

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

TODD HUTCHINSON, Editor.
M. E. HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

NUMBER 15.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
January 24, 1867.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Bank. [Jan 24]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

P. TIERNEY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House. [Jan 24] J. E. SCANLAN.

J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.
Office adjoining dwelling, on High street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Feb 7-6m]

H. KINKEAD, Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.
Office removed to the office formerly occupied by Mr. Hasson, Esq., on High street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 31-6m]

A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office one door east of Lloyd & Co.'s banking house. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties. Attends also to the collection of claims and soldiers against the Government. [Jan 24]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, and Military Claims collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of Taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Agreements, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to. Pensions increased, Equalized Bounty collected. [Jan 24]

C. WILSON, M. D., offers his services, as Physician and Surgeon, to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country. Having been appointed Examining Surgeon, he is prepared to examine all Pensioners and applicants for Pensions who may send his services. Office on High street, three doors east of the church, in office formerly occupied by Jones. Residence immediately adjoining office. [Jan 24-3m]

MES J. LLOYD, Successor of R. S. Benn, Dealer in Cap. and Note Papers, Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink, and other articles kept by Druggists generally. Medicinal prescriptions carefully compounded. Office on Main Street, opposite the Mounting House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 24]

DENTISTRY.
Dr. D. R. ZIMMER, having opened an office in the rooms over R. R. Thomas' store, offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. [Apr 18-4m]

DENTISTRY.
The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has acquired no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of practical experience, he has sought to add the varied experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to test its own praise. SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S. [Jan 24]

LOYD & CO., Bankers—EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans and Securities bought and sold. Interest on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accounts in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted. [Jan 24, 1867.]

M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver Gold for sale. Collections made. Money received on deposit, payable on demand, about interest, or upon time, with interest rates. [Jan 24]

WEST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North side, Altoona, Pa.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$300,000 00
CAPITAL PAID IN.....150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on reasonable terms.
Interest on deposits of all denominations always on hand.
Purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in advance, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent; and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [Jan 24]

PRIVATE SALE!

The subscriber will sell the following property at private sale:
One House at Fortage Station, on the P. R. R., with 2 acres land. Suitable for a store room or a dwelling.

One House and 90 acres land, on P. R. R., one-half mile west of Portage, opposite the siding of the Union Mills of the subscriber, and at the terminus of the railroad of White & Co.

One House and 2 acres land at Portage, now occupied by Louisa Keepers. A good site for a store.

One Water Power Saw mill, within 10 rods of the P. R. R., one-half mile west of Portage, together with timber land, 100, 200, or 300 acres, to suit purchasers. The barns and houses on the same cost \$1,500 when lumber was cheap.

Or, I will sell the whole tract of 480 acres, with timber enough on the same to run the water mill for seven years. The property has 1,500 to 2,000 feet of side tracks connecting with the P. R. R.

A general Warranty Deed will be given on ten days notice for all the foregoing property, and possession of all houses, &c., given on the 1st April next.

The improvements cost the subscriber \$6,000.

150 acres of the land is timbered with good Sugar, and the land itself is warranted to be as good as any in Cambria county.

The creek runs through the land, viz: Trout Run, M'Intosh Run, and Wright's Run. There is coal on the land, and any amount of Cord Wood.

The location is the only outlet to the coal lands of Burke and the Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. lands.

Two pieces of the land adjoining the land formerly owned by Hon. Thomas A. Scott, known as the McCoy Farm.

One-third of the purchase money will be required down; the balance in six and twelve months.

Ten per cent. will be deducted for cash payments.

The property will be sold in preference to rents, as the subscriber has not time to collect rents.

The house and lot, say 1 acre of land, at Portage, now occupied by Louisa Keepers, will be sold low if sold soon. Also, the store room at the same place, with 2 acres land, formerly occupied by Victor Voegtly—sold to him at one time for \$725—will now be sold for \$600. The former will be sold for \$350, cash, or its equivalent.

CALL SOON!
WM. R. HUGHES.
Wilmore, January 31, 1867.

SAVED!—THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

WAIT AND GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST! Three Dollars saved to each buyer of Figge's new and complete WROUGHT IRON HORSE HAY FORK AND GIDDINGS SELF-LUBRICATING PULLEY.

1. It is easiest managed, works easier in the hay and will work in damp hay or straw.

2. This Fork never discharges the hay or straw until the proper time, and then perfectly.

3. It is simple, not likely to get out of repair, having only three pieces and two rivets, and is made of the best Juniata wrought iron.

4. All who have tried it or seen it used, praise it.

We retail Figge's Fork at \$8, and warrant like samples shown. Others retail at \$10. I am now canvassing this county, taking orders for said Forks and Pulleys.

Don't forget Figge's Fork at \$8, and the Wrought Iron Pulley at \$1. Wait and see!

READ CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have seen Figge's Horse Hay Fork work in the hay, and believe it to be the best and cheapest Fork in the country, and that it will do all that is claimed for it. We cheerfully recommend it and Giddings' Pulley to the people of the country.

J. R. STULL, Uri Updegrave, Jas. H. Benford, Wm. Palmer, Charles Unverschlag, J. K. Hite, Jacob Fronheiser, Wm. R. Geis, J. C. Berkeley, James H. Howard, John Parke, Jacob Reppel, James Cooper, (Wood, Morrell & Co.'s stable).

JNO. HUMPHREYS, Conemaugh Station, Sole Agent for Cambria co., Pa.
Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell said Forks and Pulleys. Address, immediately, E. W. GIDDINGS, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa.
General Agent for the United States. See Handbills. [mar 14-cw4t]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which he now resides, situate in Cambria Township, Cambria county, containing about 50 acres, nearly all of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, a new Frame Barn, and all the necessary Outbuildings. There is a good Orchard on the Farm, and an excellent Well of Water at the kitchen door. Only five minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Terms moderate, and title indisputable. Apply to the undersigned on the premises, or address—

SAMUEL TIBBOTT, Ebensburg, Pa. [ap 11-15]

EBENSBURG LITERARY DEPOT.

JAMES MURRAY, dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, &c. In the room formerly occupied by Dr. Lemon as a Drug Store, High st., Ebensburg.

Keeps—Blank Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Envelopes, Paper, Pens, Ink, Prayer Books, Pocket Books, Toy Books, &c. Stationery and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. [mar 7-3m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The subscriber is now carrying on the Colliery of Wm. Tiley, Sr., at Lily Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria county, and will be glad to fill all orders, to any amount, of citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Satisfaction as to quality of Coal guaranteed in all cases. WM. TILEY, JR. Hemlock P. O., Jan. 24, 1867.

—Advertise in *The Alleghanian*.

Washington in the Olden Time.

A Washington correspondent of the *New Orleans Crescent* gives us the following reminiscences:—

One of my chums has resided in Washington just fifty years, and seen fifty seasons of metropolitan society. He has watched with interest all the various changes since the last term of Mr. Madison, when he settled in town, down to this present year of grace.

He has reminiscences of the "immortal George." He knows all the scandals of the saloons, where Madame Genet seconded the intrigues of her husband. He can remember the time when the site of the White House was covered with charred ruins—remnants of the deeds of that famous raiding flotilla that sailed up the Potomac under the famous Sir Edward Cockburn, Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Then the Capitol was not built, and the Treasury existed only in the brain of its architect, and the American people had not commenced that work of ages—the Washington monument. There was no gaslight in the streets; the stately avenues that now bear princely chariots and sleighs, were poor embankments of mud and roads almost impassable. The colonial lords on the other bank of the river still wound their horses for miles of chase over the broad Virginia manors. Every morning at break of day John Randolph, of Roanoke, rode up the Georgetown turnpike, with a pack of hounds at his horse's heels. Those were the days of the proudest, staidest gentlemen. Then we wore the broadest kind of ruffles, and the finest kind of silver-laced velvet coats. None of your whippersnapper, willow canes, but we used heavy, substantial, gold-headed sticks.—Then what snuff—real Turkish snuff. "It seems to me snuff hasn't tasted the same for forty years," quoth my venerable friend.

"Receptions were receptions then, not what they are now. Mr. Madison lived right out on this street," said he, pointing out of the window. "They were just rebuilding them, after the British war, and the President lived in a large old private mansion, further down the road."

"Why, what do you mean, my dear friend?" I interposed. "There is a row of new brick buildings there, and a retail grocery for the corner store." "No, my boy," snapped out my testy antiquary, "those places are not new. They are nothing but the old buildings renovated. I think I ought to know when the old house, green with ivy, was pulled down and that block put up in its place. I ought to know, too, where President James Madison lived, because it was there I went to my first President's reception. I'll tell you how it happened.—There was a party of us—three or four young bloods—just come by a long stage ride from Philadelphia. We were in good spirits at coming to our journey's end, and thought we would pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate.

"So out we went to the old house, and found several private carriages in front of the door, and saw lights and heard music inside. One of us stepped up and rang the bell. A lacquey in livery came to the door, and after surveying us, said we couldn't come in. 'Why so; isn't this the reception evening?' 'Yes, yes,' rejoined the porter, 'but I have strict orders to admit no one who is not in evening costume.' We were rather astonished. We had on good ruffled and fluted shirts, and fine walking boots, turned over at the sides and curving down behind in the shape of a heart, as the fashion was those days; but there was no remedy.—The door-keeper said that the Commissioner of Public Buildings told him to admit no one without knee breeches, silk stockings and pumps. So we had to turn away, not very much pleased, I assure you, and it was a long time before we went to another reception.

"Soon after," continued my loquacious monologist, "I forgot all about that, and went to Mr. Monroe's levees. The President was small, not five feet four inches high, a straight, puffed, pot-bellied man, gracious enough. He was, perhaps, the last one of the real old-fashioned people. His evenings at home were genuine official receptions—not so social as Mrs. Madison's graces had made the White House, a few years before—but with all the pictorial admixtures of the grand seigneur and the good fellow pertaining to five gentlemen then.

"Mr. Adams, I knew personally, very well. I used to see him about five o'clock every morning going down on the opposite bank of the river, in front of the pastures where the monument stands. There he would bathe, and think nothing of plunging into the Potomac in the coldest weather. He would come back afterwards to the Executive mansion as red as a Georgia peach, and this system of exertion may have helped to prolong his life, even if it could not keep him in the Presidential chair more than a single term."

"Do you remember Jackson?" "Yes, I remember Jackson," here he commenced to drop the Mister. "He was a sort of straight-forward, good-hearted old fellow; not much ceremony about him; he didn't believe in it; he was for doing things without any fuss. He used to promenade through the rooms with Mrs. Eaton on

his arm; he didn't care. I knew her well; she was a beautiful woman and a good-hearted lady, too."

The Johnstown Disaster.

Col. John P. Linton, the representative from Cambria county to the State Legislature, has written the following letter to the *Johnstown Democrat* in explanation of how the venue of the Johnstown disaster suits was changed from Cambria to Center county:—

"APRIL 20, 1867.
"MESSRS. EDITORS—Many persons have inquired of me for the particulars connected with the passing of the Bill authorizing the Penna. Railroad to change the venue in the actions brought against it by those injured on the 14th September last. Knowing it to be a matter of general interest in this community, and knowing also that the circumstances connected with the progress of that Bill through the Houses are, to say the least, very singular, I am induced to make the following statement.

"The Bill to change venue to Blair county was introduced into the Senate by Senator Wallace, and was there referred to the committee on Judiciary local. Before this committee Messrs. Johnston, McLaughlin and Potts appeared and made such statements as induced the committee to resolve to report the Bill negatively. Apparently ascertaining this before any report could be made by the committee, the Rail Road Company caused a motion to be made in the Senate to discharge the committee, which motion prevailed. The bill being thus brought before the Senate, Genl. White sought in vain to defeat it, but finding the influence of the Rail Road too potent, he endeavored to amend it by substituting some other county for Blair. Somerset, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Indiana were severally voted down, but at last Centre was agreed to by a majority.

In this shape, changing the venue to Centre county, the Bill came into the House, and was referred to the proper committee. Without giving me notice, this committee acted on the bill favorably, but got no opportunity to report until the 5th inst. On Tuesday, the 9th, two days before the final adjournment, it came up in order, and on my motion Somerset county was substituted for Centre, by a vote of 55 yeas. The fact that this substitution was made is incontrovertible.—The Journal of the House, the Record, the interlineations and marks on the original bill, the vote, the recollections of the Speaker, the Clerks, and many of the Members with whom I conversed, all unite in sustaining the assertion. There can be no doubt that the amendment was made. As amended, the Bill passed the House by a vote of 45 for to 42 against it, and having laid over for third reading till Wednesday, was on that day passed by the House, as amended.

"At this point the singular part of this transaction appears. Though the Bill was amended as above stated, and though it went into the transcribing room with these amendments inserted, it was transcribed and returned to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment. This must have been late on Wednesday afternoon, and at a late hour that night the bill was signed by the Governor, who was, of course, ignorant of the circumstances connected with its passage. On Thursday before dinner, when trying to learn the situation of the bill, I found that on that morning a certified copy had already been obtained by an officer of the Company, and that the enrollment tax was paid.

"I do not intend to comment. Every one must draw his own inferences from the facts as stated. JNO. P. LINTON."

Old Knapsacks.

The following beautiful extract is from a letter of "A Woman in Washington," to the N. Y. *Independent*:

"I saw a pile of knapsacks the other evening at the cottage on Fourth street; knapsacks and haversacks left behind for safe keeping by the boys who went to the front and never came back. The eloquence of these worm-eaten and moulded bags cannot be written. Here was a piece of stony bread uneaten, the little paper of coffee, the smoked tin cup in which it had boiled so often over the hasty fire on the eve of battle. There was the letter, sealed, directed, and never sent, for the soldiers could not always get even a stamp. Here was a letter half written, commenced, 'Dear Wife: How I want to see you.' 'Dear Mother: My time is nearly out.' The rusty pen just as it was laid down in the half-filled sheet by the gallant and loving hand which hoped so soon to finish it. Here was a scrap of patriotic poetry, and inspired lyrics carefully copied on sheets of paper tinted with red, white and blue. Here were photographs of the favorite Generals, and photographs of the dear ones at home. Here were letters of heart-breaking love, and loyalty to duty, and holy faith and cheer, written at home; and here was the Testament given him by the woman he loved best, soiled and worn. For the American soldier, if he rarely read it, still he would carry his Testament as a dear talisman to save him from harm.—Here were these mementoes of brave

living, loving life gone out. They never came back! The mourners at home do not all know where they fell, or whether they were buried. To one unfamiliar with the soldier's life, these relics might mean little. To me they mean all love, all suffering, all heroism. I look on them, and again seem to me the long lines of marching men file past, dust covered and warm, on their way to battle. I see the roads of Virginia shimmering in the white heat, lined with exhausted men lying down to sleep and to die, after the last defeat, hear the cry of the wounded, the moan of the dying, see the half-filled grave, the unburied dead. All the awful reality of war comes back. So, too, do knightly days and dauntless men. Peace walks among the May time flowers, and already our soldiers seem almost forgotten. Days of war and deeds of valor seem like dreams gone by."

How Tea is Adulterated.

A New York paper gives the following account of the various modes by which tea is doctored and poisoned:—

In the manufactured teas, the leaves employed are of various kinds—almost any, in fact, will suit the purpose—but the principal bases for the infusion are sloe leaves, white thorn leaves, and bay leaves. Experiments, however, have detected the presence of plum, oak, cherry, and even cedar. When any of these are used in the manufacture, catechu or terra Japonica (Japan earth) are employed to give the compound an astringency and color peculiar to tea. They, as it were, supply the place of tannin, which belongs to the genuine article, and impart a flavor similar to that of Bohea or Hyson skin. Both terra Japonica and catechu are violent medicines, injuriously affecting the system of the unsuspecting tea-drinker, and doubtless the diseases in many cases now afflicting our people, especially women, have their origin in the use of these noxious articles under the name of tea.—The manufacturers use also a gum, which causes a contraction of the exhausted leaves on drying, and gives to them the appearance peculiar to tea itself. It may be well to know, however, that the forms of the leaves in the manufactured article are shapelessly broken and agglutinated into small flattened or round masses, which, if the microscope be used in examining them, present an appearance as different from tea itself as cheese is from chalk. The plan pursued in manufacture, or adulteration, is as follows: The exhausted leaves, or any others that may be used, are spread out on a drying floor, and damped with water. After remaining here for a time, they are taken up in parcels and placed in a pan before a hot furnace, when the gum is poured upon them, and they are stirred until the ingredients (which differ somewhat in imitation green and black teas) become thoroughly mixed. The agglutinated mass is then replaced on the dry floor in a room which is heated to intensity, and is packed in tea boxes, and is ready for delivery. There are also employed, besides the articles we have mentioned, in imitating the color, taste, &c., of the several varieties of green and black teas, the following drugs, all of which are more or less injurious to the health—sulphate of iron, rose pink, logwood, (which imparts strength after the manner of chicory in spurious coffee,) plumbago or black lead, china clay and soapstone, (to give bloom and luster, or "face," as it is termed,) indigo, (for the same purpose in making up spurious greens,) tumeric powder, Prussian blue, mineral green, (a salt of copper precipitated by an alkaline carbonate, deadly poison,) verdigris, (used especially in the preparation of spurious Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson skin,) arsenite of copper, chromate and bichromate of potash, chrome yellow, (all poisonous,) chalk, (which enters into the composition of Dutch pink, and is used to color the imitations of best quality greens,) and many other deleterious articles, which, in proportion as they are used, make up the Soucheongs, Boheas, Twankays, &c., that are sold by dishonest dealers. In many cases, especially in the adulteration and manufacture of imitation black, sand is an ingredient. A report made to the British Government mentions that in one instance where a quantity of counterfeit teas was seized and analyzed, examination proved that twenty per centum of the base compound was sand. Not alone do the manufacturers put into market the various imitations made out of the materials mentioned, but by a strange process of transmutation, the exhausted leaves of black tea are made to become most beautiful greens. Much of the spurious Young Hyson which finds its way into market is "made over" in this manner.

—Gen. McCreary, of Erie, appointed some time since by Gov. Geary to the position of Adjutant General, will not assume the duties thereof till October, in consequence of the constitution prohibiting members of the Legislature from holding any other office until their term expires.

—John B. Gough made his first temperance speech in Rochester on the 4th of July, 1843. He has delivered 4,300 like speeches and lectures since then.

Supplement to the School Law.

Among the last work of the Legislature was the passage of a supplement to the Common School law, which makes certain salutary changes in the manner of organizing, supervising and conducting the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. This supplement has been signed by the Governor, and is now in full force and effect. It provides that when school directors are unable to procure for the owner or owners of land an eligible site for a school house, they may enter upon and occupy such land, to the extent of one acre, and the damages resulting from such occupancy to be determined by a jury of viewers; and in case the award of the viewers is confirmed by the Court, payment shall be made within thirty days, after which time collection may be made by execution, as in other cases of judgment against school directors, and either party shall have the right to have reviews appointed by the Court.

The same act provides for the holding of county Teachers' Institutes, to continue at least five days in each year, and appropriating out of the money in the county treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the county superintendent, one dollar for every three days attendance of teachers upon the institute, said sum to be expended in procuring the attendance and instruction of competent lecturers at said annual meeting; and for non-attendance, except for a good cause, a teacher's certificate may be reduced in grade; and the time spent in attendance on the institute may be allowed the teacher by the board of directors. The superintendent must make a full statement of the expenditure of monies in his hands.

The act also provides for the selection of text-books at each triennial convention of directors, the same to be validated by confirmation at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by law; and a majority of the boards of directors may at any time call a special meeting of directors; for the purpose of appointing a committee on text books prior to the triennial meeting in 1869.—City and borough superintendents are authorized, in places having over 10,000 inhabitants, to issue three grades of certificates, the lowest to be called "professional," to be good for one year only; the second "practical," which shall license the holder to teach in the county, city, or borough where issued during the official term of the officer issuing it, and one year thereafter; the third or highest grade is called a "permanent certificate," which must be signed by the State Superintendent. All professional certificates heretofore issued before the first Monday in June, 1866, shall cease to be valid after the first Monday of June, 1868. Any professional certificate may be renewed by the proper officer, if he is satisfied that the holder is entitled to such certificate.

The act also provides "that no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county of this Commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college legally empowered to grant literary degrees, a diploma, or State certificate, issued according to law by the authorities of a State normal school, a professional certificate from a county, city or borough superintendent of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State superintendent of common schools; nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election.—Provided, That serving as county, city, or borough superintendent, shall be taken as evidence of the requisite qualifications."

A LONG JOURNEY.—Col. McClure, of the Chambersburg Repository, will start in a few days for a summer tour through the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to Denver, Colorado, and after a brief stay there, will go by stage over the Rocky range to Salt Lake City. After taking a look at the Mormon country and the Mormons, he will go north by stage to Idaho, and thence by the same conveyance across the Rocky Mountains again, to Montana, where he expects to remain most of the summer. The trip will require over three thousand miles of railroad travel going and coming, hardly less than two thousand miles of staging, and over three thousand miles by steamboat, making in all a tour of over eight thousand miles. During the journey, Mr. McClure will fulfill a special engagement to write a series of letters for the *New York Tribune*. He will be accompanied by his wife and son.

—Wigfall is engaged in business in London. He has scarcely been heard of since he crawled into a porthole of Fort Sumter, at the beginning of the war, very drunk and with a flag of truce in the shape of a white handkerchief in his hand.

—A Montana paper says that "the mortality of Helena is extraordinarily good, only seventeen men having been killed during the past two weeks."

—The Lancaster county Bar unanimously recommended Hon. Thomas E. Franklin for Supreme Judge.

—Mr. Peabody lately made a bonfire of four thousand begging letters.