

The Clearfield Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 46.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

MERRILL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 66.

W. BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., No. Burdick St., Sept. 23, 1863.

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

ROBERT 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 Jeweler, in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 16.

F. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.

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

F. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Front Street, (above the Academy), Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

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

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, '59.

D. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1865.

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

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining townships, counties, and States. Office, No. 24 street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.

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

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, 3 mile east of Pennville Postoffice address, Grampian Hills. Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 7th, 1865-ly.

G. 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. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1865.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. May 16th, 1866.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE WILLIAM D. BIGLER
J. BLAKE WALTERS FRANK FIELDING

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with Hon. W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

DENTISTRY—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. Clearfield, Pa. May 2d, 1866.

J. S. MURRAY SAMUEL MITCHELL
MURRAY & MITCHELL, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, LUMBER, Flour, Grain, &c. New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa. October 29, 1865-ly.

D. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 3d Regt. Penn's 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 4th and Market streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6m-pd.

AUCTIONEER—The undersigned having been licensed as 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, Clearfield, Pa. Bower Pl., Clearfield Co., Pa. May 13.

SEWING MACHINES—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 23, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Ag't.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES, Citron, English Coriander, 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 11, 1866—y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale his property situated on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land, 16 of which are cleared. There are several good wells 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. T. LIDDLE, March 21, 1866, ff. Clearfield borough.

EMERSON'S MACHINES—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 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. T. LIDDLE, March 21, 1866, ff. Clearfield borough.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned has established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Carversville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf), Evergreen, Shrub trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawetia, Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Carversville.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, CHESTER & 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. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa. Sept. 5, 1865. C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M. GERR, W. F. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. CHAIRS

CHAIRS! CHAIRS! CHAIRS! JOHN TROUTMAN Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his old establishment on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs, and other good quality of wood, which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1866.

HART & CO., at Millersburg, 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 pump castings furnished. New World and Hathaway good stock always on hand. They make 4-horse sweep-power threshing machines, 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 all respects, and kept good to three or four years of service. June 28, 1865-y.

ISAAC HAZEL, of Bellefonte, continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York, the Royal and Britannia at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$6,000,000.

NEW ARRANGEMENT! The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened a NEW STOCK of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia, whose business it is to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS I. IRWIN, Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL—The undersigned is intending to open a school in 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 Latin register is kept of the attendance, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents—thus 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. TEAMS or TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$4 00
Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, 55 00
Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying, 57 00
Latin and Greek with any of the above branches, 60 00

For further information apply to
C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.
May 23d, 1866.

COAL, WHALE, and Lined Oil, Family Dye, and various and Paints of all kind ground in Oil, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN

Select Poetry.

WHAT I LOVE.
I love the shady woodlands,
Bedeck'd in verdure gay,
When their vernal cool are ringing
With the melodies of May;
When the radiant wild flowers sparkle
With the dews of early morn,
And rich odors are exhaling
From the snowy-blossom'd thorn.
And I love the breezy hill-top,
With its herbage sparse and dun,
When all nature seems to languish
Neath the fervid noontide sun.
There, half-slumbering, I ponder
O'er the delights of me in store,
In the valley far beneath me,
When my rambles shall be o'er.
Yes, I love that peaceful valley
When the shades of evening fall;
But the miller's rustic cottage—
Oh, I love it best of all!
Would you know its rare attraction,
To me supremely dear?
Well, 'tis ham and eggs for supper,
And a mug of home-brewed beer.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Cabinet Officers—Letter of Postmaster-General Dennison—Attorney-General Speed on the Philadelphia Convention.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Dennison and President Johnson, on the former resigning the position of Postmaster General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.—SIR: I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, to take effect upon your notifying me of its acceptance. In thus withdrawing from the Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendments of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the Government depend, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, very respectfully yours, &c., W. DENNISON.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14th, 1866.—SIR: Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th, is hereby accepted. Fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard, I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. WM. DENNISON, Washington, D. C.—The speeches made when Mr. Dennison parted with the officers and clerks of the Department, show that the personal relations between the gentleman designated to succeed him and himself, are of the most friendly character, and that each concedes to the other a large degree of private worth and official ability.

Letter from Hon. James Speed.
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1866.—To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request, in case the call, and principles enunciated in it, meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; or in other words, that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call, but of each and all of the principles announced in it. This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed, when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call, and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons; first, premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrible struggle from which the country has now emerged we have had a National Union party that has exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being, with its organization intact, and its organs known; and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines, and its exertions, has, in the face of the prophecies of half the new and all the Old World, saved the Government and the Republican institutions of our common country from demoralization, and indeed from utter ruin, by vindicating at all hazards the primordial theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States, through which only can a particle of the theory of State rights ever be maintained and carried out; it would appear to me to be still the only or at any rate the most effectual means, as far as a party can do it, of finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the requirements of the theory mentioned.

This party is the same to-day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when, but a few short months ago, it elected Lincoln and Johnson, and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons, my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The path and marrow of the present call, I should say, tends toward a convention to form a party for sustaining, not the Gov-

ernment in its entirety (as has been the mission of the Union party,) but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of adding, that I can hardly conceive of any sadder spectacle, under the crisis of present circumstances, than that of the tried Union party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions, or that of one branch of the Government of the country taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest, and placing itself in hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, I cannot join in the call for the convention in Philadelphia.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are, in my view, unobjectionable. I will not stop to criticize those which are objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the great issues now before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is a grave and all important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take ground upon so important and all-absorbing a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue, or as a declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

I must also add, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to flow from such a Union are countless and inestimable. But such a Union, consistent within itself, maintained by the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both the assaults of foes internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by sternly retracing every departure from, or compromise with, the supreme and general idea of the American fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such, and such only, can be the Union, the nationality, that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental mind, and fulfill in the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is not the vague delusion that the rights of the States need doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of individuals—of each single individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson carved out through his satire and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is well known that in the political and legal history of the United States, the only departures or compromises of the kind alluded to have been those in the interests of slavery, and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand-times-told tale of the past sixty years. To-day, slavery as a confessed legality, is, as we all know, no more. But some of the most important of its incidents or compromises still remain—blots and incongruities upon the law. What equitable reason can be given why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the brains were out the man would die; but now we see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the nervous centre still existed.

The persistent attempt to keep in the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of the representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate slavery," includes the removal of all the hateful and anti-popular excrescences grafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national laws and polity. That high mission and obligation cannot be engrafted in out; for until then slavery is not "extirpated."

Earnestly sympathizing with the men who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee both for popular rights and popular acquiescence, I would feel myself out of place in a party that favors a base of representation giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole.

Uniting with you and all good men in the soul-felt desire that peace, prosperity, and that amicable brotherhood which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail, and continue unbroken through our beloved common country—that former enemies shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over the broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED.

Letter from Mr. Seward.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.—SIR: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, it regards a restoration of the unity of the country, its most immediate as well as its most vital interests, that restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can

complete it; nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day it is delayed is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusive. After a session of seven months, Congress omits to express that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and the laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance, and that the people in their several States, districts and territories, shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even seem willing to do it alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties, alike of all States and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction, an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeeds or fails.

The original union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to manifest at best, unconcern, if not opposition to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people.

To admit that the Convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient either in wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that the government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith; the one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hoping under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against the public danger, or else from a positive desire to do good—both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.
To Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, Ch. M. EX. COM.

"Lincoln Hiring."
This favorite phrase of the Democratic politicians has gone quite into disuse. Two or three years ago, when they were in the field, defending the Government against traitors and rebels, it was the epithet most commonly bestowed on the soldiers by a certain class of politicians. In opposing the draft, they said let Lincoln's hirelings fight out the war. When they attempted to prevent the soldiers from voting, they said: If Lincoln's hirelings want to vote, they should stay at home, as we do. Their creed was expressed in a few words, "not a man and not a dollar for this war," and they did their best to make their practice conform to it.

How different now! The change is wonderful. How sweet they now are on the boys in blue. Soldiers are all the go. A soldier's funeral is a windfall. What long faces and long speeches! Before election a soldier's bones will be relics to this class of politicians, and they'll sing, "John Brown," in their meetings. It is funny to see the tricks, twists and turns of the poor politicians. It is funnier than a hand-organ and monkey. But it won't do. Brevet conscripts of the Clearfield Corps may be caught by it, but not old soldiers, honorably discharged.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, thinks it hard that he and his brother rebels, since they have taken oaths to support the Constitution and maintain the Union, are looked upon with distrust. The Governor manages to forget that he and his set took such oaths before, when they did not mean to keep them. When men are known to have committed perjury they ought to be modest in urging their claims to credence.

A piratical craft arrived in Galveston harbor on the 3d inst., wearing the black flag and carrying six guns on each side. City officers rowed out to her in a row boat, but were fired upon and forced to retire. The pirates then steamed away. A United States gunboat followed same time, but could not overtake her.

Hosea Merrill, of Pittsfield, was married last week, aged 82 years. He gave his bride \$30,000, she being somewhat younger than himself. He was unable to get out of his carriage, and the ceremony was performed while the parties were sitting in the carriage.

Prof. Blot says: Never drink tea at breakfast, it is suicide. Drink coffee or chocolate. If you drink tea at all, drink it after lunch or dinner. Coffee should not be boiled, and be perfectly clear of itself, without any foreign substance used for clearing it.

An Indiana school teacher attempted to chastise a female scholar, when a young fellow threatened to shoot him, whereupon the master drew his own pistol and shot the boy, who returned the fire, hitting his mark. Both were badly wounded.

"Judah is a Lion's Whelp."
Some thirty years ago there came to a Connecticut school a young man from the South to receive his education in the land of the detested Yankees. He was kindly received, treated with confidence, and made many friends. Gradually, however, complaints arose that articles belonging to the boys were missing from their trunks. Handkerchiefs, cravats, and small sums of money were spirited away. Suspicion was at last excited; watch was set, and the thief was detected in the person of the little Southern scholar. He was expelled and sent home to his parents. That boy's name was Judah P. Benjamin, ex-Senator from Louisiana, late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and at present a barrister in the Lincoln Inn, in the city of London.

Few lives have been marked by more changes than his. Inheriting wealth, he covered up all traces of where that wealth was required by lavishly scattering it among the people of the State. Possessed of the most undoubted talents, endowed with a fluency of language and an easy grace, which made him a successful speaker, he rose rapidly in public esteem and was rewarded both by his Commonwealth and his country. But with all his honors the penchant to deception continued. Having been guilty of crime himself, he sought to make his neighbors do likewise, and was one of the warmest advocates of the repudiation of the State debt of Mississippi and her sisters. Coming to the Senate, he was but little impeded in his progress towards treason by the high obligation of an oath of fealty, and he became at the very outset of the war a leader of the Southern States. He is at present a member of the British bar. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from an old fellow-citizen and once distinguished member of our bar, J. P. Benjamin, to a relative in this city, in which he refers in a very cheerful spirit to the circumstances of his admission to the bar of England. He was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and, as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study which are prescribed, and, with very rare exceptions, demanded of all candidates for the wig and gown, under the ancient rules of the courts of Great Britain."

"So the 'little thief' has gone to don the wig and gown and play the 'Buzfuz' in the British Court. We do not understand why the course of study usually prescribed was dispensed with, but it must be a cause of deep rejoicing to the ostracized Hebrew to be able to shine before the titled judges of a monarchy. With what delight must he put on the venerable wig, and address 'My Lord,' as he sits in his gown. What field of new ambition are thus opened! May he not aspire to the ermine? May he not have his hands in the treasury of the British Government? 'Judah is a lion's whelp,' and he has run along and obtained a parent in the British Lion. He has spent his life seeking what he might devour. The inherent avarice of his blood have ever shone out, and we expect to hear of the 'little thief' of school-boy days becoming a millionaire and titled nobleman in the Burke's Peerage. He has the ability, and if he is not caught with his hands in his neighbors' pockets, he will probably succeed."

"My opinion is," says a married woman, "that if men were always straightforward in their ways and actions, there would be fewer 'tottering limbs' borne to our doors—especially at night—and no getting up shakily in the morning."

Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that a "little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while a "little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

A New Bedford Friend recently explained to her new domestic that washing-day came on every second day. The girl left in high dudgeon. She didn't go to be washing every other day! Not she.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. Perhaps this accounts for the habit some people have of closing their eyes in church during the sermon.

A lady who wished some stuffing from a roast duck, which a gentleman was carrying at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its artificial intestines.

A "run" on a London bank was stopped, and the crowd in front effectually dispersed in a ludicrous plight, by the simple expedient of emptying a bag of flour over them from an upper window.

The following definition of the rights of woman, is giving in a Vermont paper: "To love her lord with all her heart, and her baby as herself—and to make good bread."

An Englishman is said recently to have invented a scarecrow so effective that one crow who saw it, brought back all the corn he had stolen for three years.

Clark Chatten, an Illinois farmer states that one gallon of coal oil to a barrel of water sprinkled lightly over potato vines will effectually destroy the bug.

A little school-boy in Shirley, Mass., was buried in fun in a sand hole by his companions, a few days ago. He was dead when his teacher dug him out.

A hypocrite may spin so fair a thread as to deceive his own eye. He may admire the cobweb, and not know himself to be the spider.

Some thirty years ago there came to a Connecticut school a young man from the South to receive his education in the land of the detested Yankees. He was kindly received, treated with confidence, and made many friends. Gradually, however, complaints arose that articles belonging to the boys were missing from their trunks. Handkerchiefs, cravats, and small sums of money were spirited away. Suspicion was at last excited; watch was set, and the thief was detected in the person of the little Southern scholar. He was expelled and sent home to his parents. That boy's name was Judah P. Benjamin, ex-Senator from Louisiana, late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and at present a barrister in the Lincoln Inn, in the city of London.

Few lives have been marked by more changes than his. Inheriting wealth, he covered up all traces of where that wealth was required by lavishly scattering it among the people of the State. Possessed of the most undoubted talents, endowed with a fluency of language and an easy grace, which made him a successful speaker, he rose rapidly in public esteem and was rewarded both by his Commonwealth and his country. But with all his honors the penchant to deception continued. Having been guilty of crime himself, he sought to make his neighbors do likewise, and was one of the warmest advocates of the repudiation of the State debt of Mississippi and her sisters. Coming to the Senate, he was but little impeded in his progress towards treason by the high obligation of an oath of fealty, and he became at the very outset of the war a leader of the Southern States. He is at present a member of the British bar. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from an old fellow-citizen and once distinguished member of our bar, J. P. Benjamin, to a relative in this city, in which he refers in a very cheerful spirit to the circumstances of his admission to the bar of England. He was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and, as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study which are prescribed, and, with very rare exceptions, demanded of all candidates for the wig and gown, under the ancient rules of the courts of Great Britain."

"So the 'little thief' has gone to don the wig and gown and play the 'Buzfuz' in the British Court. We do not understand why the course of study usually prescribed was dispensed with, but it must be a cause of deep rejoicing to the ostracized Hebrew to be able to shine before the titled judges of a monarchy. With what delight must he put on the venerable wig, and address 'My Lord,' as he sits in his gown. What field of new ambition are thus opened! May he not aspire to the ermine? May he not have his hands in the treasury of the British Government? 'Judah is a lion's whelp,' and he has run along and obtained a parent in the British Lion. He has spent his life seeking what he might devour. The inherent avarice of his blood have ever shone out, and we expect to hear of the 'little thief' of school-boy days becoming a millionaire and titled nobleman in the Burke's Peerage. He has the ability, and if he is not caught with his hands in his neighbors' pockets, he will probably succeed."

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Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that a "little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while a "little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

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A lady who wished some stuffing from a roast duck, which a gentleman was carrying at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its artificial intestines.

A "run" on a London bank was stopped, and the crowd in front effectually dispersed in a ludicrous plight, by the simple expedient of emptying a bag of flour over them from an upper window.

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