REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby Wagons, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER R given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of examined and passed by the, and remain fined of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatecs.creditors.and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orhans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court of Clearment county, to be need at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 4th Monday of Sept. 1865. Final account of Miles Read, Executor of John R Read, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield

county, Pa., deceased. Final account of Jesse Lines, Administrator of E. M. Smiley, late of Brady township, Clearfield

county deceased

Final account of Hulbert Leigey. Trustee of the

Real Estate of Francis Leigey, late of Covington,
township, Clearfield county, deceased.

Supplemental account of William Irvin, Administrator of Malthew Irvin, deceased.

The account of J. W. Olewine, Administrator of Jens Olewine late of Graham township, Clear feld county Pa., deceased. The account of John Porter, Administrator of

Martha Heburne late of Pike township, Clearfield county deceased. The account of G. Howe and Joseph Goss, execus

tors of the last will of George Goss, late of Deca-tur township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased. Final account of David Horn, Administrator of James A. Woods, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased. The final account of Cecelia Irvin and James

Trein. Administrators of David Irvin, late; of Irvin. Administrators of David Irvin, late; of Irady township. Clearfield county. Pa., deceased. The account of A. C. Tate administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Clark, late of Lawrence township. ship, Clearfield county, deceased.

I. G. BARGER, Register's Office. Aug. 30, '65. Register's Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES .- By virtue of sundry D writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on ONDAY THE 25TH DAY OF SEPT. 1865, the ollowing described Real Estate, to wit:

Three certain tracts of land situate in Karthaus township. Clearfield county, Penn'a, described as follows: 1st. One piece or trast of land, being a part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant No. 193, containing 79 acres, with two dwelling houses and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, bounded by lands of Karthaus Estate and others, and the Susquehanna river. 2d One piece being part of larger tract, surveyed on Warrant No. 1023 containing 88 acres, with about three acres cleared, bounded by piece No. 1 the Susquehanna river. Salt Lick tract, and others. 3d. One other tract containing 938 acres and 147 perches, having thereon erected a large two story dwelling house; a double barn 44 by 60 feet; store house; house; a double parm 44 by 90 feet; store house; carpenter shop, 18 by 32 feet; saw mill, 32 by 52 feet in good running order, and about 80 acres cleared land thereon; being part of two larger tracts, Nos. 3465 and 3472, beginning at hemlock on river, 306 perches by the river below post, the South West corner of No. 3463, thence down the river the same course 678 perches to post corner on river, theuce N 56 W, 13 perches to post. N. 41 E. 13 perches to maple, South 56 E. 13 perches to a birch corner on river, thence down the river 44 perches to white oak, thence North 48 perches to post, thence West 511 perches to post, thence South 238 perches to post, thence West 16 perches to white pine, thence South 194 perches to stones, thence South 45 East 40 perches to bemlock and place of beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward M'-

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the east by land of Robert Hamilton and G. F. Davis, on the south by H. D. Shaw, on the west by M. Watts, on the North by J. & F. Davis, containing 70 acres more or less. Also-one other tract bounded on the east by land of James Arthors, on the south by A. G. Jamison, on the west by John Ferguson, and on the north by Henry Swan, containing about 100 acres. Seized,t aken in execution, and to be sold as the property

of John Gregory. ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Janes-Also—a certain tract of land situate in Janes-ville. Gulich township, Clearfield county, Pa. Bounded on the East by lot of John S. McKeirnan, South by an alley, West by street and North by Main Street, containing facre with house and stable creceted threon. Also, one other lot, in the same village aforesaid, bounded East by lot Mrs. Gano. South by an alley, West by lot of Patrick Flynn, and North by main street, with house and shop created thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of

ALSo-a certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Abraham Bayers, John L. McCully, Frederick Shoff and John Robson, with about six acres cleared, and a young orehard thereon, being the same premises purchased from Samuel Hegarty, and now in possession of Lewls A. Warren. Siezed, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Beyers

ALSO- a certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands for Williams and Humphries, on the east by John S. Hugueny and Leon M. Condriet, on the south by M. Barte, and on the west by Francis Condriet, containing 74 acres and allowance in the second secon and allowance, and having thereon erected a log house and log barn. Seized, taken in execution. and to be sold as the property of John B. Pettit.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Bloom

township, Clearfield county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Smith, Wm. Irvin and Wm. McNaul, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, cleared, having erected thereon a large two story house and barn, and with other out-buildings and with a thrifly orchard. Seized, taken in execu-tion and to be sold as the property of Titus M.

Auso-a certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county. Penn'a, adjoining lands of John W. Miller on the south, Joseph Potter on the west, H. Thomas on the north, and J. Quigley on the east, containing in all about one hundred and sixty acres, being improved. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H Miller.

ALSo-a certain treet of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, surveyed in the name of - Shaw, containing two hundredland thirty-two acres with allowance and having four frame houses erected thereon, with fif-teen acres of land cleared. Seized, taken in exe-

teen acres of land cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jesse J. Baily and J. Lacv Darlington

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, ten acres of land, bounded on the north west by William Eavens, on the south by Josiah Lamburn, and on the west by Michael Cader. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert

edution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Harrison and William Selfradge.

Anso-by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain two story L building situate in Guelich tp.. Clearfield county, Pa., at the inter-

section of the Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike and plank road, leading to Tipton. Pa., the dimensions being attached to main building, and known as the tavern stand of Wesley Nevling, and the land or piece of ground and curti-lege appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Nevling. Aug. 30, 1865, JACOB FAUST. Sheriff

CANNED FRUIT, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

Mossop sells the Cheapest goods.

Bonds and notes for sale.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments, Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes.

Clearfield May 4, 1864. H B. SWOOPE, Att'y at Law

STRAY COW .- Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Pike township, about the 1st of August, white and red spotted cow, with a bell on, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs. THOS. BLOOM. Aug. 23, 1865-pd.

STRAY MARE.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Morris tp. on the 16th of August, a black mare, with right hind foot white. The owner is rquested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold as the law directs.

Sspt. 6, 1865—pd. ROBERT BROWN. Sspt. 6, 1865-pd.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned dark red, and one light brindle cow, now in possession of John Ryen, of —— township, as the same belongs to me and have only been left with said Ryen on loan, and are subject to my order. Sept. 6, 1265-51. EBEN M'MASTERS. Sept. 6, 1:65-\$1.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel W ason, late of Bradford town'p, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. A. S. GOODRICH. Administrator.

Aug. 2, 1865.

EXECUTORS NOTICE -Letters testa-mentary on the Estate of Samuel M. Smith. late of Beccaria tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all per-sons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims a-gainst the same will present them proper y au-thenticated for settlement. J. M. SMITH.

J. H. HEGARTY, Executors. Aug. 2. 1865-pd. VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-VATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, his house and lot on Market street, in Clear-field—a desirable residence for a small family. Also, 4 town lots, known as the "Brick-yard lots," under good fence, and on which there is sufficient clay to make from 400,000 to 500,000 brick—For for they particulars and terms apply to

further particulars and terms apply to
Aug. 9, 1865-3m-pd. WM. JONES.
N. B. Two stoves are also for sale.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Stoaffer late
of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa,dec'd
having been granted to the undersigned, all parsons indeterate osaid estate are requested to make
immediate payment, and those having claims amentate the same will present them properly auainst the same will present them properly at thenticated for settlement.

SARAH ANN STOAFFER, Aug. 16, 1865.

TO COMSUMPTIVES .- Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the REV. EDWARD A. WILSON. of Williamsburg, New York, was completely re-stored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Concumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration.

Those desiring the same will please address Rev.

EDWARD A. WILSON 165 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, Kings county, New York. Aug. 2, 1865-6t.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY! INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES. - We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Ciothes Wringer, and most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Cham-paign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure \$1,000 before Obvistmas The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency Full particulars, terms, etc., by Circular, Ad-diess, HALL REED & CO., Aug. 2, 1865. No. 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES. -By virtue of sundry writs of Levari facias issued out of the Or phans' Court of Clearfield county, and to me directed there will be exposed to Public Sale at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, A. D. 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M the following described Real Estate to wit:—

A certain piece of land in Penn township, county aforesaid, known as purpart No 2. in the division of the estate of Oliphant Cochran, dec'd said land being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of purpart No 3, thence along line of said purpart North Seventyone and three-tourth degrees East thirty-four and one-half perches to a post, thence along said line North eighty-seven and one-half degrees East Sixty perches to a post on line of purpart No 1. thence South along line of said purpart seventeen degrees East Sixty perches to a post by dead pine, thence South thirty-eight and one-half depine, thence south thirty-eight and one half de-grees West ninety-two perches to a post, thence North thirty seven degrees West One hundred perches to a post, thence North twelve degrees East forty perches to place of Beginning, contain-ing fifty-seven acres and one hundred and forty three perches, and allowances Being seized and taken in Execution under an order of the Orphans' court, as part of the land which under the Will of Samuel Co thran, dec'd, a former owner, is charged with the payment of certain annual al-lowances in favor of Jane Cochran-lately occu-

pied by Wm P. Beck and Julia his wife. Also—a certain piece of land in Penn town-ship, county aforesaid, known as purpart No (3) three in the division of the estate of Oliphant Cochran, deceased, said land being bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a fallen white pine, thence North fifty-two degrees East eighty-six perches to a post, thence South forty-one de-grees East fifteen and one-half perches to a white oak, thence North seventy-three degrees East sixty-five and one-half perches to a post, thence South twenty-three and one half degrees East forty-four perches to a post, thence along line of purpart No. 1. South sixty-nine degrees West thirty-two perches to a post, thence South along line of said purpart seventeen degrees East Seventy perches to a post, thence along line of pur-part No. 2. South eighty-seven and one-half degrees. West sixty perches to a post, thence along said line South Seventy-one and three-fourth degrees West thirty-four and one-half perches to post, thence North forty and one-half degrees West ninety-one perches to place of beginning, containing seventy four acres and one hundred and ten perches and allowances. Being seized and taken in Execution under an order of the A RECORD OF FACTS.

Who Are the Friends of the Soldiers!

Since the return of the Union soldiers the Copperheads of this State are endeavoring to create the impression that they have always been friendly to soldiers, and that they have done their utmost to sustain their rights at home and on hostile fields. These assertions are false in every particular. There is not an act on the statute books in which it can be shown that the leaders of that party ever manifested the least sympathy for the Union soldier. On the other hand we have abundant evidence that the rebel soldiers who had been captured and occupied our hospitals were treated more kindly than the Union seldiers by Copperhead men and

The public record of the party, which now profess such profound sympathy for the soldier, cannot be obliterated, and we subjoin a few facts for the meditation of the soldier.

On page 335 of the Legislative Record, ession 1864, will be found the following official proceedings, which we copy verbatim, and we hope every man will examine the same carefully. Every member of the Legislature of the session of 1864 has the Record. Remember the page, 335, and read it care-

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate reume the consideration of bill, [Senate No. , entitled Joint resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up on third reading. The question being on the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken in ac-

cordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS-Messrs Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turiell, Wilson,

Worthington and Penney—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Denovan, Latta. Montgomery, Smith, Stark and Wallace-7. So the bill passed finally. During the call, Mr. Prince of the improper to state at this time, that Senators

on this side of the Chamber cannot vote on this question as they probably would, if its merits were to be considered. I shall, therefore, ask at the proper time to place my reasons ur on the journals for voting, if we considered it upon its merits, exactly as I vote now. I vote no.

Mr. BUCHER said: Mr. Speaker, I voted for these amendments last session, and whilst the strongest evidence was afforded me at the last election of the abuse this privilege will offer-to those who lord it over such of the qualified electors of this State who may be in the army of the nation-still I do not think such an abuse should deprive our citizens of their rights. I would therefore, have again voted for them, provided this body was legally organized-but, as such is not the position of the Senate, I decline to

Mr. Lamberton said: At the last ses

sion of the Legislature, along with my Democratic brethern, and in obedience to public sentiment then, I voted for these amendments to the Constitution. But, sir, since the beginning of this session, believing, that the organization of the Senate was not in accordance with law or precedent, I have, sir, steadily, step by step, opposed what I believed to be a usurping organization. I I have, hitherto declined to recognize any affirmative legislation by this body, no mat- the Southern rebels. Let the document be ter how meritorious the subject, because I believed it was not constituted properly to legislate. I cannot, even now, upon this important question, recognize, by my vote, what I believe to be a lawless organization; reserving for the future such expressions of my views as I may deem proper and necessary. For the reasons indicated I decline

to vote. Mr. LATTA said: I shall vote no on this juestion, and will aks the privilege of the Senate to file my reasons for so voting, in addition to the common reason of a want of

organization. Mr. WALLACE said: I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form, and desire to assign the following reasons for my vote with regard to the first amendment:

This is no ordinary step. It is not one of those acts of legislation that may be repealed at our next session, if it prove unwise or injurious, but it is a change of the organic law, which, if effected, cannot be repealed save by the act of two successive Legislatures, and a vote of the people, and even this cannot be done until five years subsequent to its adoption. Such are the provisions of the Constitution. Beside this, it is in substance a repeal of the well considered provisions of the Constitution of 1838 upon the subject of the right of suffrage, and essentially a change and a modification of the invaluable safe-guards that the wisdom of ages has thrown around the elective franchise. The time of its proposition, too, is objectionable. We are in the midst of great public commotion; the minds of men are in a continual whirl of excitement and agitation; and the hour is unpropitious for that calm unruffled judgment that should preside over our deliberations in the settlement of questions of this magnitude.

Whatever may have been my sentiments and opinions upon this amendment when it was before this body at last session, the lessons of the past year have taught me to fear the consequences of its adoption, and Orphans' court, as part of the land which under the Will of Samuel Cochran, dec'd, a former owner, if charged with the payment of certain annual allowances in favor of Jane Cochran—lately occupied by Miles Spencer.

Sept. 6, 1865,

JACOB FAUST, Sheriff.

Jacob Faust, Sheriff

against another. The soldier whose inde- | bers, as they styled themselves, spoke dependence of action and peculiar party views rendered him incapable of control, was permitted to remain on duty, whilst he who was willing to be subservient, or was already possessed of the essential requisite, was sent home to aid in the election. Of the result we have no right to complain. The means made use of, and the unblushing avowal of them are to my mind alike fearful and por-

We have seen the dearest rights of a free and patriotic people in the States of Mary-land, Delaware and Kentucky ruthlessly invaded by the Executive, the bayonet of the soldier used to control the ballot of the freeman, and the will of the people made to yield to the power of force. those States the ballot box has been trampled in the dust, and the minions of power have been elevated to place to do the biddings of their masters.

So, too, in the rebellious States, we have seen the rebel and the patriot united in the same degree; and they who have never raised the hand of rebellion, or sympathised with its acts, must lowly abase themselves, or be deprived of the right of suffrage. Those who have committed no crime, who have been guilty of no act of rebellion, must subscribe a slavish oath, must degrade their manhood, and basely cringe at the feet of power, or be disfranchised. As a condition precedent to the pardon of a rebel, this might well be done; but as a pre-requisite to the right of suffrage by a "loyal" man, it is the sheerest tyranny. It may be done in Louisiana or in Tennessee. If the ægis of the Constitution be insufficient to protect the lover of the Union there, may we not

elective and criminal system to demonstrate to such minds the utter impossibility of guarding the ballot box in the army, outside of the Commonwealth, from foul and loathsome fraud. If, therefore, it be impossible to protect this right of suffrage from fraud at a distance from the Commonwealth, surely its exercise cannot be advocated with pro-

I am also opposed to the proposition contained in the remaining amendments. They are in substance a restraint upon the lawmaking power, upon subjects that are not State. The Legislature, by their rules and by statue, can and should control these subjects; and if these amendments bei ncorporated into the Constitution, they will, in my judgment, prove serious impediments to just and proper legislation.

Mr. WALLACE continued his remarks on the same subject during the entire session of that day, and they are recorded in full on pages 336, 337, 338 and 339.

After the conclusion of Mr. WALLACE'S remarks, the following document was handed in to be entered on the Journals, and is recorded on page 340 of the Record:

We vote against the amendment upon principle, and concur in the reasons filed by Mr.

D. B. MONTGOMERY, J. C. SMITH, C. M. Donovan, J. B. Stark.

Here the soldiers will find all the Senators belonging to the copperhead party voting in solid column against the Amendment allowing soldiers the right of suffrage.

These Senators are now the pretended friends of the soldiers, while, when they were in authority, they voted against paying them and urged every measure to sustain circulated, so that every returned veteran may know his friends.

On the 23d day of August, 1864, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill No. 1345, entitled an act to regulate elections by sodiers in actual military service.

The whole session was consumed in the consideration of the bill and on the final passage of the same, the whole party voted AGAINST IT!

The following is the official result of the same as recorded on page 1,288 of the Legislative Record, session 1864. It reads as

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. WALLACE, and were as fol-

YEAS: -Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Hoge, Householder, John-

Bunlap, Heming, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Worthington and Penney, Speaker—16.

NEAS—Messrs, Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—14.

So the bill passed finally.

It will thus be observed that every Copperhead Senator voted against the privilege of allowing the soldier a vote on the battle field. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, the present Chairman of the State Central Committee was the party leader in the Senate. The Copperheads in the House.

Whilst the Copperheads in the Senate were doing their utmost to degrade the soldier, their friends in the House were not idle in the same dirty work.

published in the Legislative Record, of the species of 1964 it will be spec

fiantly of the soldier who exposed himself in defence of his country.

Whilst the bill was under consideration, faction in the House, from Bucks county, made the following remarks:

"As for myself I am opposed to the SOL-DIER VOTING ANYWHERE. I AM OPPOSED TO HIS MEDDLING WITH THE BALLOT BOX, the sacredness of the ballot box being the great palladium of the American freedom. Whatever my fellow members in this House may think of me, it will be handed down to posterity that I was one of the Democrats who had the hardihood to vote against the right of the soldier to vote.

(This speech is recorded on page 1,304 of the Legislative Record, session 1864,)

by the most ardent Copperheads, whilst those of the "milder sort" attempted to defeat the bill by the usual parliamentary right of suffrage, they fill out their list of legerdemain. In this they were however, candidate for office with the names of these

The question then was, Shall the bill

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Kenns, Philadelphia, and were as

YEAS-Messrs. Alleman, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman, Lancaster, Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, Erie, Cochran, Philathe lover of the Union there, may we not justly fear its power here.

The abstract proposition embodied in this amendment appears to many minds at first blush a reasonable and just one. It requires an inquiry into and some examination of our elective and existing an existing and existing an existing and exist and ex delphia, Coleman, Denniston, Etnier, Glass, ter, Smith, Philadelphia, Stanberger, Sutphin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Win-

dle and Johnson, Speaker—49.
NAYS—Messrs, Alexander, Clarion, Barger, Beek, Benton, Boileau, Bowman, Cum-berland, Boyer, Ellis, Gilbert, Hargnett, Hopkins, Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Josephs, Kerns, Schuylkill, Labar, Long, Mc-Manus, Marshal, Missimer, Meyers, Nelson, Noyes, Patton, Pershing, Potteiger, Purdy, Quigley, Reiff, Rex, Rice, Riddle, Schofield, Searight, Sharpe, Shimer, Spangler, Wea-ver, Weiser and Wimley—42.

firmative. Every Copperhead is here again recorded as voting against allowing the soldier to vote whilst in the service of his country. These men are now attempting to profess friendship for the soldier. Out with such hypoc-

On the 9th of April 1863, a bill was introduced into the Senate allowing Pennsylvanians in the Naval service the right of suffrage. This bill was strenuously opposed by the Copperheads in that body, and a test vote had, with the following result:

Mr. Lowny moved to suspend the rule prohibiting a third reading of the bill On agreeing to the motion,

The yeas and nays, were required by Mr. STEIN and Mr. LOWRY, and were as follows,

YEAS-Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Graham, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Penney, Robison, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker-16.

Nays-Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Kinsey, Lamberton, M'Sherry, Mott, Reilly, Stein and Wallace-11.

So the motion was not agreed to, twothirds not having voted in the affirmative. Here the reader finds again every Copperhead arrayed against the soldier.

SAVING SEEDS .- If a farmer is anxious to excell in the size and quality of his plants, let him save the seeds, selecting the earliest and fairest for that purpose. It is persumable that where raising seeds is the business, whole fields and patches are gathered and all the seeds put into papers. Many of these may come up and produce well; but it is manifest that one who got his from select stock, taking the earliest and best, could tart with great advantage.

HARNESS. - During stormy days and leasure hours, clean, repair, oil and varnish har ness. Always wet dry leather before oiling. An excellent black varnish for harness is half a pound of gum shelae dissolved in a pint of good alcohol, an ounce of good lamp black, an ounce of gum camphor, corked tight in a bottle, shaken up frequently and applied with a swab or brush. Add more alcohol if too thick.

A clergyman catechising the youth of his church, put the question from the catechism to a girl: "What is your consolation in life and death?" The girl smiled, but did not answer. The priest insisted. "Well, then," said she, "since I must tell you, it is a young printer on Third street.

"Brick" Pomeroy says there is an editor in La Crosse who has kissed so much sweetness from the lips of the girls, that he is as-sessed as crushed sugar, on account of the sweetness he has gathered, and the squeezing he has endured.

Prentice advises the Atlantic Telegraph folks, if they have any difficulty in discovering the last "fault" in their cable, to employ the enemies of the Administration, who

HARD UP FOR CANDIDATES.

We have seen persons in embarrassing poitions-in some that awaken pity, in some that arouse fear, in some that excite laughter, but we have never seen anybody so Mr. LABAR, the leader of the Copperhead awkwardly situated as the political faction faction in the House, from Bucks county, They are completely cornered, and are distressingly conscious of it. But to conceal their mortification and to forestall the ridicule of spectators, they put on whimsical airs, and go through grotesque motions, as though they enjoyed the fun themselves. They are like a person who awkwardly falls in the street, and looks around, as he rises, to see if any body is laughing at him, with

In nothing does this expedient of human nature in its straits, appear more conspicu-ously than in the selection of their candidates by the aforesaid Democracy. After Such were the general expressions used having denounced the war in every shape and form of speech, and tried in vain to pre-vent the soldiers who were defending the country against traitors from enjoying the very soldiers, so that they look rather like muster rolls than civil lists. There is inconsistency in this putting forward soldiersand yet there is consistency, too, for the stay-at-home party men have all through the war kept themselves far in the rear of the brave soldiers. But they nominate soldiers only in places where there is no chance of success. This is decidedly shabby treatmen of the brave boys The Democracy is never lacking in candidates for office, when they are any where within the possibility of playing stool-pigeon for a party that stood out against the war and the Urion as long Mr. LEE and Mr. DAVIS did. The thing is too farcical. Old soldiers are not so easily

> NORTHERN COPPERHEADS.—The Augusta, Georgia. Chronicle and Sentinel, inflicts upon the Copperheads the following "most_unkindest cut of all:" "We caution the people of the South against placing any reliance upon the Copperhead faction of the Notrh. True, this class will talk smoothly, and promise everything, as they did in days the fulfillment of pledges, they are utterly powerless. Before the late struggle the So th were led to believe that great things in her favor could be accomplished by them. What was the result? These men who had for years used Sourthern influence for their own benefit, were unable to keep even a single declaration they had made-much less to render t eassistance they had so pompously boasted they would give.

GRANT'S ONLY JOKE.—The only Joke that Lieutenant General Grant was ever known to perpetrate, was one day during his campaign in Mississippi, when the rebel Gen. Winter was coming up to attack one of the wings of his army, where the Commander in-Chief happened to be himself present. Gentlemen," said Grant, quietly knocking the ashes from his eigar, and looking around at the officers near him, "you see a sev re Winter approaching, and I advise you to have the boys keep up a good fire.

The number of battles fought during the late war is 252. Of these the soil of Virginia drank the blood of 89. Tennessee witnessed 36, Missouri 25, Georgia 12, South Carolina 10, North Carolina 11, Alabama 7. Florida 5, Kentucky 14. Once the wave of war rolled into a northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated 17 were naval achieve-

A SAILOR, in giving his opinion of all the religious denominations, said "I like the Episcopalians best," and when asked why, said, "In all the other churches you must sit mum and take the jaw, but in the Episcopal Church you can jaw back.

The Brazilian Government has officially

expressed its complete satisfaction with the

explanation given by our Government re-garding the capture by the steamer Wachusett, in Bahia bay, of the rebel pirate steamer Florida. The receipts from Customs for July amounted to \$10,000,000, and those for Auggust, it is said, will be much more' Five-

eighths of the revenue is collected at the portion of New York. The courts in Southwestern Missouri are steadily refusing to take the oaths of returned Rebels in civil and criminal cases, in ac-

cordance with the new Constitution. A young lady of California recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.

The product of the copper mines of the Portage Lake District, Lake Superior, for six months ending June 31st was 2,091 tons.

A monument is to be erected at Lawrence, Kansas, to the 150 victims of Quantrell's massacre, 69 of whom lie in one trench.

The new city directories show that while in New York there are only 305 churches, they have 363 in Philadelphia.

A Miss Emma Latimer is on trial before a miltary tribunal at Nashville for tearing down the American flag.

Why is a Rail Road depot like a Lumber Yard? Because people go there to get a-