

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the 4th quarter of 1864, submitted June 30, 1865, are as follows:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, listing various postal services and their corresponding amounts.

From this table it appears that the amount of postage for letters and newspapers carried by mail, between October 1, and December 31, 1864, was \$2,563,205 88, that during the same time was paid to postmasters and their clerks \$1,031,228 09; for mail transportation \$1,934,715 69, and the net profits of the Post Office Department for that quarter amounted to the gratifying sum of \$296,001 87.

To understand the full significance of this fact, let us compare it with the receipts and expenditures of the corresponding six months of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The books of the Department show these figures:

Table showing Expenditures for 3rd and 4th quarters of 1860, and Receipts for 3rd and 4th quarters of 1860.

showing a loss for mail service in the last six months of Mr. Buchanan's administration of \$3,140,205 16. If to this loss be added the profit in the last six months of Mr. Lincoln's term, we find the difference in six months' time for the two administrations to be four millions, one hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars, and eighty-five cents. The annual saving of course, will be eight millions, three hundred thousand dollars.

By a standing act of Congress, \$700,000 is appropriated to the Post Office Department for carrying the free mail matter of all the other departments, and by the appropriation bill for 1864-65, a million and a half of dollars is appropriated for deficiencies. Not only will this two and a quarter million of dollars be uncalled for, but the Post Office Department will have a million and a half to deposit in the Treasury of the United States; or to sink in carrying the mails from the Southern States. For, be it remembered, that the receipts of the two last quarters of 1860 included some eight more States than the receipts of 1864. The enlargement of territory should have produced an enlargement of profits; instead of this, it sank over four millions of dollars.

The figures develop another fact well worthy of public attention. The expenditures of the Department for the six months of 1860 were \$7,751,159 77; those for the corresponding six months of 1864 were \$6,540,823 63, a saving for the six months of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The receipts for the six months of 1860 were \$4,300,954 61; the receipts for the same period in 1864, when eight States made no return whatever, were \$7,273,056 32; showing that the postal receipts of the free States in 1864 had nearly doubled the postal receipts of free and slave States in 1860.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MOTHER.—It would be interesting to know more of President Lincoln's mother, and of the influence she undoubtedly had in guiding the mind of the youthful pioneer. But we never shall; nearly all that remains to us of her brief biography is, that she taught her son to read the Bible. Near the village of Gentryville, Spencer County, Indiana, is her grave, a modest grass covered mound, without headstone or monument. A few weeks before his tragic death, the President expressed his intention, in a letter to a friend, to visit the locality and erect a suitable memorial over the grave. A paper, in commenting on this fact, remarks "he was not permitted to fulfill his desire." No and yes. He raised no monument of marble to that sacred memory, but his life was a token to her praise such as few mothers in this or any other land have received.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a manifesto on popular education. He wishes Mexicans to vie with the most favored nations, and desires that the middle classes and poorer people shall have better educational advantages. He leaves religious education to the priests, declaring that the government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

General Mowrie, after struggling through a miserable Carolina cypress swamp for several days, asked a long, lank butternut dyed native, how far it was to terra firma. "I hain't heern o' no such place about yer," was the cheering reply.

Sandhurst and West Point.

The discipline of our national military school is well known. It aims in the first instance to develop men, since men must make soldiers. So severe indeed is this system, under a republican government, where the utmost freedom is exercised as to the choice of accepting an appointment, that surprise has often been manifested that the places are so eagerly sought. It would seem from recent statements in the English papers, that in the Royal Military College of Great Britain, at Sandhurst, a far different state of things exists. Not long since, at some fancied affront, the students shut themselves up in a neighboring fort, which they held for some hours against all comers. The Duke of Cambridge, who as commander-in-chief has authority in such cases, gave them a mild reprimand, with a promise of worse, if they did not do better. On the last evening of the term, however, the young gentlemen smuggled some wine into the bath room and initiated a grand carouse. The subaltern, a lieutenant in the army, having some dim idea that this was a violation of rules, confiscated the liquor and ordered the cadets to their rooms. This was an infringement on the rights of Englishmen too grievous to be borne, and the cadets not only indulged in a series of prolonged howls and cries of derision, but on the next morning proceeded to open hostilities by stoning the windows of the house where the lieutenant and his wife were sleeping. This brought down the Duke of Cambridge once more, who gave the scapegraces a piece of his mind. He said that the insubordinate company should remain at the college until the ring-leaders were given up, and that none of the guilty ones should enter her Majesty's service. Some doubt is expressed whether the Duke will carry out his decision, and the Pall Mall Gazette says:—

"The discipline of the Royal Military College is certainly in a bad state, and it is necessary that effectual measures should be adopted to re-establish it, and prevent the stain of insubordination spreading to the young officers of the army. The offenders cannot urge the excuse of extreme youth, for their ages range from sixteen to two or three and twenty."

It is quite evident, that some things can be as well done in a republic as elsewhere. But even in the face of our own admirable institutions, we have allowed the impression to gain ground, that under kingly governments military matters are better attended to. The authorities at West Point would make short work of a case like this.

Curiosities of Taxation.

There are some very peculiar fluctuations noticeable in the returns made to the assessors of internal revenue, and the enormous differences in the income of one year over another are startling commentaries on the uncertainties of business. One man in New York who had no property to speak of in 1863 returns an income of \$91,000 in 1864. He has evidently been successful in oil or stocks. One large mercantile house made sales to the amount of forty-two millions of dollars, and the leading partner's income was six hundred thousand dollars. A. T. Stewart, in 1861, made sales to the amount of thirty-nine millions, on which he made only \$300,000. In 1863 the same merchant returned an income of one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

These facts are remarkable, not only as showing the immense business transacted, but also as evidence of the dizzy changes to which colossal fortunes are liable. Some of these merchants, no doubt, have acquired their wealth in the legitimate channels of trade. For many years they have shown rare ability and great discrimination in manœuvring heavy stocks of goods, as a competent general handles thousands of men. But on the ocean where sail the ships of these merchant princes, multitudes of smaller craft meet shipwreck every day. Then again there are seeming argosies, laden with silks and pearls, fair to the sight but dangerous on trial, that are overwhelmed at the first gale. There is something unhealthy and feverish in the idea of a man's growing into an income of eighty thousand dollars in a single year; and the result of such fortunes generally proves it to be true; that real wealth is best acquired by patient industry.

The treasury of the United States has received some assistance in this war, from many a golden bubble, shining in the morning sun but for a moment. Adventurous in pursuit of an heiress who desired to astonish the world, or to effect loans on doubtful securities, have returned large incomes and paid taxes accordingly. The fellow who dealt in land, and who slipped away to Europe the other day with half a million of other people's property, was taxed for an income of \$15,000 in 1863, and for twice as much in 1864, and this was a part of the false foundation on which he built up his credit. Such things are by no means new, but the tax collector brings them before us in a novel form, and people are thereby led to wonder and moralize.

A Nevada democrat agreed to saw in public one cord of the mahogany wood which grows in that vicinity if George B. McClellan was not elected. He performed his task, and the wood was sold to a republican who had a usual mode of some of it, bound with solid silver bands. He had intended it for Mr. Lincoln; but on his death, presented it to Mrs. Lincoln, by whom it was placed in the Chicago Fair.

An Illustration of Georgia Chivalry.

A Georgia letter of the 6th has the following: As Col. Eggleston, with his regiment, the 1st Ohio cavalry—part of the force that composed Wilson's raid—on the route from Columbus to Macon, rode down a street of the little town, in Northern Georgia, known by the name of Fulton, he was greeted with a white handkerchief, waved through the bars of the jail. Supposing it was the signal of a captured Union soldier, without halting, he dispatched a guard for the prisoner's release. What was his surprise, when, in place of a masculine candidate for congratulation, the guard brought to his startled gaze the romantic vision of a fair, blue-eyed, graceful lady, who at once began, in eloquent terms of unusual accomplishment, to give utterance to thanks superlatively overabundant to the true chivalry of a plain soldier of freedom, to whom a woman's gratitude to a man for any kindness seemed entirely superfluous.

As soon as he could recover from astonishment, he distinguished features of native beauty, bleached and sharpened by confinement, and a figure of elegance, emanated by privation and neglect. She explained herself to be the widow of a rebel Major Keeling and a sister of Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron-works, said to be one of the wealthiest gentlemen of the Confederacy. After the death of her husband, she had indulged the expression of her conviction against the crime of the rebellion and its notorious cause—the infamous system of human slavery. For this she was warned to beware, and threatened with restraint if she persisted. She did persist, and was thrust into the common jail. Her brother came from Richmond to see her, and brought with him a large sum of money, with which he proposed to bail her freedom, on condition that she would cease to denounce slavery.

This, however, she refused to do, whereupon the unnatural brother left her to her fate, declaring that he would rather see a sister rot in prison than release an abolitionist. She was poorly fed, and denied all intercourse. For two years she had suffered cruel martyrdom, until at last released by the army of freedom. The 1st Ohio provided for her a carriage, and carried her along in triumph. Her case became known to the army and to Gen. Wilson, and excited general surprise and sympathy. She was furnished money and sent to Washington, where she expects to find friends. She has a complete diary, which she proposes to publish.

THE STATES OF THE UNION.

The following is a list of the States constituting the Union with the dates of their admission. Colorado and Nebraska had authority, but refused to form State Conventions. The thirty-six stars in our national flag are, therefore designated as under:

Table listing the States of the Union and their admission dates, from Delaware in 1787 to Nevada in 1864.

FOOLISH AND FATAL WAGER.—One day not long since two men, a laborer and a mechanic, at Irvington, on the Hudson River Railroad, having been drinking freely, over their cups made a wager that one would remain longer on the track than the other when the train was approaching. When they heard the cars they linked arms and walked towards the coming locomotive. Death was before them, but neither attempted to unloose his hold nor stepped aside. Again and again the engineer whistled and ordered the brakes put down, but it was too late; the locomotive struck the men, and killed them instantly. The poor fellows had courage certainly, which if employed rationally, might have produced creditable results; but it appears strange they could have been so bereft of reason as to throw their lives away on a silly and trivial wager.

A Canadian paper relates an incident of a man whose horse backed off a river bank, and with master and carriage, rolled, tumbled and turned down a distance of 120 feet. The carriage was smashed, but there was no other serious damage done.—Fishy!

HOW BARNUM RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS LOSS.

When the fire broke out in Barnum's Museum, a telegram was immediately sent to him at Hartford, Conn., he being a Representative of a district in the State Legislature, and was attending to official business at the time. He was speaking when the unwelcome telegram was handed to him, and opening it, he read the contents, but proceeded with his business in the coolest manner possible. He did not think it necessary to hurry on to New York, but determined to wait until next morning. Going home to Bridgeport, he spent that night in the midst of his family, and only arrived in New York on Friday morning. Like a philosopher, Mr. Barnum views the calamity in a calm light. He rejoices that the fire took place at a time when but few persons were in the establishment. He was seated on, while at the Astor House viewing the ruins, by a number of friends, who generously proffered their services, should they be required. Mr. Barnum was the most buoyant of all. Instead of alluding to or mourning over his loss, he spoke of nothing but the prospectus for his new museum. This, he asserts, will surpass anything of the sort ever attempted. "I will now turn to building," said Barnum, "and such a building as will astonish the world. On the roof I will have my menagerie of wild beasts from all parts of the world. Its extent will be three times the size of my late establishment, and as for curiosities, there will be no such collection on this continent or on any other." The New York papers of Saturday contain a card of thanks from Mr. Barnum, in which he says that an experience of twenty-five years will enable him in six months to duplicate, in Europe and America, every specimen of natural history which adorned his late museum, and, from historical societies and other sources within his knowledge, he can nearly supply the places of the Revolution and other relics which have been destroyed.

A DEAR WHISTLER.—The Canadians, who received the Southern traitors and Northern renegades with such alacrity, are now reaping a harvest from the seed. An American officer writes to the Toronto Globe the following, among other things:—

"It is well known that in all parts of Canada the staid and industrious mechanics and laborers have been discharged from the farms and workshops to give place to those thieving foreigners who labor for much less compensation. The result is, that deserters from the armies on the other side are worming themselves into positions that should be filled by your own native citizens, who perforce are compelled to emigrate to the United States to support themselves and their families. The consequence is, that Canada gets the worst of the exchange,—the dissipated and unprincipled bounty jumper,—while the United States receives your best class of laborers and mechanics."

The letter was called out by an article in the Globe, on the extraordinary number of fires, robberies and disturbances which had happened in Toronto and other cities since the peace. We can only hope that the select circle of gentlemen at leisure will be greatly reformed before they return to that country which they have left for its good.

GENERAL GRANT'S SHOT "HITS" ROUND THE WORLD.—The London correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement:

The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiment of striking an ivory ball, and seeing another fly off from the opposite side. Bombay, on the opposite side of the world, feels the concussion of the sudden cessation of hostilities more than London. Of course, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay cannot but affect their English correspondents. The rise in cotton, and the immense influx of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the English had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares which cost \$500, went up \$15,000. The news of General Lee's surrender sent down the price of cotton one-half, and exploded all these wonderful speculations. The Parsees are in mourning—their sun is darkened. General Grant little thought that when his artillery compelled the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin.

BAD FOR GEN. LEE.—A Rebel war department dispatch lately discovered in Richmond adds force to statements heretofore made to the effect that Robert E. Lee, recently commander of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia, is the person really responsible for the burning of cotton and tobacco in Richmond and setting fire to that city at the time of the Rebel hegira. It also shows that the evacuation was contemplated at least six weeks before it took place. The dispatch, which is dated February 22, is from General Breckinridge, then Rebel Secretary of War, to General Ewell, and advises Ewell to see General Lee for the purpose of receiving definite instructions regarding the latter's order for the burning of cotton, tobacco, &c.

Garret Van Fleet of New Jersey, recently died at the age of 102 years. He served three months in the army of the Revolution.

The Atlantic, and the Russo-American telegraph lines are competing on the price for the transmission of news.

This is counting the chickens a little too early. A white deer was lately taken alive near the town of Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., and two white crows were recently sold to a man in Manchester, N. H.

A lad digging for clams in Kent Co., N.B., discovered in the sand a copper kettle and three skulls. A thigh bone was also found of great length. The remains were supposed to be Indian.

A most ungallant spark from a locomotive set fire to a baggage car and destroyed all the dresses of the French ladies who were proceeding to the Ascot races.

The class which will graduate at Yale College at the coming Commencement numbers 98. Twenty will study theology 25 law, 20 medicine, 15 become teachers and the remainder engage in business.

"Now, children," asked a school inspector, "who loves all men?" A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catechism, answered quickly, "All women!"

It is said that Horatio Seymour is scheming to keep the political pool in a ferment by pushing forward General Sherman, while he ultimately hopes to come to the surface as the presidential candidate himself.

Out at Nevada and Colorado they have the silver and gold, but the fairest half of creation they have not. Wages for common domestic services of the household are from \$30 to \$50 per month, including board, payable in gold.

The commercial treaty between France and England has been in operation six years. In that time the exports from the latter country have risen from \$68,000 to \$23,000,000, and from France the amount has been even greater.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a respirator by which a man can take his stock of pure air in the midst of noxious vapors and come out all right. It will be valuable for travelers visiting Cologne or other fragrant cities.

A Queen Anne gun, two hundred and thirty five years old, which has seen service in the Revolution and the war of 1812, added its voice to the general joy on the fourth, at the Van Rensselaer mansion in Albany.

There are fabulous stories about the winnings of the French party and their friends at the Epsom races. Count de Lagrange, the owner of Gladiateur, is put down for £74,000, Count Bathynay for £60,000, and others in proportion.

The British commander-in-chief has strongly recommended the troops of the London Rifle Brigade to have their hair cut for greater neatness. It is to be hoped that the bold Duke will not make an attack on their shoulder of mutton whiskers.

Some burglars entered a store in Troy by climbing the roof of a barn in the rear and cutting a hole through a wall twenty inches thick. They then pushed a boy in, who cleared out the silks, while a policeman was marching up and down in front.

A Chinese heathen expressed his entire willingness that his family should become Christians, but as he feared the ugly dogs round about them would thenceforth have the best of it in a row, expressed his intention to remain a heathen, in order to do the necessary cursing and fighting.

Great demand for negro labor exists in Maryland. The farmers there are paying fifteen dollars per month to males and from ten to twelve to females, for field labor. The supply is still short, and agents have again been sent in different directions to make contracts and induce emigration, notwithstanding their recent expulsion from Richmond.

The Bulletin de Paris contains the following:—"The Emperor has already received on account of his 'Histoire de Jules Cesar' the sum of 40,000f. The whole amount which His Majesty would have to receive, if it had not been already given away to other persons, would be \$12,000f. On hearing of this amount, the Emperor said with a smile, 'Decidedly, I see that in France a living can be made by the pen.'"

The Indianapolis Journal of Wednesday says, Mr. Albert Pike, poet, painter, Arkansas 'big Injun' and ex rebel general, arrived in that city on Tuesday morning stopping at the Bates House, on his way to Washington, to settle up the business of his Indian agency before the war.—Pike, the Journal says, is still a "heavy weight," and luxuriates in the same wealth of flowing hair. He says he always knew the cow would eat the grindstone, and only went into the rebellion because he could not help it.

If a train moving at the rate of twenty five miles an hour were stopped instantaneously, the passengers would experience a concussion equal to that of a body falling from a height of nineteen feet; they would be hurled against the sides of the carriage with a force equal to that which they would be exposed to in falling from a window on the second floor of a house. If the train were moving at the rate of thirty miles per hour, they might as well fall from a height of three pairs of stairs; and an express train would, in point of fact, make them fall from a fourth story. Instantaneous breaks are therefore to be avoided if possible.

Summer Goods!

AT OLMSTED'S.

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the country.

We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold.

We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance From Cost.

FLANNELS. If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's.

DRESS GOODS: DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At Olmsted's.

CLOTHING. DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment At Olmsted's.

BOOTS & SHOES. FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap At Olmsted's.

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OLMSTED'S.

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit. AT OLMSTED'S.

Wanted. Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Pelts, Furs, Deer Skins, Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At Olmsted's, Coudersport, Pa., Nov 18, 1861.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

I wish all persons having open account with me to call and settle immediately. I will sell Cheap for Cash All my stock of Merchandise Consisting of CLOTHING, BOOTS, and SHOES, DRUGS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, TOOLS, &c., &c., 1 Good Horse and Harness, 3 Wagons, 1 Sleigh, 1 Cutter, 1 Sulkey, The privilege of a good Ashery in complete working order. 15 Cents paid for good ASHES. LUCIEN BIRD, Brookland, Pa., Sept., 1864.

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following tracts of land, to wit: One tract of One Hundred and Forty-three and seven-tenths acres in Pike township, Potter county, on the Genesee Forks. Price \$1100. Sixty acres are improved, with one log barn, frame kitchen, frame barn, forty good fruit trees, and two hundred sugar-maple trees. The farm will cut grass, in a good season, sufficient, at present prices, to pay for it.

Also, another tract of Fifty-six and two-tenths acres, in Eufaula township, four miles from Coudersport, thirty acres of which are improved, with one frame house, log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Price \$450. Also, a Wagon Shop and half lot in the Borough of Coudersport, on lot west of P. A. Stebbins & Co's Store near Glassmire's Hotel. The tools, lumber, &c., can be bought reasonably; or a portion of them, if the purchaser so desires. One half can be paid in Wagon-Work. A reduction of ten per cent will be made for Cash down.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at his Wagon-Shop in Coudersport. Feb. 20, 1855. W. R. IVES.