TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAPTSMAN'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 (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

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

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

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. J. CBANS. : : : : WALTER BARRETT.

R OBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market afrect, opposite Naugle'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.

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, ARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfume-ry, Funcy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June, 29, 1864.

P KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth. P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing. Hardware Queensware, Groceries, Provisi us &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clensfield, Pa. April 27.

W ILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer-chatchise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

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.

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

TIMOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Cicarfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn-t n. 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

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

FIRHOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, i mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address. Grampian Hills Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly June 7th, 1865-1v

W. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Croceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

A UCTIONEER. -The undersigned having A 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 QUILLEY, Pa. 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having A been Licenced 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 RISHEL,

Feb. 22, 1865. Clearfield, Pa. ICENSED AUCTIONEER.—WILLIAM BLOOM, of Pike township, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER and will attend to the crying of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable charges. Address, either personally or by letter, either at Curwensville or Bloom-May 1, 1865. tf.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-NY OF YORK, PA.

Insures against loss or damage by fire. It is the safest company in the State, and has made no assessments since its establishment, and hence it is the most economical.

June 21, 1865.

S. J. ROW, Agent.

Clearfield, Pa

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Greeian impound will force them to grow on the smethest face or chin, or hair on baid heads, in Six Wocks. Price, \$1.00 Sent by mail anywhere. closely scaled, on receipt of price Addrew WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklin, N. York. March 29th, 1865.

K EYSTONE MARLLE WORKS, Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa.
J. BINN DEHAAS, respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield, and adjoining counties, that he has just received a fine stock of foreign and domestic marble, which he will work into Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot stones, Door-steps. Window sills and Lintels, Table, Stand and Bureau tops, &c &c., on reasonable terms and short All persons in want of anything in his line will please call, or address him by letter, at Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Orders by mail

will receive prompt attention. July26. 65-y. HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa, continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water mills vay cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4horse sweep and 2-horse tread-power threshing machines-price at shop, \$150-with shaker and 50 feet of strap. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. June 28, 1865-y. Isaac Harpt, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Et-

na at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, DROVISIONS .- Flour, bacon, lard, cheese,

Select Boetry.

THE TRUTH DOTH NEVER DIE. Tho' Kingdoms. States and Empires fall,

And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble into dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towers and palaces

In heaps of ruin lie.
Which once were proudest of the proud,
The Truth doth never die! We'll mourn not o'er the silent past;

Its glories are not fled.
Although its men of high renown,
Be numbered with the dead, We'll grieve not o'er what earth has lost, It cannot claim a sigh; For the wrong alone hath perished, The Truth Doth never die!

All of the past is living still-All that is good and true; The rest hath perish d, and it did Deserve to perish too!

The world rolls ever round and round, And time rolls ever by! And the wrong is ever rooted up, But the Truth doth never die!

A Record Worth Preserving.

Pennsylvania has never devoted that attention to her local resources and interests which distinguish other States, and which often gives lesser Commonwealths an advantage over States rich in all the material of labor and resources. Most of the States have statistical bureaus, in which a faithful record is preserved of their resources, of the capacity of the people in the different portions thereof for taxation and of the extent of the wealth of such States at large. The business reader will at once see the advantage which such records give the States where they are preserved. We now see that the tates, thus careful of the record of their natural wealth are exhibiting a like respect for the records of those who went forth to do battle, and if need be, die in defence of the National honor and safety. The record to which we allude is kept by the clerk of the court in the different counties in the Western States, and is a faithful history of the enlistment, company and regiment, if killed, in what battle with the date thereof, and the honorable discharge of each soldier surviving, who was a citizen of such counties, respectively. Such a record does not involve much labor. The friends of those who perish in battle are expected to furnish the clerks in question with the necessary information, while the three pounds from a freehold, or any estate June 24th, 1835, and to every white male soldiers who survive and have been honora- worth £60. By the amendment now in force Tahabitant residing in the State January 1st, discharges to secure a place on the records, where the history of their services will be preserved for the respect and the gratitude

of future generations. We are not aware that such a record is preserved in any of the counties in this State. Its usefullness and justice, however, commends itself at once to the judgment of all who have any pride in local history, or who have any appreciation of the valor of who have any appreciation of the valor of and write his name: Provided, however, those to whose labor we are indebted for a that the provision of this amendment shall home and a Government. We commend the subject, therefore, to the clerks of courts in different counties throughout this State. Aside from its historical value is established the true extent of the warlike services of each county, it is likely to become of busi- this amendment shall take effect," Massaness value in disposing of litigations likely to occur in a hundred shapes in connection with those who perished in the war for the Union.

A Tale of Rebel Cruelty.

Among the visitors at the Freedmen's Bureau on Monday, soliciting relief was a footless negro, whose story almost surpasses belief were it not that its authenticity is established beyond a doubt by corroborative evidence. His story, in substance, is as follows

"Just previous to the breaking out of the war, he was employed by a Dr. Lee, living near Washington, in Maryland, who compensated him for his services, he being a freeman. In 1849 the negro was persuaded by the Doctor to accompany him to Georgia, from which State he afterwards removed to Tennessee, where he kept the Knoxville Hotel. In the town of that name, in 1863, this same Dr Lee hired the negro to a Capt. N. G. G. mmon, a Quartermaster in the Confederate States army at Jonesborough. Here he was employed for eight or ten months, when he attempted to escape to our lines, in doing which he was apprehended and returned to Captain G., who immediately took him in person to Dr. Williams, in charge of the general hospital at that place, and ordered him (Dr. W.) to amputate the legs of the "d-d nigger," to prevent him from running away. In compli-ance with this demand his legs were that of full age, who shall have been ten days a night amputated just above the ankles, and | citizen, one year in the State, four months in his legs left undressed by the surgeon. In the county, and thirty days in the district. the morning Dr. W., on visiting the hospi- But no man of color shall vote unless he tal, found the negro still alive, and after ex- has been three years a citizen of the State, pressing his surprise with an oath said that and for one year the owner of a freehold he had intended to kill him. He then ordered the negro to the house of an old slave shall have paid a tax, and he is to be subwoman, where the negro was found recov- ject to no direct tax unless he owns a freeering from the amputation, on the entry of hold. Laws are authorized and have been our troops.

An Abolition Society exists in Spain, founded for the purpose of aiding in the abolition of slavery in every part of the world. Spain is one of the few countries which allows its dependencies to deal in human traf-fic; and there is no country in which a so-or in any asylum or prison. A registry law of every description. All kinds of machine and ciety like this will find more profitable employment. They have a large task before ployment. They have a large task before them, but the judicious assaults they make the first of those enumerated which absoupon this "established institution," show lutely makes color the test of voting, and in that they understand their work.

Discharged soldiers can not have it too frequently impressed upon them to keep the United States, of full age, residing one their discharge papers. The brokers and year in the State, and five months in the speculators who buy them for a song expect county, except that no soldier or marine to sell them back at an immense profit, when quartered therein shall acquire the right, Congress shall have appropriated lands o and no pauper, idiot, insane person or per-

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

How it is Controlled by the Constitutions of the Free States.

the history of the franchise question in the late slave States, showing how it was exercised in such States, and how in the course of time it was restricted until the black man free citizens under twenty-two and over 21 was entirely disfranchised. We present, for comparison, a statement of the provisions in the Constitutions of the free States regulat- by her Constitution of 1851, limits the elec-

MAINE, by her Constitution, adopted October 29th, 1819, gives the ballot to every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having resided in the State three months. But persons in the military, naval or marine proof is with the challenging party, to show service, quartered in the State, and students that the person is more than half black,

NEW HAMSHIRE, by her Constitution, adopted 1792, still in force, gives the ballot to "every male inhabitant" of twenty-one years, except paupers tions were formerly required for officeholders, holding office.

which abolished slavery by her Constitution, adopted July 4th, 1793, declared in her Bill of Rights that "all freemen, having sufficient evidence of common interest with an attachment to the community, have a right | by her Constitution of 1847, gives the vote to elect officers and be elected into office.' By article 21, "every man" twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, who behaves himself quietly and of the State at the adoption of this Constipeaceably, and who will take an oath to vote so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good" of the State, may vote. In Vermont, therefore, "a white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself as well"—not otherwise.

MASSACHUSETTS, by her original Constitution, adopted in 1780, gave the ballot to every male person twenty-one years of age, resident in the Commonwealth, having an annual income of monwealth, who shall not be able to read not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time chusetts, therefore, never excluded any man from voting on account of color. RHODE ISLAND.

by Constitution of 1842, gives the right of suffrage: 1. To every male citizen, of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth \$131, or renting for \$7 per annua. 2. To every native male citizen of full age-two years in the State, six months in the town, who is duly registered, who has paid \$1 tax, or done miitia service within the year. Hence in Rhode Island a native negro votes without a property qualification, while a foreign born white citizen can not. CONNECTICUT.

gives the ballot to all persons, whether white or black, who were freemen at the adoption of her constitution, (1818,) and subsequently to "every white male citizen of the Uni-ted States," of full age, resident six months in the town, and owning a freehold of the yearly value of \$7, or who shall have performed military duty, paid a State tax, and sustained a good moral character within the year. This was amended in 1845 by striking out the property and tax-paying qualification, and fixing the residence at one year in the State and six months in the town. Only those negroes have voted in Connecticut who were admitted freemen prior to 1818. NEW YORK.

worth \$250, over incumbrances, on which he passed, excluding from the suffrage, persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or any infamous crime, also persons betting on the election. No person gains or loses a residence by reason of presence or absence in the service of the United States-nor in

NEW JERSEY, which slavery existed up to a very recent period, gives the ballot, by its constitution of 1844, to "every white male citizen" of dried beef, dried truit, received regularly, at the use and benefit of volunteers honorably sons convicted of a crime which excludes him from being a witness, shall vote.

PENNSYLVANIA,

gives a vote to "every white freeman," of full age, who has resided one year in the State and ten days in the election district, of the agricultural and industrial resources and has within two years paid a tax, except of Utah territory, under the rule of the vision is causing some trouble since the war We recently, in an editorial, referred to that a once qualified voter returning into the State after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a six riculture; to develop a self-sustaining rural

tive franchise to "every white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, resident one year in the State, excluding persons in the military and naval service and idiots and insane persons. But, the courts of Ohio attending a seminary of learning, do not acquire a residence thereby. (Includes nestriction.

INDIANA, gives the right of suffrage to "every white male citizen of the United States," of full age and six months' residence in the State, and every white male of foreign birth and and persons excused from paying tax at their and every white male of foreign birth and own request. Freehold property qualifications full age who has resided one year in the United States, and six months preceeding the election in the State, and who has declared but these are abolished. New Hamshire election in the State, and who has declared never excluded colored men from voting or his intentions to become a citizen. No soldier or marine shall acquire a vote by being quartered in the State nor shall any person lose his vote by absence in the service of the State or United States. "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

ILLINOIS. to "every white male citizen" of full age, residing one year in the State, and "every white male inhabitant" who was a resident tution. Like provisions to those of Indiana exist here, relative to soldiers, seamen, marines and persons in the service of the United States.

MISSOURI, by her recent Free State Constitution, excludes the blacks from voting.

MICHIGAN, by her Constitution adopted 1850, gives the bollot to every white male citizen, to every white male inhabitant residing in the State the ballot belongs to every male citizen, 21 | 1850, who has declared his intentions, &c., years of age (except paupers and persons or who has resided two and a half years in under guardianship,) who shall have paid the State, and declared his intentions, and any tax assessed within two years, or who to every civilized male Indian inhabitant not shall be exempted from taxation. But by a member of any tribe. But no person shall Art. 20 of the Amendments, "No person vote unless of full age, and a resident three shall have the right to vote, or be eligable to months in the State and ten days in the office under the Constitution of this Com- town. Lake provisions as to persons in the military and naval service, students, etc.

Every "white male citizen" of the United States, of full age, resident six months in the State, sixty days in the county, (with like exceptions of persons in the military or naval service, idiots, insane persons and eriminals.)

Every male person of full age, resident one year in the State, and being either: 1. A white citizen of the United States, 2. A white alien who has declared his intentions. 3. A person of Indian blood who has once been declared a citizen by act of Congress. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. (With like exception of felons, insane persons and soldiers, &c., stationed in the State.)

CALIFORNIA. Every white male citizen of the United States (or of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the U. S. under treaty of Queretora) of full age, resident 6 months in the State and 30 days in the district. The Legislature has power to extend the right to Indians and their descendants, (Like sundry provisions as above.)

MINNESOTA. Every male person of full age, resident one year in the United States and 4 months in the State, or being either: 1. A white citizen of the U. S. 2. A white alien who has declared his intentions. 3. Civilized persons of mixed white and Indian blood. 4. Civilized Indians certified by a district Court to be fit for citizenship. (Like sundry provisions as above.) OREGON.

Every white male citizen of full age, six months a resident of the State, and every white male alien, of full age, resident in the United States one year, who has declared his intentions, may vote, but "no negro, Chinaman or mulatto. KANSAS,

gives the ballot to every white male adult resident six months in the State and thirty days in the town, who is either a citizen or has declared his intentions.

WEST VIRGINIA. Every white male citizen (except minors, lunaties and felons,) resident one year in the State and thirty days in the county.

The results sum up thus: Of the twentyone free States enumerated, eight permit negro suffrage to a greater or less extent. These are the New England States, New York and Ohio. Of the remainder, two, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are strongly 'Democratic," and the rest framed their constitutions and applied for admission at a time when slavery ruled Congress and the nation. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and Illinois, (seven,) admit as voters those not yet citicens; and besides the New England States, four, to wit: Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, provide for voting by Indians. • One (Massachusetts) excludes the ignorant, and one (Oregon) excludes Chinamen.

The Titusville post-office ranks as the fourth in the State of Pennsylvania.

Resources of the Mormons. A Utah correspondent of the Springfield

Republican gives a very flattering account Mormons: "The policy of the Mormon is ended. leaders has been to confine this people to agtered in small villages, and so manageable by the church organization. So far this the grains, butter, bacon, dried peaches, home-made socks and yarns, these are the abundantly in the southern settlements; and of all concerned. experiments with flax, the mulberry tree and the silk worm are all successful,

The Wade and Davis Manifesto. Capenter the artist in his reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, relates the following:

Last year, upon the appearance of what was known as the "Wade and Davis mamfesto," an intimate friend and supporter, who was very indignant that such a document should have been put forth just previous to the Presidential election, took occasion to animadvert very severely upon the course that prompted it. "It is not worth fretting about," said the President. "It reminds me of an old acquaintance, who having a son of scientific turn, bought him a microscope. The boy went around experi-menting with the glass upon everything that came in his way. One day, at the dinner table, his father took up a piece of cheese. "Don't eat that father," said the boy "It is full of wrigglers." "My son," replied the old gentleman, taking at the same stand it if they can.

Mammoth Cigar for Grant.

A correspondent relates the following incident of Lieutenant General GRANT'S passage through Brunswick, Maine: An old man-an inveterate smoker-had learned that the General sometimes, in fact frequently, smokes, set his genious to work to btain an interview with him. A eigar occured to him as the best pass within the ing that he was coming, obtained one upwards of a foot in length. When the General came the old fellow rushed pell-mell into the crowd, and dispensing with all forms of etiquette, drew his mammoth Havana, and politely but roguishly presented it to the General, expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long and pleasant smoke. This act was of course the signal for great laughter on the part of the crowd, and none joined in it more heartily than the General.

LOST HER "DIAMENT."-The Albany Evening Journal says that the shoddy aristocracy at Saratoga have great difficulty in wearing their usual advancements. One unfortunate dunce of oleaginous development actually went through the martyrdom of dressing fifteen times before supper on Tuesday. A young damsel at the table in one of the hotels yesterday astonished the crowd by exclaiming "Lor', mar I've dropped my diament into the gravy!" A vigorous search for the lost jewel-a stomacher pin-was made in the kitchen refuse, but unsuccessfully. It is only worth \$1,200, and papa comes within Toodles' definition of a gentleman. "He don't care a darn."

A PARIS BONNET-A Paris correspondent writes: "Last Thursday I saw one bonnet which I am sure must be the extreme of the present fashion. Madame de Z-'s bonnet consisted of two ounces of gold beaten into a band, and four square inches of black lace, the whole to conclude with a gold button, which fastended one end of the lace over the other. Just then came by the Marquis de T-, the greatest Anglomaniae in France. 'Marquis, did you ever see nothing?' 'Nothing, my good boy-how see nothing?' 'Then come and look at one of your countrywomen's bonnets.' "

A little boy named Kephart, residing in Blair county, was struck last week by a rattle snake three times in the foot, each time inflicting a severe wound. A free administration of whiskey and other remedies saved by press of other matter." the loss of life.

Charles F. Norton, formerly of Lebanon county, Pa., now of Philadelphia, has donated \$30,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Semirary in that city.

Michael Helbert, a citizen of Pottstown, died on the 4th inst., aged ninety-two years. He served in the war of 1812 under Captain Jacob Fryer, and cast his first vote for concerned. Washington for President.

consin, states that 11,651 drafted men were put in the field from Wisconsin, and 5,792 aground on the way.

Trouble Among the Cherokees.

The St. Louis Dispatch of August 4th says that there were loyal as well as rebel Indians among the Cherokees, and the di-

A few days ago a body of about one hundred rebel Cherokees, fully armed, came to population, quiet, frugal, industrious, scat- Fort Gibson, under the parole which they had received from Colonel Campbell, to see what arrangement could be made with the policy has been admirably successful; and it loyal part of the tribe in regard to their has created an industry and a production own return. During the war many houses here in the centre of the western half of our and farms were destroyed, and the loyal Incontinent, of immense importance and val- dians, remaining masters of the situation, ue to the future growth of the region. A possessed themselves of the enemys properfew of the simpler manufactures have been introduced of late but these are not in con- had been destroyed. The rebel delegation, flict with the general policy. There are under the treaty entered into with Colonel three cotton mills, confined to cotton Campbell, demand restitution of their propyarns, however, almost exclusively, and one erty and restoration of their former rights woolen mill. Probably there are a hundred flouring mills in the territory also. Flour, bled at the same time in council at Talequah, their capital, and utterly refused to haveany thing to do with them, or grant their rechief articles produced in excess and sold to quest. Here the matter stands, and there is emigrants and for mining regions in the a fair prospect of new and serious difficulnorth. Probably two hundred thousand ties arising between the hostile parties, not pounds of dried peaches were sold for Idaho and Montana last year. Hides are plenty: also who are in similar positions, and which there is a good tannery here, and also a man-ufactory of boots and shoes. Cotton grows ernment to settle satisfactorily to the interest

Andrew Johnson's Memory.

It is but a short time since a distinguished Senator called upon the President. A. delegation of Conservatives had just left him. Turning to the Senator, he said: "I won-der if those persons, who but now passed out, immagined that I had forget the power and the party to which I owe my elevation. There was not a man in that delegation that would'nt have united in offering a reward for my scalp a few years ago, and now they talk to me as if I owed everything to them. guess they'll find I have a memory.'

A well known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President: The Democracy say you will yet be found with them. That you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain."
"Do they," responded Mr. Johnson. Well, sir, you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that, while, as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisan character, I certainly am not prepared to do more than to pray for those who despitefully use me. time a huge bite; "let 'em wriggle; I can I think they stand in need of prayers, and it's all I can do for them.

Several citizens of secession sympathies at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, recently visited Major General John W. Geary, at his beutiful residence at Cumberland, on the westbanks of the Susquehannah, and were extended the courtesies of the Pennsylvania soldier. During a conversation that ensued the aforesaid citizens ventilated themselves on the subject of the negro; they denouncguarded circle, and he therefore, upon hear- ed emancipation as a usurpation; the 'rights' of the South were largely decanted upon and violent expressions used. Gen-eral Geary replied: Sirs, I have hung traitors for saying less than you have just uttered against your country," and he ordered the individuals to leave his premises forthwith.

> The Louisville Journal says that the antiamendment peor le seem terribly apprehensive that, unless restrained by the Constitution they will inevitably marry a nigger. We have all heard of the noisy fellow, who, when getting into a quarrel, cried out to those around him-"Hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him.' Each anti-amendment man seems calling

aloud in a similar spirit— "Hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born.' But we propose that the constitution shall stand off and see fair play.

The Jackson Mississippian says: "We learn that unbleached domestics in this city have fallen from seventy-five to forty-five per yard," on which the Vicksburg Herald sagely observes: "unbleached domestics have fallen from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head."

At a gay party in Mount Zion, Ill., a few

evenings since, a beautiful young lady sud-

denly exclaimed: "O, I am so sick!" and fel dead. A physician who was present, after an examination, announced that her death was caused by tight lacing. The Bedford Gazette justifies the murder of Jacob Crouse, who was recently shot down by a returned deserter, for no other

reason than that the delinquent and cowardly copperhead hated Crouse as a faithful of-A contemporary says that the kind lady who sent him a blackberry short-cake mark-

ed "please insert," may rest assured that her "contribution" will not be crowded out "What a fool!" said Patty Prim, when she heard of the capture of Jeff Davis; "of

course the men would run after him if he was dressed as a woman, and he was sure to be caught." General Howard has recommended the

establishment in St. Mary's county, Maryland, of a military court, similar to that at Alexandria, to try cases in which negroes are

Col. Giddings, Provost Marshal of Wis. and towed into Norfolk, Va., on Sunday with no more serious accident than getting

The steamer Ruth has been sold at St. Louis for \$200,000, the largest price ever paid for a western steamboat.

A vein of silver ore, from one to four per cent. of pure metal, was discovered a few days since a few miles south of Reading, Penna.