

The Clearfield Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 43.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 28, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Ag't.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES.—Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality for sale by Jan. 10. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

D. T. B. METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full sets from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 1st, 1866.—GEO. N. COLBURN.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property situated on Pottan, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land, of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent water power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. Clearfield borough. March 21, 1866.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF POSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN. 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. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865. G. W. REED, ED. W. PERKS, J. D. M. GIBK, W. W. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM.

LIST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield county for 1866 subject to the payment of License.

NAME	RESIDENCE	CLASS	TO PAY
L. W. Weid.	Becerra	11	\$15 00
Thomas Groom,	"	10	20 00
W. C. Metz,	"	14	7 00
W. J. Nugent	Burnside tp.	14	7 00
Horace Patchin	"	14	7 00
A. Pethin & Bro.	"	14	7 00
McMurray & Kims,	"	12	12 50
Irvin Bros.	"	12	12 50
Eban M'asters,	"	14	7 00
John Snyder,	"	14	7 00
Carle & Sons,	Bell t'wp.	14	7 00
David Bell,	"	14	7 00
Robert M'caffey,	"	14	7 00
William Brady,	"	14	7 00
E. S. Thompson,	Borger t'wp.	14	7 00
Ed. Williams,	Bradford t'wp.	14	7 00
Henry Albert & Bro.	"	13	10 00
George Wilson,	Brady t'wp.	14	7 00
D. Goodlander,	"	14	7 00
F. K. Arnold,	"	13	10 00
W. E. Eats & Co.	"	14	7 00
Arnold & Terpo,	"	13	10 00
Joseph Cathers,	"	13	10 00
Arnold & Carlisle,	"	12	12 50
William Hunter,	Chest t'wp.	14	7 00
Edward Rose,	"	14	7 00
William Hewitt,	"	14	7 00
Francis Coudriet,	Covington tp.	14	7 00
S. Croustion,	"	14	7 00
W. E. Eats & Co.	Decatur tp.	14	7 00
Thomas H. Forney,	Graham tp.	13	10 00
P. & A. Flynn,	Guelich tp.	13	10 00
H. Allman & Co.	"	12	12 50
Elliott & Miller,	"	12	12 50
Irwin, Bailey & Co.	Goshen tp.	14	7 00
C. F. Stewart,	Girard t'wp.	14	7 00
Augustus Leconte,	"	14	7 00
L. M. Coudriet,	"	14	7 00
A. L. Dickerson, Ag't.,	"	14	7 00
Wm. Brady,	Houston t'wp.	14	7 00
David Keckan,	Jordan t'wp.	14	7 00
Henry Swan,	"	14	7 00
M. O. Sirk,	Knox t'wp.	14	7 00
W. S. Sankey,	Krathaus tp.	14	7 00
A. S. Bosky & Co.	"	14	7 00
James Forrest,	Lawrence tp.	14	7 00
Leander Denning,	Morris t'wp.	14	7 00
J. C. Brenner,	"	14	7 00
D. W. Holt,	"	14	7 00
Leonard Kyles,	"	10	20 00
L. W. Walls,	Penn t'wp.	14	7 00
D. E. & H. Brubaker,	Union tp.	14	7 00
Thos Henderson,	Woodward tp.	14	7 00
Samuel Hagerty,	"	14	7 00
George Hagerty,	"	14	7 00
Rich'd Mosop,	Clearfield Bor.	9	25 00
H. W. Smith & Co.	"	13	10 00
C. Kratzer & Son,	"	12	12 50
Wm. F. Irwin,	"	13	10 00
Wright & Flanagan,	"	13	10 00
Boynton Showers & Co.	"	12	12 50
Henry Bridge,	"	14	7 00
Hartwick & Irwin,	"	14	7 00
J. Shaw & Son,	"	13	10 00
J. F. Naugle,	"	14	7 00
J. F. Leconte,	"	14	7 00
C. D. Watson,	"	14	7 00
J. P. Kratzer,	"	12	12 50
Mrs. H. D. Welch,	"	14	7 00
Isaac Johnson,	"	14	7 00
Metz & Bigler,	"	13	10 00
John Irwin,	Curwensville Bor.	12	12 50
Teneyck & Thompson,	"	12	12 50
Joseph R. Irwin,	"	14	7 00
Hippie & Faust,	"	13	10 00
Wm. Teneyck & Harts'k,	"	12	12 50
Irwin & Hartshorn,	"	11	15 00
Benjamin Hartshorn,	"	14	7 00
Jacob Ake,	N. Wash'ton Bor.	14	7 00
McMurray & Mitchell,	"	13	10 00
William Feast,	"	14	7 00
Alfred Shaw,	Osceola Bor.	14	7 00
Stoneroad & Pridoux,	"	12	12 50
Lawshe, White & Co.	"	9	25 00
Wm. S. Wells,	"	14	7 00
T. F. Boslich,	"	14	7 00
Kirk Spence,	Lumber City B.	13	10 00
J. Ferguson & Co.	"	13	10 00
Hite, Kirk & Co.	"	13	10 00

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. SWOOPER, Atty at Law.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. A legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, FRANK FIELDING, J. BLAKE WALTERS.

EAGLESHINGLE MACHINE.—The subscriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 15 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber, than any machine in use; also the best Saw Set Mill Dogs for Gate and Muley Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa. May 5, 1866.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Borough, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Shrub trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawtn Black berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$75 to \$200 per month for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the celebrated common sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, with stamp, or call on C. Bowers & Co., Salesrooms, No. 255 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. May 20th, 1866.

HARTP & CO., at Millsburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New World and Hathaway cooking stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse power, and 2-horse power, with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$160—and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in shreeding, and kept good to three crops, free of expense to the farmer. June 28, 1865. ISAAC HARTP, at Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Etina at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$5,000,000.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL. The Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 12th, 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 training will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge. Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History \$5 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book-keeping. \$9 00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches, \$12 00 For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Feb. 28, 1866. Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned is sending a school to the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the first Monday in June to continue for a term of eleven weeks. Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our instructions. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be conducted. Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping. A daily register is kept of the attendance, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to the parents, furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school. Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school, and observe the manner in which the daily work is performed. TERMS OF TUITION: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$4 00 Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, \$5 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying, \$7 00 Latin and Greek with any of the above branches, \$9 00 For further information apply to C. E. SANDFORD, May 23d, 1866. Principal.

ORDINANCE.—Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same. That on and after the date of the ordinance no person shall erect or cause to be erected any stable, cow shed or pig pen in the side or line of any lot in the limits of said Borough which is situated on a line or may be facing or adjoining a street; but it shall be lawful to erect such stables, cow shed or pig pen only on the inner side or line of the lot. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the street Commissioners to remove or cause to be removed any stable, cow shed or pig pen which may hereafter be erected on the side or line of any lot in the Borough which said side or line is or may be facing or adjoining a street. The cost of said removal and twenty per cent, added thereto to be paid by the owner or occupier of the lot on which such stable, cow shed or pig pen may have been erected, to be collected in accordance with the Act of Assembly. Sec. 3. No person shall be allowed to throw or deposit any manure or ashes on any street or alley, within the limits of said Borough and every person so offending shall be fined for each offence a sum not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, such fine to be collected as other Borough fine are by law collectable. Sec. 4. All manures or coal ashes hereafter found on any street or alley shall be deemed the property of the Borough and it is hereby made the duty of the street Commissioners to take such manure and coal ashes and dispose of the same at public or private sale the proceeds of such sale to be paid to the Borough Treasurer for the use of the Borough. JAMES WRIGLEY, Burgess. W. D. BIGLER, Secretary. June 9, 1866.

Select Poetry.
WHAT I LIVE FOR.
I live for those who love me
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs redress,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Europe In Arms.
The armaments for the impending conflict continue throughout the whole of the European continent. According to the latest statements we have been able to gather from our European papers, the military situation was about as follows:

The Prussians had under arms nine corps d'armee, numbering no less 467,000 men. In addition to these, municipal guards, composed of volunteers, were forming in the southern districts of Brandenburg and Silesia, and a tenth corps d'armee was organizing. Prussia has concentrated one main army in Silesia, under the command of the Crown Prince, and another in the province of Saxony, extending from the neighborhood of Grotta to the Elbe, under the command of Prince Frederic Charles, a nephew of the present King. A glance at the map will show that the kingdom of Saxony is a most troublesome barrier to a communication between the two armies. As Saxony is the firmest ally of Austria, and will undoubtedly at once join in the war, the occupation of Saxony by the Austrian troops will be a very dangerous flank movement against the Prussian army in Silesia. Already the Southern corner of Silesia (South of Oppeln) has been left unprotected against an invasion of the enemy. The two armies in Silesia and Saxony together are supposed to number about 300,000.

Against them Austria had concentrated, upon an unbroken line, extending from Cracow to the western frontier of Saxony, a force estimated at 330,000, which, by communications with the center of the Empire, not easy to break, can more safely rely on necessary re-enforcements than the Prussian army. This force is under the command of Gen. Benedek. The Austrian army in Italy, which is under the command of Archduke Albrecht, numbers more than 200,000 men, and can, within a short time, if necessary, be largely re-enforced. Its position is at present purely defensive, and arranged with a view of meeting an Italian invasion of Southern Tyrol, a march upon Venice, or a landing in Dalmatia. It is confirmed that the aggregate number of armed men in Austria does not fall short of 800,000 men.

The Italian force which has been collected all along the southern and western frontier of Venetia was at the date of our latest advices, supposed not to fall short of 400,000. The regular army is commanded by Cialdini, while the volunteers, whose number is increasing with amazing rapidity, follow the leadership of Garibaldi. The plan of attack, it is still believed, includes both an invasion of Southern Tyrol and a landing on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, each movement having for its object to cut the communication between Vienna and Venice, and thus isolate the Quadrilateral and compel the garrisons to surrender.

The more important among the minor German States, as Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover, have their full contingents of the Federal army, or even a larger force, under arms. After the preparations already made, it would not take long to have the whole contingent of the minor States, which amounts to about 300,000, ready to march. The Austrian army on the frontier of Saxony and Silesia could easily receive from these contingents an addition of more than 100,000 men, whose efficiency will, however, be found to be vastly inferior to the armies of either Austria or Prussia.

Altogether, it is probable that when the impending war between Prussia, Austria, Germany and Italy begins, more than 2,000,000 well-drilled and disciplined troops will be hurled upon each other. Nor is this all. Russia seems to increase with great rapidity her concentration of troops in Poland, and to prepare to throw her vast power into the scale. The Danubian Principalities will have an army of 50,000 men ready to dispute the invasion of the Turks. The latter, in their turn, are concentrating large forces to prepare not only for a war in the Danubian Principalities, but for a general rising in the Christian provinces.

France is keeping her armaments and military movements more secret than any power in Europe; but it is known that all the preparations for concentrating a force of at least 100,000 on the Rhine have been completed, and the latest declaration of Louis Napoleon again indicates that France will not remain neutral if her interests demand it.—N. Y. Tribune.

POINTED ADVICE.—Gov. Morton, in his Indianapolis speech, said: "And here let me address a word to the young men of Indiana. You are just starting in life, with the world all before you, where and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party, indelibly stained with treason, and upon whose tombstone the historian will write 'False to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived.' The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no pardon, and the memories of men no forgetfulness; whose colors grow darker from age to age, and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter from generation to generation."

Evidence of a probable modern change of level on the coast of Florida has been discovered at St. Augustine, in finding cedar stumps covered with salt water at low tide.

The Martyr of Fort Monroe.
The strenuous effort of those who had no word of horror for the torture and massacre of Union soldiers at Andersonville and Belle Isle to represent Jefferson Davis as the victim of cruelty at Fort Monroe have occasioned the publication of his bill of fare for a week, which has been widely published. There are thousands of honest people all over the land, who work hard for their living, who would be very glad of half as good fare as the Martyr of Fort Monroe daily enjoys. For those of our readers who may not have seen the list we quote a specimen: "WEDNESDAY.—Breakfast—Ham and eggs, wheat and corn-bread, butter, sugar, coffee, milk. Dinner—Mutton-chops, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, apples, bread, butter, coffee.

"THURSDAY.—Breakfast—Beef-steak, two boiled eggs, wheat or corn-bread, butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Veal-cutlets, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, coffee, butter.

"FRIDAY.—Breakfast—Stewed oysters, mackerel, or fresh fish, wheat and corn-bread, coffee, sugar, milk, and butter. Dinner—Pork-steak, poached eggs, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

"SATURDAY.—Breakfast—Mutton-chops, two boiled eggs, bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee. Dinner—Stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee."

This probably compares favorably with the daily bill of fare at Andersonville; but since there will undoubtedly be a persistent attempt to excite sympathy and even admiration for Jefferson Davis as a political prisoner suffering for an honest difference of opinion, it is as well to understand clearly precisely what his position is. The odium that hangs around his name, and which will forever deepen, does not arise from the fact that he held abstractly the theory of State sovereignty and the constitutionally reserved right of secession; but that he and his fellow-conspirators chose to assert that doctrine at the cost of countless innocent lives and of the welfare of the country, not to remedy injustice or oppression, but to perpetuate the foulest system of tyranny under the sun. Had Davis and his confederates appealed to God and mankind for the rectitude of their intention as revealed in the purpose of the war which they invoked—had they urged against the National Government in the name of vital State rights which that Government had denied—had they risen against an arbitrary power which was grinding them and their families, and trampling upon sacred, natural, and constitutional rights for which it refused a remedy—then, indeed, the last terrible appeal to blood, which only hopeless oppression authorizes, would have been justified, and their cause, however unfortunate, would have commanded the admiration and sympathy of the world.

It is idle to say that, holding secession to be a constitutional right, they might assert it at any time, and for any purpose which pleased them. When war is the cost of the practical assertion of any right it can be justified only by the fact of vital grievance for which there is no other redress, or by the purpose for which it is intended to exercise that right. That was the jurisdiction of our great revolution of 1776. But what is Jefferson Davis as the official representative of the rebellion of 1861? He is a man who deliberately plunged his country into the most fearful war, and flooded it with blood that he might whip women and sell children at his pleasure. His pretense was State sovereignty, his purpose was human slavery. That was the object for which he and the other leaders "fired the Southern heart." For this they directed the war.

For this they starved brave men at Andersonville and Belle-Isle, tortured them into idleness, and shot them like dogs. For this were Southern Union men seized at night, and before the eyes of their despairing wives and agonized children hang and shot and drowned. For this they drove thousands and thousands of conscripts to die upon the field of battle. For this Jefferson Davis's garments reek with innocent blood, and his name is a stench.

Here is a pretty martyr, with his ham and eggs and panned oysters! Here is a Christian hero; and General Miles must be removed if he does not bow low enough! Here is a model American, who must be magnified into a Spielberg victim and sufferer of the Bastille if his muffins are not tasteful, and his beef-steak its omelette! Our readers will bear us witness that we have not advocated vengeance, that we think the trial of Davis for treason a mistake, and that we are ready to take, with fair precautions, all the necessary and inevitable risks of the situation. But the maudlin sentimentality that would drape with the dignity of a martyr for a political opinion a man who for such a purpose waged such a war we believe will disastrously recoil upon those who foster it. We have no wish to revive dead feuds or to use harsh words, but we can conceive no greater misfortune to the manhood of American youth than that they should be taught to regard Benedict Arnold as an honorable man or Jefferson Davis as a guiltless and unfortunate patriot.—Harper's Weekly.

HIBERNIAN TOAST.—Two gallant "sons of Erin," being just discharged from the service, were rejoicing over the event, when one, who felt all the glory of his own noble race, suddenly raised his pot over his head, and said, "Arrah, Mike, here's to the gallant old 69th—the last in the field and the first to lave it!" "Tut, tut, man," said Mike; "ye don't mane that, I mane?" "I mane it, is it? Then what do I mane?" "Ye mane," said Mike, and he raised his glass high, and looked lovingly at it, "here's to the gallant old 69th, aigul to none!" And so they drank.

On the road to ruin every traveler pays his own fare.

The Remarkable Bank Robbery in Maine—The Cashier's Account.
The robbery of the Village Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., on Friday morning, June 22d, by a party of robbers, was one of the extraordinary performances of these times. The robbers carried off every dollar contained in the safes, amounting in all to about \$75,000. The robbery was one which for boldness of execution and originality of conception is rarely excelled. The facts, as related by Mr. Butterfield, cashier of the bank, are as follows:

At about 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Butterfield says that he was aroused from his slumber by receiving a blow upon the head, which for a moment stunned him, and upon awaking saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by his bedside, armed with pistols and knives, who immediately seized him and demanded the keys of the bank.

To this Mr. Butterfield made no reply, whereupon he was tied with small cords, being bound hand and foot, and a rag placed in his mouth, made of a pillow-case, which one of the ruffians took from the bed. Not complying with the demand which was made, Mr. Butterfield was then violently choked until he was forced to tell, which he did by pointing where the keys were concealed. In the same bed lay a little son of Mr. Butterfield, about eight years of age, who was seized at the same time and bound in a similar manner as his father.

The screams of the boy awoke his mother, who was asleep in an adjoining chamber with a sick infant, who, on rising up in bed, found that two of the ruffians, who, as they entered the room, had extinguished her light, whom she beheld by the aid of a dark lantern they had, were standing over her, and who threatened, if she made the least disturbance, to take the life of her infant.

"We do not want your lives," they said; "we have been in this bloody war and it's money we want." "We want the money in the bank." She was then left in the care of one of the scoundrels, who acted as a guard over her, another performing the same service in her husband's room, while the third, who had possession of the keys, descended the front staircase and joining a companion who was watching outside, proceeded to the bank, which was but a short distance from the house.

The building was entered at once, and the door of the vault, which is located on the ground floor, was opened, and the outer door of the safe, which was inside the vault, was unlocked. But the inside door of the safe, which was one of Hall's patent locks, they could not unlock; whereupon one of the party returned to Mr. Butterfield's residence, and with the one who was watching him, unperceived his feet and took him to the bank, where they forced him to open the door.

After this was accomplished they then rebound him and at once proceeded to clear the safe of its entire contents, which they placed in a bag.

Mr. Butterfield was then conveyed back to his house and placed in his chamber. His wife was then bound and gagged, after which procedure the robbers decamped with the booty.

During this time Mrs. B. was not conscious that her husband had been taken from the house. She was assured that he was perfectly safe and unharmed. At her request her little boy was brought into her room, who was suffering very much by the tightness of the cord around his ankles.

At the request of his mother the cord was loosened by one of the robbers, by which means the boy was subsequently enabled to unloosen himself and alarm two domestics in a rear chamber of the house, who, after considerable delay, occasioned by fright, came to the rescue, and all the parties were released.

Mr. Butterfield then at once proceeded to the house of Mr. Carr, one of the directors of the bank, and informed him of what had taken place. The news of the robbery was then at once made known, and sped like wildfire throughout the village.

Pursuit was made in different directions by the citizens. It is supposed that the robbers, after they had plundered the safe, took their flight in a direction, according to indications found in a piece of woods near the road, to Brunswick, where were also found several pairs of stockings, pieces of cord, and a Montreal newspaper, bearing date of the 15th inst.

The President of the bank has offered a reward of \$5000, as follows:—\$5000 will be paid for the recovery of the bonds and money, or a proportionate sum for a less amount, and \$2000 will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves.

A good story is told of Wigfall, who, at the collapse of the rebellion, fell into the vicinity of a party of Union soldiers in Texas. Being well disguised, he entered freely into conversation with the soldiers of the guard, and in the course of the conversation asked what they would do with old Wigfall if they were to catch him. "Oh, we would hang him, certain," was the reply. "And you would serve him right," replied Wigfall. "If I should be with you I have no doubt I should be pulling at the end of the rope myself!" The double entendre was not suspected, and its wit was therefore lost, but is worth producing now.

The gold fever is creating some excitement in Georgia. A letter from Dalton says one company took out enough in one day to make over ten thousand dollars. The mines in Forsyth and Carroll counties are being worked vigorously.

An Inveterate Copperhead.
The speech of Mr. Harris of Maryland in the House of Representatives, must have sounded like old times. We take the following extract from the condensed report of it:

"He declared himself an Old Line Democrat, believing in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several States of the Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He declared his belief that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact that the Southern States were justified in going out; and his further belief that by their ordinances of secession they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign States. These convictions he could not change, and he did not expect they would ever be removed. He would most assuredly proclaim them and stand by them as long as a single citizen of the Confederate States was in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them. There was no political or personal consideration which could prompt him to such a desertion. 'What, sir,' said he, 'I, that believe them right; I, that would have joined them if the sovereign State of Maryland had said so, to desert them now, in their utmost need, when I can legitimately give them such protection as is in my power honestly to give? Never!'"

He denied that Andrew Johnson, coming from a foreign State, could legally be president of the United States; he bewailed the fate of Mary Surratt; and he finally wound up with reiterating that the right of secession was a ruling principle of the Democratic party—a statement which somewhat nettled his friends in the House.

FALSE CALVES AND TILTING HOOPS.—A Mound City correspondent, speaking of the latest style in crinolines, says: "These innovations are much in vogue in the Mound City. Despite the sneers of the press and the impudent stare of men, the women folks persist in wearing them. Some days ago an inveterate war in this city had discovered that his wife had received a very extensive wardrobe of this kind. He used every endeavor to dissuade her from exposing herself in extravagant rigors; but, as she was rather good looking and disposed to be rapid, she insisted on displaying herself much in the agonizing fashion. He met her on the street, sailing along with all sails spread, a high-headed craft, and producing considerable sensation. Taking the dear little thing into custody, he whispered to her that her hoops were disarranged, and she stopped in a popular resort for a moment while he adjusted them. Taking advantage of this opportunity, he cut a considerable opening in one of the artificial calves, and the sawdust stuffing began to leak. All unconscious of the fact that her leg was dwindling away, and that she was leaving a stretch of sawdust in her track, she proudly swung along, until a friend informed her of her accident."

Newspaper patronage is a curious thing in the estimate of some people. A man lives near you—never took your paper; it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too Young Americanish—too old foggy or too something else. Yet goes regularly to his neighbor and reads by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes with its positions and quarrels with its type. Occasionally he sees an article that he likes—says three cents and begs a number. This is newspaper patronage.

Hoop skirts, like gun barrels, are not dangerous unless they have something in them. But when the former is charged, powdered, wadded, and waterfall capped, they should be handled with great caution. In many instances it is dangerous to even look at them.

The total valuation of real estate in Memphis this year is \$40,000,000, against \$17,000,000 last year. Many complaints are made, but the Board of Assessors answer by stating that numbers of men are ready to buy at that price.