

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865. -

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAPTSHAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wed-The RAFTSHAN'S JOURNAL IS published on Wed-mesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance ADVER-riskways inserted at \$1.50 per square, for three of 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.

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

TREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of F .11 kinds of Stone-ware. Clearfield, Pa. Or-tersolicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-May 13, 1863. / field, Pa. L J CRANS. : : : : : WALTER BARRETT. ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field. Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market treet, apposite Naugle's Jewelry store May 26.

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

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

C. EBATZER & SON, dealers, in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groce-ries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the A cademy.) Clearfield, Pa. Dec 27, 1885.

W 11 LIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Qucensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

TOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Catinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and stiends innerals with a hearse. Apr10, 59.

M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and D Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Gase, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Strevt. Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

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

CHARD 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.

W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Cor veyancer. Office at his residence, 1 mile east

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING-inclu-ding some extra quality of Beaver Over-coats, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods. made up in suits to match-for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHORN. Dec 6,1865.

TEACHERS WANTED -- Five competent teachers wanted in Beccaria School District for the term of 4 months, to whom liberal wages will be paid. H. A. WRIGHT, Secretary Glen Hope, Pa., Dec. 6, 1865-pd.

CAUTION.-All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with the Pine timber and saw logs on the premises, or lands, of Elias Burns of Union township, as the same was purchased by me. and are subject to my order only. HENRY B. BAILEY. Union 'p., Nov. 30, 1865-dec. 6.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET 1 ORGAN-Forty different styles adapted to sacred and secular music for \$80 to \$600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or \$11, VEIL MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Cat-alognes free, Address, MASON & HAMUIN, Bos-ton, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. New York, November 29 1855-1y

CURWENSVILLE HOUSE, Curwensville, Pa-A. J. DRAUCKER, having leased the Hotel recently occupied by Benj. Bloom, Esq., is now prepared to receive transient and permanent boarders Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. It is stabling is ample for sixty head of horses with good wagon sheds and yarls connected He respectfully solicits a share of These a table-of Dec. 6, 1855-f. publis patronage.

A GENTS WANTED .- We want 500 ener A getie Agents for Junius Henri Browne's War Adventures No bing can excel this work in interest of subject matter, or in the sparkling graph size in which the author delineates his experi-its. It furnishes a greater variety of incident and gives a better inside view" of the adventures and visit udes of war, than any other work, O, D. Case & Co., Publishers, Dec. 6, 1865-3t. Hariford, Conn.

Great Sale of Jewelry and Silverware.-The Ar

randale Great Gift Distribution. Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jew-elry of all kinds of the most fashionable patterns, selling at \$1 each. Send 25 cents for a certificate and you will see what you are entitled to; or \$1 for five certificates, or \$0 for thirty, or send a 3 cent stamp for our terms to Agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time ! ARRANDALE & CO.

No 167 Broadway, New York. Dec. 6. 1865-3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.-B. M. GREENE W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly erecuted. Postoffice address, Grampian Hills, boeds and other instruments of writing neatly arecuted. June 7th, 1865-1y. In's Cabinet Organs and Carbart. Needham & Co.s' Melodeons; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings. Musie Books-Golden Chain, Golden Shower

Select Poetry.

THE RING MY MOTHER WORE. The earth has many treasures rare, In gems and golden ore ; My heart hath one, more precious far-e

The ring my mother wore. I saw it first when 1, a child, Was playing by her side ; She told me then, 'twas father's gift

When she became his bride I saw it oft in sorrow's hours Which marked the after years-When shining on the soft white hand That wiped away my tears. And, oh ! I saw it once again,

When on her dying bed. She lifted up her hand in prayer, And laid it on my head.

Beside that bed where fell my tears. The ring to me was given : She placed it on my hand and said, "We'll meet again in Heaven." I kissed the check I oft had pressed,

From which the rose had fled. And bowed with grief stood motherless Alone, beside the dead.

Among the blest in realms above, Where sorrows are unknown, 0 may I meet my mother dear, No more to weep alone Her dying words of love and faith,

I'll cherish ever more; Within the heart which holds so dear, The ring my mother wore.

New Points in Grant's Report .. With reference to the report of General Grant which accompanied the President's message, we prefer to set before our readers that which is new in the General's narrative rather than to republish the whole of it, containing, as it does, so much that is well known. When he took command of all the forces as General in Chief, he found the armies of the East and the West acting without concert, and, "like a balky team, no two ever pulling together." This; ave the enemy the great advantage of using the same force, at different seasons, against first one and then the other of our armies, or else of withdrawing one or other to obtain rest. This he determined to stop, by keeping both of the great armies of the enemies employed all the time, and then, as he says, to "hammer continuously" against them with the greatest, possible number of troops he could procure, until there should be nothing left to the enemy but submission. Here we

have the whole secret of his "strategy." A little way further on in the report we learn that General Grant, before starting across the Rapidan, in his Richmond campaign, made known his purpose to put the Army of the Potomac on the south side of the The Hon. Freeman Clarke presents a com-James river, if he could not beat Lee without going there. This revelation overthrows pact statement of the year's work. The report is accompanied by about 140 pages of all the newspaper argumentation that has statistics, relating mainly to the condition of the National banks. Since the last anbeen indulged in, on the theory that he never designed to go there at-all, but was fore nual report, 283 new banks have been or; edoff his line. ganized, and 731 State banks converted into The next thing that attracts attention is National. Whole number of National the following handsome tribute to General banks to Nov. 1, 601, of which 679 were Meade : new, and 922 conversions from State insti-"I may here state that, commanding all tutions. Two banks have failed. The rethe armies as I did, I tried, as far as possisult of the conversion has been rather to ble, to leave General Meade in independent diminish than to increase the circulation. command of the Army of the Potomac. 'My National bank notes in circulation Oct, 1. instructions for that army were all through were \$171,321.902; State banks, \$78,867,, him, and were general in their nature, leav-575; legal tender and, fractional currency ing all the details and the execution to him. \$704,584,658. Including bank notes not The campaigns that followed proved him to issued, the whole amount of the nominal be the right man in the eight place. His circulation at that date was \$1,083,452,233 charged with tuition from the time they enter to commanding always in the presence of an from which the Controller makes large de officer superior to him in rank, has drawn ductions in order to arrive at the actual cirfrom him much of that public attention culation. National bank notes not deliverthat zeal and ability entitle him to, and ed to banks are \$109,152,945; legal tender which he would otherwise have received." held by banks, \$193,094,365; compound in-Here, again, is a disastrous defeat to the terest notes, mostly held as investments, newspapers, and particularly to those which supposed that, because they kept General Meade's name out of their columns, the \$121,314,195; currency in U.S. Treasury \$56,236,440; altogether, \$499,323,097 leaving the actual circulation \$460,844,229. world would never know that he was the It is recommended that as the most efable and successful commander of the army ficient means to curtail expension, a system of the Potomac. of compulsory redemption at the financial It is easy enough, however, to perceive centers be adopted. The emergency which which of the army commanders had the enrequired an irredeemable paper currency no tire confidence of General Grant. Thus he longer existing, resumption of specie payspeaks in the same hearty terms of Sheriments should ensue at the earliest possible dan. He made Sheridan a visit before the moment. As one step toward it, the tariff great campaign of the latter in the Shenanshould be so adjusted as to discourage inordoah Valley, as he wished to see the positions and surroundings himself. But he was gold and foreign exchange recede in price. so well satisfied with what Sheridan placed before him that he saw that but two words be simplified. In addition to \$120,000,000 from the tariff, the Controller's estimates of instruction were necessary, and those two were "go in !" General Grant says he nevare \$100,000,000 on whisky, malt liquors, er deemed it necessary to visit Sheridan and domestic wines ; \$15,000,000 on tobacagain before giving him orders. co; \$125,000,000 on cotton; \$15,000,000 Of Sherman's movement from Chattanoo from stamps; \$20,000,000 from licenses; \$10,000,000 from premiums on surplus of ga to Atlanta he says that it was "prompt, skilful and brilliant," and that the "history gold; in the aggregate \$405,000,000, a sum of his flank movements and battles during probably \$100,000,000 in excess of expenses, that memorable campaign will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history." We learn from this report alyearly reduction of the debt. By restricting in history." the Internal Revenue tax to a few articles so that Sherman's "march to the sea" was the cost of its collection would be abated. not the result of Hood's flank movement The Controller protest warmly against all from Atlanta, as was universally believed at schemes of State taxation of National securithe time, but that he had planned it delibties as a violation of public faith, and proposes erately and laid the general features of it bethe transfer of the bureau which he adminfore General Gcant, more than two months isters from Washngton to New York, as before, he moved, and more than one month demanded by economy and convenience. before Hood started on his fatal tramp to Tennessee. We learn, too, that Grant had A ROD FOR RAILBOAD BETCHERS .--- EVdoubts about the movement, but finally ery newspaper that comes to hand now-avielded his consent. It now appears also that General Grant was very anxious about the cautious proccedings of General Thomas previous to the battle of Nashville, but he now says that "the final defeat of Hood was so complete as to vindicate the judgment of that distinguished officer," (General Thomas.) which cases it certainly would not be "mis-He speaks warmly of General Scofield, giv- placed." ing him the credit of inflicting a fatal blow to Hood before the battle of Nashville. It is in a far different strain that he speaks of General Butler. Thus he says that the time consumed in his operations, from the 6th to the 13th of May, at Bermuda Hun-dred and Drury's Bluff, "lost to us the bendelicate compliment. Happiness consists in thinking you are efit of the capture and surprise of Petersburg and Richmond," for it enabled Beau- happy; and misery in thinking you are mis-pring Skirt. A. & C. regard to bring up his forces from North erable.

places. Again, when speaking of General The Secretary emphathises the beginning Butler's position at Bermuda, he says that of his report by contrasting his expenditures the army given him to operate against Richof the Department in the last year of the war and the first of peace-the former being

mond, had "hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred," thus enabling Beaure-gard to take away his troops to reinforce \$516,240,131 70, the latter, by estitimate, \$33,814,461 83. On the first of May, 1865, Lee, and at the some time making it diffithere were a million of men in the army; tocult for Gen. Butler himself to do anything. But the severest animadversion upon that officer's conduct occurs in General Grant's narrative concerning the Fort Fisher expedition. It is already known that the General-in-Chief did not intend that General Butler should command the troops engaged, in that affair, but designated General Weitzel for the purpose. The orders sent to Weitzel, however had to go through General Butler's hands as Commander of the Department. General Grant now says that Weitzel has officially informed him that he never received the instructions which he (Grant) sent to him (Weitzel) through Butler, and he was never made aware of their existence until General Butler published his for possible emergencies, the Secretary reofficial report of the Fort Fisher failure. | minds us that either against a renewal of the General Grant declares and he had no idea of Butler going with the expedition until the night before it started, and even then he did not dream that Weitzel had not received the instructions that he believed million of small arms, more artillery than it would be in command. The delay in parting the expedition off was in consequence of waiting for the celebrated "powder boat" the explosion of which, General Butler The present military organization embraces thought would knock, down the parapet of Fort Fisher, but General Butler was instructed to send the transports off either with or without the powder-boat to avoid

ded before the return of General Butler, but it would seem from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern press." In the course of the narrative we find two

and South Carolina to the defence of, those

illustrations of the damage done by indiscreet publications of army movements. While speaking of the preparations for the expedition against Fort Fisher, Gen. Grant says, that through the "imprudence of the press" the enemy was warned, and the sail-irg of the fleet had to be postponed. The Paymaster-General since the beginning of other case worked to our advantage, for the war, were \$1.029,239,000, of which du-General Grant says that he learned all about | ring the year ending June 30, 1865, \$300, the plans of the enemy through the speech 738,635 95 were paid to volunteers. Losses that Jefferson Davis made at Macon, Geor- and defalcations were \$6,429,600, being less gia, in the fall of 1864, and which was fully reported in the Southern press. Surgeon-General reports that during the Report of the Controller of the Currency.

next it is expected the number will not exceed 50,000. The progress and success of the war which made this vast reduction possible are detailed at considerable length. Immediately after its close, orders were issued to stop drafting and recruiting, reduce purchases of arms, &c., muster out supernumerary officers, and unfetter trade and commerce. From the Veteran Reserve Corps nearly all the enlisted men have been mustered out at their own desire. Recruiting for the regular regiments continues. Lest it be thought that the proposed standing army of 50,000 (which will be capable of increase to 82,600 without additional organization) be too small insurrection or in case of foreign war it will be possible to call out on the instant an immense number of veteran troops; that the can conveniently take care of, three years' supply of ammunition, and an abundant stock of clothing and Quartermasters' stores. nineteen departments. The operations of the different bureaus

The War Report.

are detailed at considerable length. Eight volumes of reports of battles, with maps delay. Of the effect of this device General Grant says :- "The powder-boat was explo-General describes the rapidity and precision with which the mustering-out of the troops proceeded. Regiments began leaving the army of Potomac, numbering 162.851 officers and men, May 29, and in six weeks the whole were gone. The average per month for the whole army was 296,442. The Provost-Marshal-General includes in his statisties the enormous number of 2,759,049 men as the aggregate of quotas called for. The number constructively put into service was 2.656.553, and the deficiency 102,496 would han three-fourths of one po

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Welles rehearses in his report the immensity of the task of organizing the Navy, and mainteining the blockade, and the operation of our fleets toward the close of the war. In four years the Navy added 208 (steam) vessels, and 43,900 men to its rolls, besides purchasing 418 vessels, of day there are less than 200,000, and by May which 313 were steamers, which on sale have depreciated in value \$12,700,000. The co-operation of the navy in the capture of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile will be read with keen interest. The conduct of England in building and equipping priva-teers and blockade runners is refered to in emphatic terms, and an enlargement and perfection of our Navy Yards is urged that we may be prepared for future emergencies. There are now five squadrons of national vessels—on the coast of Europe (7,) Brazil (10,) East India (4,) Pacific (11,) West India (8). At the highest period of efficiency of the blockading squadrons, in January last, there were 471 vessels, with24, 559 guns. Of prizes there have been captured of all kinds 1,151 vessels, of which 210 were steamers; rams and gunboats, 17; and 355 of all kinds have been sunk or destroyed. The estimated value of those sunk Government has in its arsenals more than a and captured is over \$31,000,000. The amount of prizes condemned up to the 1st November is \$21,829,543 96, and a number of important cases are still before the courts. Most of the whole has been British proper-

ty. There are on the pension roll 2.027 receiving an annual sum of \$247,529 50. An increase of the salaries of officers and clerks is asked for. The resources of the Department for the fiscal year were \$140,091,125 95, which, together with unexpended ap-propriations and those for the current year, caves a balance for estimated current expenses of \$142,291,919 40, exclusive of the proceeds of sales of vessels, etc. The working expenses of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1867, are estimated at a little less than twenty-four millions.

The Secretary offers some suggestions for the laying-up of iron-clads; location of a Naval Academy, and for the education of seamen. He concludes by stating that the navy is in a state of excellent physical and moral efficiency; congratulates the country. his subordinates and himself upon the success of their past labors, and commends the navai force to the cherishing care of the Government as the best hope of our national defense and glory.

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of D the S3rd Regt Penn'a Vols. having return-ed from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Prof-factional calls promptly attended to. Office on fersional calls promptly attended to. Offic South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. 0ef, 4, 1865-6m-pd.

A UCTIONEER .- The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county. whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN, May 13 Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

A UCTIONEER.-The undersigned having been Licenced an Austioneer, would inform the sitizens of Clearfield county that he will atand to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address. NATHANIEL RISHEL, Address. Feb 22, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

C. R. FOSTER. EDW. PERKS. J. D. M. GIRK.

WW V WRIGHT, W.A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM G. L. REED.

Banking and Collection Office

FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO.,

PUILIPSBURG, CENTRE Co., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

AUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description at II AUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to furnish eastings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow casting furnished. NewWorld and Hatha-way cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4-ly BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRVLY together, EDGE torse sweep-power threshing machines, with sha-

ot charge June 28, 1865-y. ISAAC HAUPT, at Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York: the Royal and Etha at Hartford ; and the Liverpool and London, capatel \$5,000,000

FURST NATIONAL BANK OF CURWENS-VILLE, PA.

JOHN PATTON, Pres't. Capital paid in \$ 75,000 Sau'L AENOLD, Cafh. Authorized cap \$200,000 DIRECTORS:

John Patton, Daniel Faust, Wm. Irvin, Samuel Arneld. E. A. Irvin H. P. Thompson K. Arnold, J. F. Irvin, G. H. Lytle, This bank buys and sells all kinds of Govern mont socurities. 7-30 notes always on hand and sale. Receives money on leposit, and if left or a specific time allows aterest. Buys and sells ing business.

We have recently crected a very substantial banking house, with a good wault, burglar safe, ac. and will be glad to receive any valuables our nds and customers may have, that they desire

to leave for safe keeping. We would respectfully solicit the business of Marchants, Lumbermen, and others, and will endenvor to make if their interest to do their bank-ing business with us. SAMUEL ARNOLD, Curwensville, Pa. Oct. 25, 1965. Cashier.

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. Att'y at Law:

Golden Censer, Golden Trio. &c., &c. Sheet Music-He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent

them by mail at publisher's prices. Pianes and Organs Warranted for five years Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upor application with any additional information de sired. B. M. GREEN. Hill street. Huntingdon, Pa , One door West of

Lewis' Book Store. Dec. 6, 1865.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY -The Second Monday, December 11th, 1855. Pupils can enter at any time They will be

the close of the session The course of instruction embraces everything

that is included in a thorough. practical and ac-complished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures pa-rents and guardians that his ontire ability and

energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TERMS OF TERMS: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and History per session (11 \$5.00 Meess.) \$5.00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping. \$7.50 weeks.) Latin and Greek, with any of the above \$10.00 branches, IF No deduction will be made for abscence. For further particulars inquire of P. L. HARRISON, Dec. 6, 1865. Principal.

(or double) SPRING SKIRT. THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEN (or two)

to EDGE, making the TOUGUEST, most 'FLEXIBLE, ker and 50 feet of strap for \$160-and 2-horse FLASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of seldom BEND OF BREAK, like the Single Springs. strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free tiful Shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever Has or Can be made. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Eliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail-road Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Shirt can be folded

when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or Muslin Dress. A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will Never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply doublo twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on drafts and exchange. Notes and bills discounted at legal rate of interest, and does a general bank-double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly

subject to when in use. All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfeet Shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and econom-

ical Skirt every made. Wests Bradley & Cary, proprietors' of the in-vention, and sole manufacturers. 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For Sale in all first class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada. Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Spring Skirt.

last year there 204 general hospitals, with a capacity of 136,894 beds; and in general hospitals alone 1,057,423 cases of sick and wounded have been treated during the war, the rate of mortality being 8 per cent. The extraordinary services of the Quarter-

master-General's Bureau are duly recounted, among which not the least remarkable was the transfer of Hooker's command in 1863, numbering 23.000 men with artillery, trains animals, and baggage, from the Rapidan to Stevenson, a distance of 192 miles in seven days. The Quartermaster depots supplied to the army during the war 33,000, 000 bushels of corn, 78,000,000 of oats, 1, 500,000 tons of hay, 550,000 cords of wood, and 1,600,000 tons of coal. During the last fiscal year alone 141,632 cavalry horses were purchased. The retrenchments in the Department since the close of the war have been numerous and thorough. The Commissary General of Prisoners reports 98,802 prisoners in custody from Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, beside which 174,223 surrendered and were released on parole.

The whole number of colored troops enisted during the war was 178,975. Their losses from all causes except muster out were 68,178. After existing orders for discharge are executed, the number remaining in service will be 82,024

A LADY HISSED OUT OF A THEATRE.-In a notice of the opening of the Strand Theatre, London, the Morning Post writes: els and by resentment to wage war against "In the course of the evening an accident the Government, and in the Territories, by occurred to which we have some delicacy in alluding, but which, as being, so far as we know, wholly without precedent in an Engdinate importations ; increasing the tariff as lish theatre, and also as intimating censorship of manners in a quarter where accord-Internal taxation at the same time should ing to convential estimate, refinement is he simplified. In addition to \$120,000,000 least to be expected, should not, perhaps be suffered to pass without notice. In the during the fiscal year. The work of the stalls, which were occupied for the most census has been pushed as far as was possipart by ladies and gentlemen, manifestly of good social position, and all dressed in even- of the Pacific Railroad appears to be proing costume, there was seated, in company with a friend, a tall and remarkable pretty woman, the extracrdinary lowness of whose dress was a great subject of observation, and the whole or part of which could go to the obviously gave great scandal to the audi-vearly reduction of the debt. By restricting ence, among the female portion of whom a painful sensation was clearly perceptible. At last public indignation found expression in a brief emphatic form. No sooner had the curtain fallen on the first play, than was heard from the gallery a voice uttering in slow and well measured accents an injunction which could be intended but for one person in the vast assembly. Pale with emotion, yet still retaining her gentle, placid look-for therewas no taint of immodesty in her demeanor—she quietly drew her opera cloak over her shoulders, and then tied it tightly around her neck. In a few minutes afterwards she rose from her seat, and, leaving behind her her friend, a moderately dressed woman, walked out of the house, amid hisses from the gallery and stern silence, not less eloquent, in the stalls and boxes."

> Why is a stock gambler like a modern railroad train? Because he may be expected to smash up at any moment.

A man may say a thing twice if he says better the second time than the first.

He that would have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that during the past year 4,513,737 46 acres of the public lands have been granted to various parties, and that on the 30th September there were still 132,285,038 acres surveyed and undisposed of. For lands sold he has received \$748,-457 25, an excess of ten per cent over the previous year. Different territories regarding claims to unoccupied lands, and some uniform law is asked. The lands are very wisely sold for the sum necessary to survey and transfer them to actual settlers and purchasers.

It is estimated that 250,000 able-bodied men are mining upon the public domain without paying anything for the privilege. In view of the tax upon most other pursuits, it is suggested they be not neglected.

The number of pensions added to the roll during the year was 15,328, requiring \$1,-220,785 90 annual payment. Allowed during the year were 24,693, at an annual charge of \$2,574,179. Of naval pensions there were 266 awarded, and \$205,480 62 paid, which is amply provided for by the investment of the Government share of prize money. The increasing number of pensioners demands a largely-increased appropriation.

There are within our bondaries about 350,000 Indians, most of whom have been amicable, and a few loyal and progressive. Some, however, have been incited by Rebthe collisions with the white race, have kept up predatory warfare, which we have sent troops to suppress. It ought not to be the policy of the Government to exterminate the red men, but rather, through missions and treaties, to pacify them.

There have been 6,291 patents granted ble. The work upon the several branches gressing satisfactorily, and they will doubtless be finished by the specified time of their charters. Surveys are being made of the main line westward.

More money is asked for the completion of the Capital. The inhabitants of the District also want the Government to help them pay the local taxes, and to clean the city, and for other benevolent and humane purposes.

SORRY FOR IT-A miller had his neighbor arrested under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill, but being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudg-ed that the miller should make an apology to the accused. "Well," says he--"I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat--I can't prove it--and am sorry for it."

A little boy in Wisconsin was being put to bed the other night about dark when he objected to going so early. His mother told him the chickens went to bed early and he must do so too. The little fellow said he would if his mother would do as the old hens did-go to bed first then coax the chickens to come !

A singular echo is said to reveberate around a great many petroleum wells. It says, "Bit-you-men !

Most of the shadows that cross our pathway in life, are caused by standing in our onw light.

days, contains a chapter of "railroad accidents." In nine cases out of ten, said "accidents" are attributed to a "misplaced switch." It is Mrs. Grundy's opinion that the switch ought to be applied vigorously to the backs of the railroad directors, in A driver of a coach in Texas, stopping to

get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied, "I am watering my flowers." A