# the raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 22, 1862.

HON. JOHN PATTON.

In the present extremity of the country, the people of the "Wild-cat District" have good reason to be thankful that they have such an efficient and reliable Representative in Congress, as the one whose name heads this parragraph. At Washington City, Gen. Patton enjoys an enviable reputation-that of being an active, energetic, straight-forward man, who means work, not talk, and who has accomplished more than any new, and quite as much as some of the old Members. On the great question of the day, he has no concealments to make. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution he regards as paramount objects. In the language of an eminent and popular military officer, he holds that "the Government must go on, and whatever is in the way of its progress must get out of it or abide by the consequences." The milk-and-water, so-called "conservative" polticians, will doubtless descry him as an ultraist; but the time is not distant when every Representative who takes this position will receive the commendations of all who are truly loyal citizens. Brave, unflinching spirits are needed at present, and among these Gen. Patton occupies no secondary position.

BRITISH SOLDIERS LANDED IN MAINE .- BY permission of Mr. Seward, the steamer Hibernia landed her cargo of British soldiers at Portland, Maine. This policy on the part of the Secretary, says the Chester (Delaware county) Republican, is wise and prudent, and will redound to his credit among all right thinking men. It shows that we have no animosity against England. The ten or twenty thousand men sent by the British Government into her ewn provinces, on this side of the water, can do us no harm. We number our

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET .--- The Hon. Simon Cameron resigned the position of Secretary of War on the 14th and Hon. E. M. Stanton was designated by the President as his successor. In referring to the resignation of Mr. Cameron the Harrisburg Telegraph says : "The report created great sensation in political circles, but among the immediate friends of the distinguished ex-Secretary of War, it is well understood that he occupied that position with great reluctance, and that it has been his determination for a long time to retire from that Department as soon as he had accomplished all the good in his power, for the immediate organization of the army and the future success of the struggle to crush rebellion. These ends having been accomplished, Gen. Cameron felt constrained to return his port-folio to the President, and ask to be relieved of the immense labors and responsible duties of the War Department. Before that resignation was accepted, President Lincoln pressed on the acceptance of Secretary Cameron, the post of Minister to Russia, made vacant by the resignation of Cassius M. Clay. In consideration of the manner in which the position was tendered, and the wide field it presented for the exercise of great abilities and experience, we understand that it has been as cordially accepted by Mr. Cameron as it was tendered by the President." Of the appointment of Mr. Stanton the Telegraph says: "The appointment of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as the successor of Gen. Cameron in the War Department, must become very popular, notwithstanding Mr. Stanton is so little known to the mass of the people. He is a man of the most commanding ability, of the largest and most comprehensive views and opinions, and in every respect fully capable to administer the War Department with the success and the vigor which distinguished

its details during the past nine months." Mr. Stanton is a lawyer by profession. fle resided for some time at Steubenville, Ohio, but for many years past he has been a resident of Pittsburg, in this State. He was called by Mr. Buchanan, at the close of his Administration, to the office of Attorney-General, and

was superceded on the incoming of the new Administration, by the appointment of Judge Bates. He is classed among the Unior Democrats, but has been little known as a politician, having devoted his life almost entirely to his professional calling.

THE INDIANS .- The Cherokee Indians having become equally divided on the question of loyalty and rebellion, are now fighting among themselves. The loyal party-headed by John Ross, who has for so long a time been their faithful chief-recently gained two victories over the rebels. The Cherokees at first envinced a strong desire to remain neutral in regard to the present disturbances, and the Government was disposed to allow them to maintain such a position, but some wicked and unscrupulous emissaries of Jeff. Davis went among them, and succeeded in getting a large number to forswear their allegiance to the Government that has fostered them, and the result is that they are now engaged in slaughtering each other. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE .-- Resolutions were reported in the Assembly, in favor of Congress evying a direct tax to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government, and that said tax be made permanent and be increased yearly, whenever an increase of the national debt is duly authorized by law; that the people of the State of New York will cheerfully co-operate with her sister loyal States and the federal government in willing submission to all burdens necessary to be incurred, and that by adopting the policy here indicated the government will commend the confidence of all persons having money to lend, and be able to obtain all the fiscal means needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war. LOST CASTE .- Lieut. Maury who was so long under the pay and patronage of the Government and who then used his opportunities to aid our enemies and ruin his country, was not the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen at a long since proposed as a candidate for the somewhat coveted honor of being chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute. His claims were referred to a Committee of eminent savans, who reported unanimously that the public reputation of Mr. Maury was not such as to entitle him to any such distinction. This reminds us that Benedict Arnold was regarded with contempt and scorn, even in England, after the war was over. So with traitors always.

#### SPEECH OF HON. H. L. DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

On Monday the 13th, in the House, M Dawes from the "Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts," made the following remarks :

Sin : I have not failed to notice, and I believe the Committee of which 1 am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason, the charges upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest. During the investigation, startling facts have come before the notice of the Committee, and to the motice of the whole country, touching | petent editor of a paper in New York, to disthe mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money.

Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when, and where? The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left their homes to come here, in April last, to defend the Capital, by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, not with a gets of the country, but was entered into by the Government here with a man well known in this, and in the other; branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiarying the certificates of members for books at a ty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was contractor to sub-let it in 24 hours after to a man in New York who did not know the price of beef, so that he put into his pockets, without stirring from his chair, \$32,000, and the the contract under which these 2,200 head of the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this city

it takes the army to consume them. I ask the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon of seventy-five cents. Three-quarters of a and another three-quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes is now being manufactured. In the department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that Government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clergymen of their par ishes, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public

thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to contractorsnot for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some fature occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I dont know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but \$17,000,000 put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore, opened this ball, and on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions of dollars were intrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incom-

pensetit in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till be expended in this way \$290,000 of the money, and then he got scared and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wood to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of \$7 per cord for all the wood delivered to the different commands-wood collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batman who knew the price of beef in the mar- teries, and then this contractor employs the army wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his \$7 for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wood. [Laughter.] It costs two millions one of the class of men, who, in times past, of dullars every day to support the army in made their money by such operations as buy- the field. A hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met on the 22d discount, and then charging the full amount. day of December, and all that time the army This contract was made so that the first twen- has been in repose. What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall archarged at a rate which enabled their original rive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred million will go with the hun dreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions will be added to these before men who actually furnished the cattle in ques- the 4th of March. What it may cost to put tion put in their peckets \$26,000 more, so that | down the rebellion I care very little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, cattle were furnished to the army was so made | Sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free that the profit of \$58,000 were realized over | to confess that my faith semetimes fails me-I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall from the States were they are purchased than be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavily-upon him the House, at this rate, to consider how long who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve, the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. the subsistence of the army. Sir, poorly as 1t is no wonder the public treasury trembles the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an airexhausted receiver is not more helpless than every one of these shoes there has been a waste to-day is the Treasury of this Government beneath the exhausting process to which it is million of dollars have been already worn out, subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest, mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur, coming up behind him and opening his fangs, gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valliantly, the life blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and grows faint and talters and dies. The Treasnry notes issued in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from Custom-Houses, from land, from any source whatever, are beginning which were got up to celebrate these politi- to fall in the market. Already have they begun to sell at six per cent. discount at the the hatchet of political animosity was buried tables of the money changers; and at the very in the grave of political confidence, and the time, too, that we may here exhibit the singunational credit was crucified among malefac- | lar spectacle of traud, and a struggle with the tors. We have reported to us the first fruits Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Governlately reached Louisville, 1,000 strong, and the ment of the country. Already the sutler-that board of Army Officers there appointed have curse of the camp-is following the Paymasfor the purpose, condemned 485 out of the ter, as the shark follows the ship, buying up 1,000 horses as utterly worthless. The man for four dollars every five dollars of the wages who examined those horses declared, upon of the soldiers, paid to them in Treasury notes. his oath, that there was not one of them that I have no desire to hasten the movements of was worth \$20. They were blind, spavined, the army, or to critiscise the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for flesh is heir to. These 485 horses cost the the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet and continue to meet this state of things sixty days longer; and an ignominious peace must be submitted to unless we see to it that the credit of the country is sustained, and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth from liam's regiment of cavalry, and they were pur- this hall to the people of the country that we chased in Pennsylvania, from which State will treat as traitors not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face were condemned. There are 83 regiments of cavalry to-day 1,000 strong. It takes \$250,- clandestinely and stealthly suck the life-blood from us in this mighty struggle. Whatever fore it moves. Twenty millions of dollars had measures may eminatelfrom the Committee on thus been expended on these cavalry regiments | Ways and Means to meet and retrieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead were mustered into service, and bundreds of pall upon the public unless they give this assurance, that these extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive, and replenish city, to spend the winter. Any day hundreds the Treasury, are not made to fill further and

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, JAN. 14 .- In the House, the

bill making an appropriation for the exhibition of American articles at the World's Fair, was laid on the table by a large majority. On the same day, the country was relieved of a heavy burden. The House passed a vote to destroy the franking privileges, and as the Senate had once taken a similar step, there can be no doubt but that the resolution will go through that body as smoothly as through the other.

JAN. 15 .- In the House, on motion of Mr. Corning (Dem.) of New York, a resolve emanating from the Committee of Ways and Means, was adopted pledging Congress to levy Internal Taxes, which, with the Duties on Imports, should produce an aggregate revenue of \$150,-000,000 per annum, being at least \$75,000,009 more than can be and \$100,000,000 more than ought to be required for the support of Government in time of peace. The levy of such taxes ought to make U. S. Six per cents worth at least par, and Treasury Notes convertible into such stocks at the pleasure of the holder available as currency. The vote by which this resolve was passed-133 to 5-should leave no doubt of the determination of Congress to do whatever is needful to sustain the public credit and invigorate the prosecution of the war. The Tax bills will soon be reported and passed. In the Senate, much time was occupied in debate on Gen. Lane's plan for promoting the efficiency of the Kansas troops, and with regard to the Kansas contested seat; no result was reached. Mr. Trumble of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee reported an original bill in lieu of all those which had been referred to that Committee. The new bill simply and bluntly decrees that the property of rebels shall be confiscated and their slaves made free. The bill with a few verbal alterations may likely go through both Houses and become a law.

JAN. 16 .- In the Senate, the bill forbidding army or navy officers to return slaves was debated at some length, but no result was reached. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware moved an amendment, in the form of a new section, to the effect that no officer or soldier shall decoy away any slave from his master. This was not favorably received, and will probably be killed on the first opportunity. The Kansas contested election case was settled in the Senate, by confirming Gen. Lane in his seat, and sending Mr. Stanton away. The General will shortly leave Washington to take command of his division. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman this morning enacts that all the printing, engraving, lithographing, electrotyping, and binding, of whatever description, and all blank-books and blanks of whatever kind and character, required by either House of Congress, Executive Judicial Departments, Coast Survey, and Court of Claims, shall be done at the Government printing-office ; and provides for the publication, by the Superintendent, of the Congressional Record, to contain the debates and proceedings of Congress in full, in place of The Daily Globe. This last provision is based upon a calculation that the same amount of printing as is contained in The Globe for the 34th Congress can be executed at the Government printing-office at a saving of \$84,000. The bill contains voluminous details carrying out these provisions. The House Committee on Lake Defenses has had but two meetings. It will recommend the erection of fortifications at the Straits of Mackinaw, and probably also at Fort Gratiot, which commands the St. Clair River at its narrowest part. Other points may be suggested, but there is a feeling in committee rooms that in "wooden walls" we are so much stronger on the Lakes than our Canadian neighbors, that few land works are required. The House Military Committee, at their meeting this morning, authorized Mr. Olin to report a bill reducing the number of Chaplains to one to each brigade, and establishing Hospital Chaplains. This reduction has been asked for by many Chaplains and clergymen, as well as hosts of officers.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

Newport News, and met the steamer from

Richmond with 150 released prisoners. Two

others had escaped from prison and got aboard

the boat and were concealed by their comrades.

Dr. Higginbotham accompanied them, and

with a burst of enthusiasm that brought tears

to the eyes of many, waving crutches over

cheers, also the Cumberland and Congress.

were bound for the Tennesse river, and the

people in many sections expect the direst ca-

lamities to befall them in the coming strug-

no rebels were seen. They travelled over 40

A gentleman from Columbus reports that a

miles in six hours.

gle, but as far as possible take no sides.

WG NEW ONE-HORSE SLEIGHS, for sale REED, WEAVER & CO January 1, 1862. Clearfield, Pa.

TYRONE CITY HOTEL TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PA. A. P. OWENS, Proprieter.

Also-Oystans, Wholesale and Retail Ideels

ARM FOR SALE .-- The following describes farili, situated in Decatur township.Clearfield Co., Pa. two miles and a half west of Philipsburg on the Glen Hope road, containing one hunderal and twenty-one acres and allowance. There are about eighty-five acres cleared and under a good about eighty-nve acrescreated and under a good state of cultivation; with a large, well finished frame bank barn, a comfortable hewed log house and a well finished frame dwelling house and other out huildings creeted thereon , never failing springs of water at the buildings, and a large and well selected assortment of bearing fruit trees The wood land being well timbered and under laid with a four and a balf foot vein of stone coal. The above farm affords rare inducements to purchasers For further information enquire of

R. D. SHOWALTER, Philipsburg, Oct. 23, 1861.-6m. Centre, Co. Pa

## A New Lot of Goods.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the store of mereliandize of the late firm of Patton. Hipple & Co., have just added a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

comprising Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Muslins, De Laines, Prints, Sattinets, Flannels, etc., which they offer at low prices

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Grain, Porx, Shingles and Boards, taken in en-change for goods. We respectfully ask a share of patronage. Call and examine our sizes. Curwensville, Dec. 11. HIPPLE & FAUST.

N B. The accounts of Patton. Hipple & Co., are in our hands, and we hereby notify persons hav ing unsettled accounts, to call and settle the same as we desire to have the books closed December 11, 1801. HIPPLE & FAUST.

MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT !! A Fact Worth Knowing!

The undersigned informs his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened, at his old stand in Bradford township. » NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

SEASONABLE GOODS. consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware Groceries, and all other articles usually kept in s country store, which he will dispose of at as low rates as they can be purchased in the county, and of as good quality, if not better. He respectfull# solicits all to give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and he feels certain that they will buy from him. MATTHEW FORCES. jy11

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS

JOHN & JERRED F. IRVIN. The undersigned give notice that on the 13th A pril they entered into partnership in the mercan business in Curwensville, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J F. Irvin They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS-WARE, HARDWARE, &C., &C., specially adapted to the wants of the community and will sell the same at the lowest each prices. Also, a large assortment of Boots. Shoes, Hatf and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING. at prices to suit the times. Now is the time t purchase. Call in and examine bur stock before you purchase your goods, and we feel confident that we can supply you with all kinds of goodat as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. Give us a trial-JOHN 1RVIN. May 30, 1860. JERRED F IRVIN.

soldiers by hundreds of thousands, and we have no fears that England will offer any indignity to us, with the handful of men she may send to Canada. Mr. Seward was right in permitting the landing of these troops on our shores, and his action will strengthen the hands of the friends of our Government, now in Great Britain, who have strenuously urged upon those in authority there the fact, that we have no unkind feelings towards the people of that country.

FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS .- The Confederate batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the Confederate steamer Times, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard, on the 1st of January. The rebel batteries responded, and firing was continued till evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The rebel guns were well aimed, and most of the shells burst beside the Fort. Only one man was wounded, however. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The confiagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when distance of 35 miles at sea.

CONFISCATION BILL .- Mr. Trumbull's bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of the rebels, reported a few days since in the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, will probably be adopted as the most feasible of the several plans now before Congress. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the assent of said country.

THE REBELS ABROAD .-- It is reported on what is considered good authority, that the Southern agents in France and England are proposing to negotiate for recognition on the basis of commercial treaties highly favorable to the interests of those Powers, and the gradual abolition of slavery in all the States of the so-called Confederacy. How much longer such proposals will be refused on the other side of the Atlantic, may depend much on the activity or delay of our army.

A NEW KAILBOAD .- It is stated that enginroute, between Washington and some point on the Northern Central Railroad, the intention being to construct this as a portion of a new line from New York to the Federal capital, avoiding the cities of Philadelphia and the Court of Quarter Sessions, says that "the Baltimore.

REBEL BOAT BURNED .- The Mount Vernon, stationed off Wilmington, N. C., arrived at Fortress Monroe and reports that on New Year's night she burnt a light ship which was

CY. bales of cotton. es in India. The natives are the princi-Also, House painting done to order. not given. and at such an enormous price, in addition to The President received a private dispatch The duty on tobacco in England, amounts The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for appal victims at Caunpore, and eight thousand other outstanding contracts for the manufacto seven times the first cost price. As a conon the 19th, confirming the report that the There are said to be sixty-seven rebel fam- ture, some time hence, 272,000 Enfield rifles ? rebels had abandoned Roanoke Island in Alare said to have died at Kandahar in days. proved country produce. Cherry, Maple. Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the busisequence it is extensively adulterated with ilies at the Donegan House, Montreal. and on Besides, there are 75,543 sets of harness, to be bermarle Sound, and that they had also aban-Consrigued as Secretary of War by the Senate; and Hon. Simon Cameron as Minister to Russia. The sat the Donegat House, Montreal, and on the receipt of the first news from England, of Mason and Slidell, so joyful were they that a supper was given by them at the house, costing \$1,000. Thubarb leaves. Thubarb l

The Richmond Examiner says that there are brokers in Richmond who are quietly using the underground railroad to make collections in Richmond on Northern account, in defiance of law, and hints that a prominent financial individual of that city is likely to be detected in the business of collecting interest on State bonds in his own name for Northern parties. The Examiner threatens to "blow" if the business gees on.

ALARMED. - The Richmond Dispatch says that a large part of the Confederate troops were enlisted for six months, which term is about to expire, and that it is a "trick to which Mc-Clellan looks for their destruction," to let their time run out and their places be filled with raw recruits before he moves. Thereupon a frantic appeal is made to the "heroes of Bethel, Bull Ran," and the like to re-enlist.

The United States Agricultural Society has repudiated National Exhibitions as interfering with State Societies, and has prepared a premium list for cotton, flax and hemp crops in the Middle and Northern States, the awards to be made in each State by the Society. cers are now making surveys for a railway From statements made, it is certain that large quantities of cotton will be grown in the Middle States next year.

> THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- The late Grand Jury of Pittsburg, in their presentment delivered to tax which may be created by this unfortunate rebellion we will most willingly bear, even unto the last shilling of our hard earnings, rather than be conquered or see our constitutional rights invaded by traitors."

U. S. war steamer fired into a French war "MIAT'S SO .- A sensible Manchester politician evil, will dispose of it. I ask my friends from He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order. Hair, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses. MODEST .--- The Rebei Congress has adopted the North and North West how they expect steamer which was trying to run the blockade being fitted out for a gunboat, under the guns suggested to the Duke of Newcastle that it a resolution to the effect that peace should not at New Orleans. Our steamer fired 12 shots to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock would be cheaper for the English government of Fort Casswell. COPFINS, OF EVERY KIND. Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable. Island, and at Quincy, when 1,092,000 muskets will, according to this contract, be thrown npinto the French vessel. "She was afterwards to ship all the unemployed cotton factory taken to Ship Island, and was loaded with 200 hands to the south of Europe and feed them, than to fight America. The Duke's reply is on the country, and that after the war is over, will, according to this contract, be thrown up-CHOLERA .- This disease is making great

functionaries have graced the love-feasts cal reconciliations, thus brought about while of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry

ringboned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-Government, before they were mustered into service, \$58,200, besides more than an additional \$1,000 to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory (Un., Ky.) asked what regiment those horses belonged to, and who furnished them.

Mr. Dawes-They belonged to Col. Wilthey were forwarded to Louisville, where they 000 to put one of these regiments on toot bebefore they left the encampments where they these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira, and to Annapolis, and to this of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gangs of two hundred horses in va- tribute in this matter to revive public confirious places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee of the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas. An ex-Governor of one State offered to an ex- tect and save the Treasury from further whole-Judge of another State \$5,000 to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cav- clusion, he argued against paying for printing alry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the Treasnry notes, on the ground that the the commission, the ex-Governor takes it to contract was improperly obtained. his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keybole watching like a mastiff while he inside counts up \$40,000 profit on the horses, and calculates \$20,000 more upon the accouterments, and on the other details of the arms in the hands of the 600,000 soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals-not made upon advertisement, not made with the knowledge of the public, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than does a Methodist minister. There are outstanding contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which cannot be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at twenty-eight dollars apiece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for thirteen and a half apiece ; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachsetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at of the pine-growing regions of the northern

twenty-one dollars apiece, those rifled mus- States to commence its manufacture in the kets manufactured to-day in that armory for | Spring. thirteen dollars and a half. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or He will dispose of us. Not one of those muskets, thus contracted for, will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the Providence of God, whether for good or for

longer the already gorged pockets of the pub-lic plunderers. How, then, are we to condence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at this moment can be spared. Our pressing duty now is to prosale or other system of plundering. In con-

Lord Lyons lives in royal style at Washington. He is unmarried, and only forty-five years of age. His bachelors hall is one of the best furnished houses in the city, and his plate furnishing these regiments. In addition to is more costly by half than that used in the President's house.

> The rebels brand their deserters with a hot iron on the left hip, impressing deep in their skin the letter D. They then shave their their heads on their way back. The wharves heads, give them fifty lashes on the bare back, and embankments at Newport News were and drum them out of camp to the tune of the Rogue's March.

> A factory girl at Manchester, New Hamp shire, committed suicide upon receiving intelligence of the death of her sweetheart, who had enlisted in one of the regiments from that State. Poor girl-she was only seventeen The general opinion was that our troops, vears old.

The supply of turpentine having been cut off by the blockade of the southern, coast we see it stated that efforts will be made in some

The Charleston Mercury recommends the shooting of slaves who refuse to follow their masters. That would be constitutional, we suppose. These rebels are great sticklers for

constitutions.

May 30, 1860. JERRED F IRVIN. N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle. may 30

FURNITURE ROOMS! Benner & Barrett,

Respectfully announce to the public that they have completed and are now occupying their new

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS. fronting on the Market lot and nearly opposite the Coart House. Cabinet making will be carried on in the upper story of the same building, in all its different branches. All kinds of furniture will be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce or lum ber to suit the business Their stock will consist of

> PARLOR, ROCKING AND ARM CHAIRS. SPRING SEATS, CAIN BUTTOMS. &c

A flag of truce took to Norfolk on the 17th a Parlor, Sofa, Centre, Card, Dining, Extension and number of released prisoners, and then pro-Breakfast Tables ceed up James River, about nine miles above

Sofas of all Kinds, Varieties and Patterns.

Bureaus, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, & Bedsteads-Jenny Lind, High Posts, Cottage, French Posts, &c.

One of them evaded examination by jumping Mattrasses-Hair. Hair top, Cotton top, and Corn the guards, whilst the other was detected and husk, of the best materials.

taken back. All of the prisoners were conval-Looking Glasses of all sorts and sizes. Also glas escents from the hospital. About twenty had ses for old frames. Also, What-nots, Wash-stands crutches, and a dozen had to be carried on Work-stands; Hat-racks, &c. board, some on cots. All had been wounded.

COFFINS made to order on short notice, and Hearse furnished.

the men were loud in their commendation of Poplar, Cherry, Maple and Lin wood Lumber taken in exchange for work. Oct. 23, 1861. his uniform kindness to them, and after cordially grasping his hand gave him three cheers. They then saluted the old stripes and stars

Furniture ! Furniture !!

### JOHN GUELICH,

Desires to inform his old friends and custome thronged with people, greeting them with that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desir-A gentleman, formerly of Linn, Mass., ed, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He reached Chicago from New Orleans on the mostly has on hand at his "Furpiture Rooms, 17th. He had passes from Georgia to pass a varied assortment of furniture, among which is the rebel lines at New Madrid and Columbus.

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS. Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor Breakfast and Dining extension Tables

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jen. ny-Lind and other Bedsteads.

SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAL RACKS, WASH-STANDS, 40. A heavy reconnoisance was made on the 16th by Gen. Grant and staff, with Osband's

cavalry, resulting in getting reliable informa-Rocking and Arm Chairs, Spring-seat, Osin-bottom, and Parlor Chairs, tion of all the routes leading out of Columbus towards Blandville and other towns. The party went within six miles of Golumbus, but And common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very

reasonable terms, on short notice.