might naturally have been made by any innocent person. It has also been proved that the pistol and dirk

found in his room were not the weapons which he habitually carried—but nothing has been brought forward to sustain the inference that they belonged to another of the conspirators. It has been proved that Atzerott is a coward, and another fact against him is that he does not deny he was one of the conspirators, having repeatedly sought to be put on the witness stand for the government.

The defense of O'Laughlin will in all probability prove successful. The testimony which indicted him as the intruder at Secretary Stanton's house on the night of April 14th, has been contradicted by an alibi so complete and impregnable that probably the Judge Advocate will acknowledge its undeniable force in his summing up, and abandon this part of the case. O'Laughlin came to Washington on Thursday, April 13, with a party of Baltimore friends, on an ordinary convivial excursion. It is not proved that he saw Booth during the time; his whereabouts every moment of the night of the murder is accounted for, and the balance of probability is decidedly in favor of his knowing nothing of the assassination until the shot was fired. O'Laughlin did not deny his participation in the plot to kidnap the President, in which Booth's ideas first took form. He was intimate with Booth from childhood, the boys having been neighbors and schoolmates in Baltimore. He gave himself up willingly to the officers who came in search of him a day after the murder.

Edward Spangler, the scene-shifter at Ford's theatre, has made a vigorous defense. The defense has proved satisfactorily that Spangler did not, as alleged, hold the door open for Booth's flight and close it in the face of the pursuer; that the forcing open of the locks on the doors of the private box, as at Ford's theatre, was done innocently, some time before the murder; that the passage way behind the scene was always kept clear by a rule of the establishment; that Booth repeatedly during the winter hired and himself occupied the box in which he killed the President, and that a gimble was found in his valise with which he might have bored the whole through the door; that the rope found in Spangler's possession might have been used in his favorite amusement of crab-fishing, or in his business at the theatre; and that Spangler himself is known as a good-natured, kind, willing, hard-drinking fellow, employed occasionally by Booth as a sort of hostler and errand-runner, but not the man to be trusted with great deeds for good or evil.

The counsel for Samuel Arnold has been content to accept his case as the prosecution left it, and very few witnesses have been brought forward for his defense. The prisoner does not deny that he was a partner in Booth's conspiracy up to the 27th March; the government does not claim that he had anything to do with it after that date. The question for the court to consider is merely the proper sentence to be awarded to his precise measure of guilt.

The case of Dr. Mudd is the most complicated of all. He has proved that the harboring at his house persons in rebel uniform was in 1861, when all Maryland was in ferment, not in 1864, and that John Surratt was not among them; that he did not say early in March that the President, Cabinet and all the Union men in Maryland would be killed within six weeks; that he did not visit Booth in Washington on the 3d of March, or Mrs. Surratt during the winter. All these assertions, although positively sworn to by witnesses for the prosecution, may be regarded as effectually disapproved. In regard to Booth's visit at Bryantown in November, the defense has proved that he professed to be looking at investments in land, brought regular letters of introduction, and was introduced to Dr. Mudd in the most natural and casual manner. The statement of Weichman, that Mudd and Booth were in conference in Washington, in January, is the main point about which doubt clusters. It cannot be considered as disproved, nor can we reconcile with its truth the positive testimony that the Doctor was not away from his home in January. The register of the Pennsylvania House, where, according to Weichman's story, Mudd was staying at the time, does not contain his name, and is thus negative evidence in his favor. It seems not impossible that Weichman's memory is at fault, and that the interview took place during Mudd's visit on the 22d of December—although his time was then apparently accounted for. A great point in the prisoner's favor is made by the evidence of several witnesses that he spoke on Sunday of the presence of two suspicious persons at his house on the previous day, urged the raising of a home guard to scour the country, and himself conveyed to the authorities the first information they obtained as to Booth's flight and the important fact of his fractured limb.

A RICH petroleum worker, gaunt as a skeleton, and ignorant as a hodman, went to an artist to have his portrait taken. "Will you have it taken in oil or water-color?" inquired the artist. "He, of course," replied he. "It comes to me more natural, and, besides, it makes me look fatter."

The darkey who greased his feet so that he could not make a noise when he went to steal chickens, slipped from the hen-roost into the custody of the owner. He gave, as reason for his being there, "Dat he cum dar to see ef de chickens sleeped with dors eyes open." He was scolded.

Judge Davis the administrator of President Lincoln's estate values it to be worth \$75,000 consisting chiefly of U. S. Bonds.

Provoking—to dream that you have lots of money, and then wake up and find yourself an editor.

Hot, fiery fellows are our soldiers—perished while in the service, and mustered out of it.