

Kelly's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 29.

Business Directory.

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

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

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

JOHN J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nagle's Jewelry store. May 26.

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

H. ROCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth floor west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

KRAETZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Front Street, (above the A. C. Co. Store), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He makes to order Coffins on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 10, '59.

D. M. WOODS, Practicing Physician, and Examining Surgeon, for Pensions, Groceries, &c. South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office east of the Clearfield Bank. Drafts and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining Office in brick building of J. Boynton, 21st street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.

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

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Concomer. Office at his residence, 1 mile east of Pennville. Postoffice address, Grant Hill. Drafts and other instruments of writing promptly executed. June 7th, 1865-ly.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penna. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Office on Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Concomer. Office at his residence, 1 mile east of Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with Hon. W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

J. R. MURRAY, SAMUEL MITCHELL.

MURRAY & MITCHELL, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Lard, Flour, Grain, &c., New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. October 25, 1865-ly.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, late Surgeon of the 83rd Regt Penna. Vols, having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865-6m-pd.

AUCTIONEER—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JOHN M. QUILLIN, May 13 Bower Pk., Clearfield co., Pa.

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

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN—Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston or New York, November 29, 1865-ly.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBERING.
CASE TO ACCOMPANY ORDER.
Subscription, in advance, 1 year, \$2.00
Adm'n's and Ex'r's notices, each, 5 times, 2.50
Auditor's notices, each, 3 times, 2.50
Cautions and Returns, each, 3 times, 1.50
Dissolution notices, each, 3 times, 2.00
Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or more, 2 times, or less, 1.50
For each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, 1.50
For each subsequent insertion, .50
Professional & business cards, 5 lines, 1 y., 5.00
Local notices, per line, 5 lines, per line, 10
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, 10
Advertising, 2 months, 3 months, 5 mo's
One square, (10 lines) \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00
Two squares, 4.50 6.00 8.00
Three squares, 6.00 8.00 10.00
Four squares, 7.50 10.00 12.50
Yearly Advertising, one square, 12.00
Yearly Advertising, two squares, 15.00
Yearly Advertising, three squares, 20.00
Yearly Advertising, one-third column, 25.00
Yearly Advertising, one-half column, 35.00
Yearly Advertising, one column, 60.00
The above rates apply to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or cut, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.
Blanks, single quire, 25
Blanks, 3 quires, per quire, 2.00
Blanks, 6 quires, per quire, 1.75
Blanks, over 6 quires, per quire, 1.50
Handbills, eighth sheet, 25 or less, 1.50
" fourth sheet, 25 " 2.50
" half sheet, 25 " 5.00
" whole sheet, 25 " 8.00
Over 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates.

FISH, Salt and plaster in large quantities at Mar. 22, 1865. J. P. KRATZER.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, &c., at E. A. IRVIN'S.

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by MERKELL & BIGLER

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO, Hubbard's, Drake's, Roofland's German, & Hostetter's & Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and pure liquors of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING—including some extra quality of Beaver Over-coats, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods, made up in suits to match—for sale by IRVIN & HARTSWICK.

WANTED, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Agents, male or female, of respectable standing, to make from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum, sure, at home or abroad. Send 25 cents, and get sample and full particulars. Address, J. R. KENNEDY & CO., 44 & 49 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. March 7, 1866-6t-pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration on the estate of Titus H. Bailey, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. V. BAILEY, Administrator. March 7, 1866.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of Thomas Robison and wife, of Lumber city, to wit: All the furniture, goods, beds, bedding, and all other property now in and about the Tavern stand occupied by said Robison and wife. Also, said Robison's claim of and in three tracts of square pine timber, on Bell's landing, taken out by Daniel Kooser, as the same belongs to me, and has only been left in care of said Thomas Robison and wife, and is subject to my order at any time. PETER BLOOM. March 7, 1866-3t-pd.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand Steingway & Sons' and Gables Piano Manufacturing Company's Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodions, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Pianos, Guitar and Violin Strings. Music Books—Golden Chain, Golden Shower Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c. Sheet Music—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing an order, may have sent them by mail at publisher's prices. Pianos 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 upon application with any additional information desired. B. M. GREENE, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., One door West of Lewis' Book Store. Dec. 6, 1865.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY

The Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 13th, 1866. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session. The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education of both sexes. The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. TERMS OF TUITION: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks), \$5.00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, 25c. per month. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping, \$9.00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches, \$12.50 \$27.00 deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Principal. Feb. 28, 1866.

200,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMONDS, BIJOUTERIE, &c.,

Worth Nearly One Million Dollars! All to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH, without regard to value!! No article to be paid for until you know what it is and its value. No Lottery! No Gift Enterprise!!

LIST OF ARTICLES.

500 Solid Silver tea sets, complete, \$50 to \$300
200 Rosewood and Mahogany Musical Boxes, 50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches, 75 to 250
220 Ladies' Enam. Gold Watches, 50 to 200
500 Gold Hunting Silver Watches, 35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches, 25 to 100
500 Mother's of Pearl, Lor'netts & Op'a. Glasses, 25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers, 15 to 50
300 Oil Paintings, 15 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c., 20 to 200
250 Diamond Rings, 50 to 100
5,000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles, 5 to 50
10,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 30
10,000 Gold Ribb's. Sleeve But's, Jk's, 3 to 8
10,000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Rings, 3 to 10
10,000 Gold Pens, with Silver and Solid Gold Holders, 5 to 20
1,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the New Styles, 6 to 20
3,000 Silver Goblets and D'King Cups, 8 to 10
5,000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc., 20 to 15
20,000 Other Articles ranging from 1 to 100
The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, and mixed and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and forwarded as directed. The holder of any certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name, upon the payment of One Dollar, whether that article is a \$250 watch, a \$75 Diamond, or a \$3 Box Pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty Certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay One Dollar a piece for all you send for, however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing, mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates and the time and trouble of properly attending to the business as follows: For five, \$1; eleven \$2; eighteen \$3; twenty-eight \$4; thirty-five \$5; fifty \$7.50; sixty-six \$10; one hundred \$15; and two hundred \$30.

An Elegant Premium with each club of four dollars or upward, will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N. B.—Send all lists of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., March 14, 1866-4t.

Select Poetry.

MY BOY.

How beautiful he lies
With pouting rose-bud lip
And half-closed eyes.
While through their jetty fringe
You catch a gleam
Blue as the skies.
Above his silken head
One dimpled hand
Is bravely thrown.
The other on his breast
Is doubled as to meet
The world alone.
The darling little one,
To my fond heart—
Thou art so dear—
A music strain on earth—
A flower of beauteous birth
My path to cheer.
But what's to come to thee,
And what wilt thou bring me,
Pleasure or pain?
Baby, thy way is long,
Daring the waves are strong,
And wild the main.
Temptations must be thine,
Stern wrestlings with thy kind,
God, thou must meet,
God shield thee in that hour,
From every evil power—
Heaven guard thy feet.
Father above, to Thee,
To Thee I bend the knee—
Thy aid implore:
My boy to Thee I bring,
Take him beneath Thy wing,
I ask no more.

English Coal Fields.

It is positively asserted by competent geologists that the supply of coal in England is already in process of rapid exhaustion. According to measurements, and underground explorations down as deep as four thousand feet below the surface of the earth, only eighty millions of tons remain. This amount of coal was consumed in 1860. The consumption of the mineral increases, and we are told at the rate of three and a half per cent, per annum. Mines could not be worked at all at the depth of 4,000 feet. The total fields will be entirely exhausted in less than a thousand years. Our coal fields are 194,000 square miles in area. It must be said, however, that the probabilities are that when coal is used up in England, science will have discovered a substitute that will answer for the uses of manufacturing industry and commercial intercourse.

WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND.

"Because," says Bayard Taylor, "there, girls do not jump from infancy to ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about and oppressed every way with countless trills and superabundant fineness so as to be admired for their clothing. Nor are they rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood are the secrets of beauty in after life."

The prospects of Protestantism in Spain

are brightening. A Protestant cemetery has, for the first time, been consecrated in Madrid. Manuel Matamoros, well known for his sufferings in former years, on account of his Protestant views, has established a school, in which six young men from Protestant families in Spain are pursuing theological studies. Another school, of the same character, is about to be opened.

An Australian paper records the death

at the age of forty-one, of James Morrill, an English sailor, who was wrecked on the northwestern coast of Australia, and lived seventeen years among the Mount Elliott aborigines. He had forgotten his mother tongue when he was restored to civilized life, about two years since.

The effect of the decline in cotton upon

the manufacturing interest is indicated by the fact that a few days since a large manufacturing house at Providence, R. I., failed for about \$1,000,000, though having on hand a large amount of cotton purchased at high prices, and also a heavy stock of manufactured goods.

English and American civilization is beginning

to make progress in China, as it has done in India. An English school has been opened in Peking for Chinese youth, sustained by the imperial authorities, and a Chinese official in Shanghai pays an American missionary \$2,500 a year for the same purpose.

The oldest stove, probably, in the United

States, is one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol in Richmond. It was made in England, and sent to Virginia in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for 60 years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for 30 years.

A family of five persons resided upon a

farm in Derry, New Hampshire, for a period of fifty-three years, during which time there was neither a birth, death, or marriage in the family. Neither did they during the time put a letter into the Post Office, take one out, or take a newspaper.

There is a blind lawyer at Stafford, N. H.,

who, in addition to doing a comfortable law business, carries on a farm, a claim agency and two stores, in which goods are sold annually to the amount of about \$25,000.

Gen. Geary in California.

No portion of the career of Gen. Geary is more characteristic of the native ability of the man than the few years he spent in California, and lest the uninformed should commit the error of supposing that his military record is his sole recommendation as a candidate, we ask attention to the facts of his life in the El Dorado State. It was upon his return from Mexico, and as a reward for his brilliant services during the war, that he was appointed by President Polk to the office of Postmaster of San Francisco, in the year 1849, when the rush of gold hunters had made that city a wonderful emporium. Things were in such a chaotic condition that the President empowered Gen. Geary to establish postoffices and appoint postmasters all over the territory, to create mail routes, and contract for carrying the mails. In fact the entire postal service in California was given in his charge, and he was a sort of sub-postmaster general for the Pacific colonies. In pursuance of this he organized the mail service on that coast, and carried to the new regions of the interior the blessings of regular communication with the rest of the world.

It was on the 22d of January, 1849, that he was appointed to this office, and so influential did he at once become in California, that when in the ensuing August, the municipal election in San Francisco took place, he was elected without opposition First Alcalde, the chief officer of the city, notwithstanding that there was an animated contest, and ten different tickets for the other offices.

It is difficult at this day to appreciate the formidable task thus assigned to Gen. Geary. Few can now be made to understand the condition of a city whose only system of law was Spanish and colonial, and whose population, gathered as by a whirlwind from all the ends of the earth, comprised so much of the very dregs of society. But General Geary, with his accustomed energy, attempted this undertaking boldly. He raised a police force, infused American principles into the municipal system, introduced the common law, and, as a judge, tried over twenty-five hundred civil and criminal cases, and from his decisions not more than a dozen appeals were ever made, not one of which were successful. His office made him Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Notary Public, Comor, Marshal and Judge, and he held a police court, an alcade's court for minor cases, a court of first instance, and a court of admiralty. In fact, this office gave him so much power, that the municipal organization was entirely made by his exertions. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected with little opposition, and his second term was signalized by an act that deserves special commemoration.

This was a refusal to grant away city lots at the old Mexican price of twelve dollars for fifty vara lots, as provided for by the Mexican laws. Geary maintained that this rate, fixed for a period anterior to the gold discoveries, was an outrage on the public interests at a time when the rush of gold seekers had made every foot of ground in the city so valuable. The cupidity of the politicians led them to try to force a continuance of this, but Geary urged that the whole of the public lands of the city at this rate would bring only \$35,000, whereas they should be worth an immensely greater sum. To set the matter, a small portion of the lands were put up at auction and sold for half a million of dollars, at which rate the whole would be worth several millions. By this means the attempt to swindle the city out of its lands was ended.

On May 1st, 1850, the city adopted its new charter, and under it Geary was elected Mayor, which office he filled to the end of his term with eminent ability, as is shown by his messages and other public papers. He was also President of the Board of Commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco, and President of the Board of Health, in both of which positions he rendered very valuable services; so that he was thoroughly identified with the organization of the city under the American system. He took a very active part in securing California as a free State from the pernicious influences of slavery, at the time when the formation of a State Constitution was strong there as subsequently were those of Reader in Kansas.

As Gen. Geary left San Francisco in February, 1852, and returned to his farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., his public career lasted about three years. Yet in that brief space was compressed so much activity and usefulness as to prove him a man of first-rate capacity for any public business. The exact habits of thought consequent upon his life as a civil engineer, and the promptitude in action inculcated by a responsible command as a soldier in a successful foreign war, made him just the man for the needs of a turbulent and lawless community like San Francisco in the days of the gold excitement. Gen. Geary had ever a shrewd knowledge of what to do and when to do it, so that he has never ret made a mistake in his calculations. We have shown this by his early life, and we now point to his California record as furnishing the most triumphant proof of his ability, and of that peculiar kind, too, that is needed for the executive duties of the gubernatorial office in Pennsylvania. His career as a soldier was in keeping with his public record in civil life, and both alike in the highest degree honorable to him and to his native State.

The Circleville (Ohio) Union says that in one school district in that country that a rat hunt 2,208 rats were killed in ten days, every man in the district participating.

The yellow hair furore is raging in London, and women with the darkest tresses are dyeing them carrot color. Grayness, or baldness in two years is the penalty.

A Case Stated for Everybody.

Many years ago, we frequently conversed with the first white man born on the Western Reserve, in Ohio. This was before the days of railroads. His experience antedated the construction of the Erie Canal, which connects the waters of the Hudson River with those of Lake Erie. He described the manner in which his father recounted to him the tedious emigration from Connecticut to Ohio. Reaching the Hudson with a small company, they embarked in a sloop, which took them to Albany. There they obtained passage on a boat, which was forced upon the current of the Mohawk, by men working with long poles. Towards the head of that river, at a very early day, a rude connection had been made with the waters falling into Lake Ontario. Following this route, the little company reached the Lake. There they pitched their tent, and fell to work constructing a small boat. When it was finished, their scanty goods were put on board, and they toilsomely crept along the coast up to the mouth of the Niagara, and then up that stream as far as Lewistown. Here a portage had to be made around the rapids and the falls. It was a slow and exhausting labor to haul the goods and boat to near Black Rock. At last this point was attained, and the party again embarked, and hugging the shore, finally reached the mouth of the Cayuga.

Next came the work of building log houses. They had axes with which to cut the logs, but no horses or cattle with which to draw them. House building, with only such scant accessories, was a hardship; but finally it was accomplished. Then followed the labor of clearing narrow fields and getting in, as best it could be done, some crops. At length other settlers arrived from Connecticut by land, bringing a few cattle and horses with them. By exchanging labor, house-building and field-clearing became easier.

The soil was reasonably good, but it took the proceeds of an acre to buy a pound of tea of the trader at the point where Cleveland now stands. All other needful commodities were purchased, if at all, at corresponding rates. The prices demanded by the trader were regulated by the cost and risk of getting goods in and carrying the produce of the soil out; and the adventurous pioneers had to pay the charges of transportation both ways.

By and by, one after another, came in the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the carpenter, the mason, and the tailor. These became consumers of agricultural products. There was established, on the spot, an exchange of the results of labor. Costs of transportation were lessened. The trader, or middle-man, made no gains by these exchanges, but the gains were made by the exchangers themselves, in the form of finished produce. Indeed, it did not matter what prices were put on the commodities exchanged, so long as the prices on one side were ratable to the prices on the other. Labor is the real measure of value.

So the settlement went on, increasing in numbers, by fresh arrivals from the east and by births. Employments became more and more diversified. Broad farms appeared in the wilderness; mills were erected; villages arose; roads were made; ships floated on the lake; piers were formed at the mouth of the river; canals were dug; railroads were laid; a city existed; our family had become a hundred thousand. At last the produce of an acre would buy a hundred pounds of tea; and the acre had risen from the value of a dollar and a quarter to be worth a thousand dollars; in some instances ten thousand.

A consistent British free-trader,—if such an one had by chance fallen in upon that infant settlement,—would have told the adventurous borderers that it was foolish for them to desire mechanics and manufacturers to come into their neighborhood; that all the articles they required could be bought much cheaper in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester than they could be made in Ohio; and that the part of genuine wisdom consisted in buying goods when they were cheapest.

Every man of sense perceives that such advice, followed out, would have been fatal to all progress; that the settlers would have totally failed of success as agriculturists and been forced to betake themselves to hunting and fishing as the only means of eking out a precarious existence. Free-trade would have reduced the settlers to barbarism.

This instance—a common one—illustrates and enforces the whole doctrine and practice of Protection to Domestic Industry. The only way to cheapen commodities—not in nominal but in relative price—is to lessen or facilitate the changes in place; that is, the transportation of substances between the places where they grow or are produced and the places where they are required for use. Herein is one of the grand secrets of individual competence and opulence and of national increase and power.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Gen. Nye, in his speech at the late Republican meeting in Baltimore, said very aptly that the Rebels, five years ago, defied the power of the Government to keep them in the Union—now they defy the power of the Government to keep them out of the Union.

By the last census of London, it appears that there are more Scotchmen there than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin, and more Jews than in Palestine.

"What will you take first in Canada?" asked a quizzing Yankee of a faithful Fenian. "Hot whisky punch," was the prompt reply.

Thirty thousand trees on the Southern coast of England were blown down by a recent tempest.

Pennsylvania—Clymer.

We do not often have a chance, says the New York Tribune, to praise the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but we never leave one unimproved; and we are now enabled to gratify our natural inclination with a good conscience. Their nomination of Heister Clymer for Governor is one that it was eminently fit that they should make. For, in the first place, he is a good citizen, of very fair abilities, and reputable character. Next, he lives in Berks county, which has generally given large Democratic majorities, and has repeatedly tried to have a Governor, but has not succeeded; and it is but just to give her another chance. Then he was a Whig of other days; and it is but fair that the party which has furnished to the present Democracy of Pennsylvania so large a share of its brains should occasionally have the post of honor; and it shows a proper liberality in the "birthright members" to accord it. But, lastly, and mainly, Mr. Clymer was an unmitigated, unqualified Copperhead throughout the war, and did not pretend to be anything else. He supported the decision of the Democratic majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which pronounced null and void the act of Congress providing "for the enrolment and calling out of the national forces"—a decision which, had it not been overruled, would have laid the republic prostrate at the feet of the rebellion, and effected the dissolution of the Union. We do not know that he ever affected to desire the triumph of the National arms—we do know that all his public acts and utterances tended to secure the success of the rebels. Mr. Clymer was in all things in perfect accord with nine-tenths of his party, is their proper representative, and will poll their full vote. There is no cheat in his nomination, which makes a square, clear issue. If he gets beaten, it will be because the people are not of his school, but believe in upholding the Union.

Pennsylvania.

Governor CURTIN and the State Treasurer have visited Washington for the purpose of pressing the passage of a law to reimburse Pennsylvania for sums expended in recruiting and equipping troops during the late war. We hope their mission will be successful. It is only just, in view of the enormous sums contributed to the Federal Government under the operation of the internal revenue laws by the loyal States, that it should fairly and fully discharge all pecuniary obligations which were contracted in extraordinary emergencies for the purpose of defending the Republic. During the year ending June 30, 1865, our Commonwealth paid nearly \$25,000,000 of taxes upon incomes, manufactures, etc., into the National Treasury; and while this burden has been cheerfully borne, we have a clear right to expect that such advances as were made from motives of ardent patriotism or on account of the special perils to which our exposed frontier line repeatedly subjected us, will be refunded. We especially desire that this appeal may be successful, because the payment of our claims would enable our legislators, without imposing any new burdens upon the taxpayers, to render substantial aid to disabled soldiers and to the families of our slain heroes. We are bound in honor to furnish more tangible evidences than we yet have given of our recognition of the heavy debt of gratitude we owe to these brave men.—Press.

Judge Woodward expressed during the war a wish that the line of the Rebel Confederacy were so drawn as to include the State of Pennsylvania, and Clymer voted for him, thus sustaining him in that infamous wish. The Judge also decided, as a member of the Supreme Court, that the Government had no right to levy soldiers from the State, and that the fact of service in the Union army disqualified a citizen for exercising the right of suffrage, and Clymer sustained him in this, also. Clymer and Woodward are thus twin brothers in treasonable aspirations and in hostility to the Government and the soldier.

BERKS COUNTY UNSLUCKY.—The county of Berks has presented eight candidates, at different times, for Governor, only two of whom ever succeeded. The first Governor, Mifflin, was a native of Berks. John Spayd was presented by that county in 1808, and beaten. Joseph Heister, of the same county, ran in 1817 and was defeated, but was successful in 1820. Muhlenburg ran in 1855, and failed, and ran in 1844 again, but died before the election. In 1841 the Whigs nominated John Banks, of Berks, and he too was beaten. Clymer makes the eighth, and he likewise will fail.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The latest and fullest returns from the New Hampshire election give the result in the State, with the exception of 29 small towns, giving Gov. Smith 33,634 votes, to 28,414 for John G. Sinclear, his Democratic opponent. By this count Smith's majority is 5,220 votes.

General Sherman has written a letter, which General Grant endorses, recommending the employment of Indians on the frontier and on the prairies as mounted scouts, relieving our cavalry from that harassing duty, which involves large expense when they are so employed.

The Rock River Mining Company, in boring for oil, at a point six miles from Rock Island, struck a vein of coal, and subsequently, at the depth of about one hundred feet, struck a stratum of marble, which is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the best Italian stone.

CAPTURE OF HOLLAND BY THE DUTCH.—The copperheads have carried Harrisburg, as they have done every year from time immemorial. They are rejoicing over it, because they didn't lose it.