

RAILROAD

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

VOL. 8.—NO. 37.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

H. B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa.
Professional business promptly attended to.
May 14.

D. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a.
May 14.

J. CHANE, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office adjoining his residence, on Second street.
May 16.

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office, with L. Crane, Esq., on Second Street.
July 3, 1861.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office, adjoining his residence on Second street.
Sept. 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store.
May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.
Room in Graham's row, Market street.
Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store.
Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce.
Front St., above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [112]

A. J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa.
Office opposite the New Methodist Church.
Jan. 15, 1862.

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

D. R. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships.
Residence with J. D. Denning in Kyrstown, Clearfield county.
May 11, 1859.

J. B. MENALL, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham.
Nov. 10.

JOHN GULLICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-wares, Market street, Clearfield, Pa.
He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse.
April 9, '59.

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

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties.
August 6, 1859.

D. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity.
Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crane Esq. Office the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. K. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office, over the "Clearfield" Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy.
July 3.

D. G. BUSH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.
Office, over the "Clearfield" Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy.
July 3.

BUSH & McCULLOUGH'S COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at \$2.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of J. C. MOSSOP.
April 27.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE—extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligible property, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOPE.
Dec 19-4. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.

PROPOSALS—Proposals for the building of a Privy at the new Court House in the borough of Clearfield, will be received at the commissioners' office, until the 27th day of May next. Plans and specifications can be seen at the commissioners' office. By order of the board of Commissioners.
WM S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

BRIDGE STOCK FOR SALE—The Commissioners of Clearfield county, will offer at Public Sale, at the court house on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., five next and thirty (30) shares of stock in the bridge across the Susquehanna at Clearfield. By order of the board.
WM S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer, Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Diphtheria Phlegm. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

NOTICE—Daniel Faust of Curwensville, is in charge of my business in my absence. He is authorized to receive and receipt for money due me, and is the only person authorized to do so. Persons having business with me will please call on him.
JOHN PATTON.
Curwensville, April 2, 1862.

MORRISDALE HOUSE—The undersigned having taken the Morrisdale House, situated in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate.
April 2, '62.
GEORGE RICHARDS.

PLASTERING—The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.
April 7, 1862.
EDWIN COOPER.

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles.
[mar 21] ROBERT LLOYD.

VULCANITE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH—Attention is especially called to this article, as a substitute for gold in inserting teeth. Many persons who have tried all kinds of metallic bases prepared in this, and in those cases where it is applicable, it will be a great measure where a substitute for gold, silver or platinum. Its chief advantages are cheapness, lightness and perfect adhesion to the mouth; it having a soft fleshy feel to the parts of the mouth with which it comes in contact.

A. M. Hills is prepared to put up teeth on the Vulcanite Base, with Gooden's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation, and can only be had through their regular agents.

Dr. Hills will always be found in his office on Friday and Saturday, unless notice appears to the contrary, in the town papers, the previous week.

"PICTURES OF MEMORY."

"Of all the beautiful pictures That hang on memory's wall, That one of the old home parlor, I love the best of all."

Not for the dark old walnut, Where the ancient portrait hung; Not for the low, deep window, Where the dark green ivy clung.

Nor for the high carved archer, The mantle-piece beside; Not for the huge old chimney, Nor for the hearth-stone wide.

Not for the tall old fashioned vase, Nor the lounge where I used to rest; Nor the old arm chair nor sofa— It seems to me the best.

But I once had an aged mother, With eyes that were blue and mild; And in this old home parlor, She, dying, blest her child.

Her silvery hair, like a halo, Upon her forehead lay; Betokening the white Spring Blossoms, Of an eternal day.

Gently her pale hands folded, As a glory lit her face— I knew she was gently sinking In the Angel's soft embrace.

And when the arrows of sunset Fell on the curtain crimson fold, She passed in her saint-like beauty Through the gates of pearl and gold.

Therefore, "of all the pictures That hang on memory's wall, That one of the old home parlor, I love the best of all."

THE REBEL OUTRAGES AT MANASSAS.

The following important testimony relative to the Rebel outrages at and subsequent to the battle of Manassas, was elicited before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the Present War:—

Mr. Nathaniel F. Parker, who was captured at Falling Waters, Virginia, testifies that he was kept in close confinement, denied exercise, and with a number of others, huddled up in a room; that their food, generally scant, was always bad, and sometimes nauseous; that the wounded had neither medical attention nor humane treatment, and that many of these latter died from sheer neglect; that five of the prisoners were shot by the sentries outside, and that he saw one man, Tibbitts, of the New York Twenty-seventh Regiment, shot as he was raising his window on 8th of November, and that he died of the wound on the 12th. The perpetrator of this foul murder was subsequently promoted by the Rebel Government.

Dr. J. M. Homiston, surgeon of the Fourteenth New York or Brooklyn Regiment, captured at Bull Run, testifies that when he solicited permission to remain on the field and to attend to wounded men, some of whom were in a helpless and painful condition and suffering for water, he was brutally refused. They offered him neither water nor any thing in the shape of food. He and his companions stood in the streets of Manassas, surrounded by a threatening and boisterous crowd, and were afterwards thrust into an old building, and left without sustenance or covering, to sleep on the bare floor. It was only when faint and exhausted, in response to their earnest petitions, they having been without food for twenty-four hours, that some old bacon was grudgingly given to them. When, at last, they were permitted to go to the relief of our wounded, the Secession surgeon would not allow them to perform operations, but entrusted the wounded to his young assistants, "some of them with no more knowledge of what they attempted to do than an apothecary's clerk."

And further, "that these inexperienced surgeons performed operations upon our men in a most horrible manner; some of them were absolutely frightful." "When," he adds, "I asked Dr. Darby to allow me to amputate the leg of Corporal Prescott, of my regiment, and said that the man must die if it were not done, he told me that I should be allowed to do it." While Dr. Homiston was waiting, he says a Secessionist came through the room and said, "they are operating upon one of the Yankee's legs up stairs." "I went up and found that they had cut off Prescott's leg. The assistants were pulling on the flesh at each side, trying to get flap enough to cover the bone without leaving any of the flesh to form the flaps to cover it with all the force they could use they could not get flap enough to cover the bone. They were then obliged to saw off about an inch more of the bone, and even then, when they came to put in the sutures, (the stitches) they could not approximate the edges within less than an inch and a half of each other; of course, as soon as there was any swelling, the stitches tore out and the bone stuck through again. Dr. Swalm tried afterwards to remedy it by performing another operation, but Prescott had become so debilitated that he did not survive." Corporal Prescott was a young man of high position, and had received a very liberal education.

The same witness describes the sufferings of the wounded after the battle as inconceivably horrible; with bad food, no covering, no water. They were lying upon the floor as thickly as they could be laid. "There was not a particle of light in the house to enable us to move among them." Deaf to all his appeals, they continued to refuse water to these suffering men, and he was only enabled to procure it by setting cups under the eaves to catch the rain that was falling, and in this way he spent the night catching the water and conveying it to the wounded to drink. As there was no light, he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to avoid stepping on their wounded limbs; and he adds, "it is not a wonder that next morning we found that several had died during the night." The young surgeons, who seemed to delight in hacking and butchering these brave defenders of our country's flag, were not, it would seem, permitted to perform any operations upon the Rebel wounded.

"Some of our wounded," says this witness, "were lying upon the battle-field until Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. When brought in their wounds were completely alive with larvae deposited there by the flies having laid out through all the rain storm of Monday, and the hot, sultry sunshine of Tuesday." The dead laid upon the field unburied for five days; and this included men not only of his own, the Fourteenth Regiment, but of other regiments. This witness testifies that the Rebel dead were carried off and interred decently. In answer to a question whether

the Confederates themselves were not also destitute of medicine, he replied, "they could not have been, for they took all of ours, even to our surgical instruments." He received none of the attention from the surgeons on the other side, "which," to use his own language, "I should have shown to them had our position been reversed."

The testimony of William F. Swalm, Assistant Surgeon of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Sadley's Church, confirms the statement of Dr. Homiston, in regard to the brutal operations on Corporal Prescott. He also states that after he himself had been removed to Richmond, when seated one day with his feet on the window sill, the sentry outside called to him to take them in, and on looking out he saw the sentry with his musket cocked and pointed at him, and withdrew in time to save his life. He gives evidence of the careless treatment and cruel manner in which the surgeons operated upon our wounded previous to leaving for Richmond, and ten or twelve days after the battle, as they drove along his spur on the road, and as they saw some of the Union soldiers buried on the ground, entirely naked. Walking around were a great many Rebels gloating over the horrid sight.

The case of Dr. Ferguson, of one of the New York regiments, is mentioned by Dr. Swalm. "When getting into his ambulance to look after his own wounded he was fired upon by the Rebels. When he told them who he was, they said they would take a parting shot at him, which they did, wounding him in the leg. He had his boots on, and his spurs on his heels, and as they drove along his ambulance was hit in the tail-board of the ambulance, causing him to, shriek with agony." An officer rode up, and, plucking his pistol from his belt, threatened to shoot him if he continued to scream. This was on Sunday, the day of the battle.

One of the most important witnesses was Gen. James B. Ricketts, well known in Washington and throughout the country, lately promoted for his daring and self-sacrificing courage. After having been wounded in the battle of Bull Run, he was captured, and as he lay helpless on his back a party of Rebels passing him cried out, "knock out his brains, the d— Yankee." He met General Beauregard, an old acquaintance, only a year his senior at the United States Military Academy, where both were educated. He had met the Rebel General in the South a number of times. By this he was told that his (General Ricketts) battle, he was told that his (General Ricketts) treatment would depend upon the treatment extended to the Rebel privateers. His first Lieutenant, Ramsey, who was killed, was stripped of every article of his clothing but his socks, and left naked on the field. He testified that those of our wounded who died in Richmond were buried in the negro burying ground among the negroes, and were put into the earth in the most unfeeling manner.

The statement of other witnesses as to how the prisoners were treated is fully confirmed by General Ricketts. He himself, while in prison, subsisted mainly upon what he obtained with his own money brought to him by his wife. "We had," he says, "what they called bacon soup—soup made of boiled bacon, the bacon being a little rancid—which you could not possibly eat; and that for a man whose system was being drained by a wound is no diet at all." In reply to a question whether he had heard anything about our prisoners being shot by the Rebel sentries, he answered, "Yes, a number of our men were shot. In one instance two were shot, one was killed, and the other wounded, by a man who rested his gun on the window-sill while he capped it."

General Ricketts, in reference to his having been held as one of the hostages for the privateers states:—"I considered it bad treatment to be selected as a hostage for a privateer, when I was so lame that I could not walk and while my wounds were still open and unhealed. At this time Gen. Winfield's name came to me. He had been an officer in my regiment; I had known him for twenty-one years. It was on the 9th of November that he came to see me. He saw that my wounds were still unhealed; he saw my condition; but that very day he received an order to select hostages for the privateers, and, notwithstanding he knew my condition, the next day Sunday, the 10th of November, I was selected as one of the hostages." "I heard," he continues, "of a great number of our prisoners who had been bayoneted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayoneted and one of them shot. One was named Louis Francis, of the New York Fourteenth."

He had received fourteen bayonet wounds. He had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was amputated after twelve weeks had passed; and I would state here that in regard to his case, when it was determined to amputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peasely, the Rebel surgeon, remark to one of his assistants, "I won't be greedy; you may do it," and the young man did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn too tight, and some of the bones protruded. A man by the name of Prescott (the same referred to in the testimony of surgeon Homiston) was amputated twice, and was then, I think, moved to Richmond before the flaps were healed—Prescott died under this treatment. I heard a Rebel doctor on the steps below my room say, "that he wished he could take out the hearts of the d— Yankee as easily as he could take off their legs." Very handsomely, Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, came to see me and behaved like a generous enemy."

It appears, as a part of the history of this Rebellion, that General Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive but wounded, traveled under great difficulties to Manassas to see her husband. He says,—"She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally in reaching me on the fourth day after the battle. There were eight persons in the Lewis House, at Manassas, in the room where I lay, and my wife, for two weeks, slept in that room on the floor by my side, without a bed. When we got to Richmond, there were six of us in a room, among them Colonel Wilcox, who remained with us until he was taken to Charleston. There were two in one room. There was no door to it. It was much as it would be here if you should take off the door of this committee room, and then fill the passage with wounded soldiers. In the hot summer

months the stench from their wounds, and from the utensils they used, was fearful. There was no privacy at all, besides there being no door, the room could not be closed. We were there as a common show."

Colonel Wilcox and myself were objects of interest, and were gazed upon as if we were a couple of savages. The people would come in there and say all sorts of things to us and about us, until I was obliged to tell them that I was a prisoner and had nothing to say. On my way to Richmond, when we reached Gordonsville, many women crowded around the cars, and asked my wife if she cooked? If she washed? how she got there? Finally, Mrs. Ricketts appealed to the officer in charge, and told him that it was not the intention that we should be subjected to this treatment, and if it was continued she would make it known to the authorities. General Johnson took my wife's carriage and horses at Manassas, kept them, and has them yet for aught I know. When I got to Richmond I spoke to several gentlemen about this, and so did Mrs. Ricketts. They said, of course, the carriage and horses should be returned, but they never were. "There is one debt," says this gallant soldier, "that I desire very much to pay, and nothing troubles me so much now as the fact that my wounds prevent me from entering upon active service at once."

The case of Louis Francis, who was terribly wounded and maltreated, and lost a leg, is referred to by General Ricketts; but the testimony of Francis is startling; he was a private in the New York Fourteenth Regiment. He says—"I was attacked by two Rebel soldiers, and wounded in the right knee with the bayonet. As I lay on the sod they kept bayoneting me until I received fourteen wounds. One then left me, the other remaining over me, when a Union Soldier coming up shot him in the breast and he fell dead. I lay on the ground until ten o'clock the next day. I was then removed in a wagon to a building, my wounds examined and partially dressed. On Saturday the treatment was our horses at Manassas and from there to the general hospital at Richmond. My leg having partially mortified I consented that it should be amputated, which operation was performed by a young man. I insisted that they should allow Dr. Swalm to be present, for I wanted one Union man there if I died under the operation. The stitches and the band slipped from neglect, and the bone protruded and about two weeks after another operation was performed, at which time another piece of the thigh bone was saved off. Six weeks after the amputation, and before it healed, I was removed to the tobacco factory."

Two operations were subsequently performed on Francis—one at Fortress Monroe and one at Brooklyn, New York—after his release from captivity.

Revolving as these disclosures are, it was when the committee came to examine witnesses in reference to the treatment of our heroes, dead that the fiendish spirit of the Rebel leaders was most prominently exhibited. Daniel Bixby, Jr., of Washington, testifies that he went out in company with Mr. G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who went to search for the body of his brother, who fell at Blackburn's Ford in the action of the 18th July. They found the grave. The clothes were identified as those of his brother, on account of some peculiarities in the make, for they had been seen by his mother; and, in order to identify them, other clothes made by her were taken that they might compare them. "We found no head in the grave, and no bones of any kind—nothing but the clothes, and portions of the flesh. We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some flesh was left but no bones." The witness also states that Mrs. Pierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the Rebels boiling portions of the bodies of our dead in order to obtain order to identify them, other clothes made by her were taken that they might compare them. "We found no head in the grave, and no bones of any kind—nothing but the clothes, and portions of the flesh. We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some flesh was left but no bones."

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pestilence would break out in consequence of the dead being left unburied, and stated that he had gone and warned the neighborhood and had the dead buried, sending his own men to assist in doing so. "On Sunday morning (yesterday) I went out in search of my brother's grave. We found the trench, and dug for the bodies below. They were eighteen inches to two feet below the surface, and had been hustled in in any way. In one end of the trench we found, not more than two or three inches below the surface, the thigh bone of a man which had evidently been dug up after the burial. At the other end of the trench we found the shinbone of a man, which had been struck by a musket ball and split. The bodies at the ends had been pried up."

While digging there, a party of soldiers came along and showed us a part of a shinbone, five or six inches long, which had the end sawed off. They said that they had found it among many other pieces in one of the cabins the Rebels had deserted. From the appearance of it, pieces had been sawed off to make finger-rings. As soon as the negroes noticed this, they said that the Rebels had had rings made of the bones of our dead, and that they had them for sale in their camps. When Dr. Swalm saw the bone he said it was a part of the shin-bone of a man. The soldiers represented that there were lots of these bones scattered through the Rebel huts saved into rings," etc. Mr. Lewis and his negroes all spoke of Colonel James Cameron's body, and knew that it had been stripped and also where it had been buried. Mr. Scholes, in answer to a question of one of the committee, described the different treatment extended to the Union soldiers and the Rebel dead. The latter had little head-boards placed at the head of their respective graves and marked; none of them had the appearance of having been disturbed.

The evidence of that distinguished and patriotic citizen, Hon. William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, confirms and fortifies some of the most revolting statements of former witnesses. His object in visiting the battle-field was to recover the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou, of the Rhode Island regiment. He took out with him several of his own men to identify the graves. On reaching the place he states that "we commenced digging for the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou at the spot pointed out to us by those men who had been in the action. While digging, some negro women came up and asked whom we were looking for, and, at the same time, said the 'Colonel Slocum' had been dug up by the Rebels, by some men of a Georgia regiment, his head cut off, and his body taken to a ravine thirty or forty yards below, and there buried. We stopped digging and went to the spot designated, where we found coals and ashes and bones mingled together. A little distance from there, we found a shirt (still buttoned at the neck) and blanket, with large quantities of hair upon it, everything indicating the burning of a body there."

We returned and dug down at the spot indicated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave where Colonel Slocum was buried we found a box, which, upon being raised and opened, was found to contain the body of Colonel Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the trench we found had been the spot where they had been buried, and that of Major Ballou, because it was not in the spot where Colonel Slocum was buried, but rather to the right of it. They at once said that the Rebels had made a mistake, and had taken the body of Major Ballou for that of Colonel Slocum. The shirt found near the place where the body was buried I recognized as one belonging to Major Ballou, as I had been very intimate with him. We gathered up the ashes containing the portion of the remains that were left, and put them in a coffin together with his shirt and the blanket with the hair left upon it. After we had done this we went to that portion of the field where the battle had first commenced, and began to dig for the remains of Captain Tower. We brought a soldier with us to designate the place where he was buried. He had been wounded in the battle, and had seen from the window of the house where the Captain was interred. On opening the ditch or trench we found it filled with soldiers, all buried with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five we discovered the remains of Captain Tower, mingled with those of the men. We took them, placed them in a coffin, and brought them home."

In reply to a question of a member of the committee as to whether he was satisfied that they were buried intentionally with their faces downward, Governor Sprague's answer was, "Undoubtedly! Beyond all controversy!" and that "it was done as a mark of indignity."

In answer to another question as to what their object could have been, especially in regard to the body of Colonel Slocum, he replied—"Shoes of brutality, and nothing else. They did it on account of his courage and civility in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them. He destroyed about one-half of that regiment, which was made up of their best citizens." When the inquiry was put whether he thought these barbarities were committed by that regiment, he responded: "By that same regiment, as I was told." While their own dead were buried with marble head and foot stones, and names upon them, ours were buried, as I have stated, in trenches. This eminent witness concludes his testimony as follows:—"I have published an order to my second regiment, to which these officers were attached, that I shall not be satisfied with what they shall do unless they give an account of one Rebel killed for each one of their own number."

Belgium, so famous for the Tulip Mania of earlier years, is still celebrated for its Horticultural successes. The capital now engaged in the Nurseries of its principal cities is stated at 6,260,000 francs and there are many establishments which annually sell the Bulbs of various flowering plants to an amount exceeding \$10,000. In the town of Noodyeck, the trade in this single article is more than \$50,000 a year.

The New Orleans Delta asks whether we suppose that the United States troops can live in the summer in the alligator swamps of the South. No, but we mean to drive the rebels into them.

The human race, like an auctioneer's goods, are always going—going—gone.

"Pray, madam, what makes you so sedate?" Oh, I have taken a sedative."

A WIFE'S POWER.—The power of a wife for good or evil, is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man, wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one's confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind, and a whole heart. He needs his moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews his strength again, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labors and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and there meet with bad temper, sultriness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.

COTTON RAISING IN THE MIDDLE STATES.—Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, has published a pamphlet on the cultivation of cotton in the Middle States, which he says was successfully done long before the Southern States took up its regular culture, and which declined only because other crops proved more profitable. On the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays it was first cultivated, whence it was carried over into Virginia, and subsequently into the so-called Cotton States. In some parts of Delaware there are isolated cases of its cultivation even at this day, and the plant perfectly matures. The cotton grown in the middle States is the green seed upland, or short staple. The Doctor thinks that if the farmers in Delaware and Maryland were to put a portion of their land in cotton, that at the present prices it would pay better than in grain, at its present and prospective low prices. No more skill is required than in raising corn, and the picking, drying and ginning are simple processes that common hands can perform.

AUSTRALIA.—The last British Blue Book which has reached Washington contains the despatches from the Governors of Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, relative to the expeditions by Burke and Wills, of the continent of Australia. The discoveries of these men have brought to light an immense area of fertile and beautiful territories, which has for two hundred years been considered a rocky, howling wilderness. What has heretofore been a great blank on the map of Australia, now promises to become a new and prosperous colony of the British Empire. Both of the enterprising men who thus served their country so nobly, perished in the midst of their hardships; their names in full were Robt. O'Hara Burke and William John Wills, and their remains and papers were discovered by an exploring party, commanded by a son of William and Mary Wills. The explorers alluded to were assisted by two men named King and Gray, the first of whom was the only survivor.

WHAT IT COST ENGLAND.—America, since the commencement of the rebellion, has been making the European nations realize, very uncomfortably for some of them, the magnitude of the interests involved in the relations she sustains towards them, both commercially and politically. Look at the case with reference to England alone. The chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent speech on the Budget, states that the dispatch of troops to America, in view of a possible war with the United States, cost \$25,000,000. Besides this loss to Great Britain, resulting from our civil war, it may be stated that in 1860 the exports to the United States amounted to \$108,365,000; in 1861 they fell to \$45,250,000—diminution in one year \$63,045,000.

ANOTHER FINE SOUTHERN HARBOR.—Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound is the best harbor on the Southern coast. Two channels of seventeen feet each at mean low water, enter it, and from the Sound the country may be penetrated by gunboats nearly to the railroad. The width of the Sound renders all its shores healthy, as all are freely reached by the sea breeze, and Other Islands especially, is finely situated for a settlement and commercial town. If ever other interests than planting ones rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantages made use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo and Combahee find a market nearer these great rivers than either Charleston or Savannah.

PRIZE MONEY.—The share of prize money which accrued to the Navy Department from the prizes taken during the war, amounts already to a very great sum, sufficient to cover a large part of the outlay of the department in purchasing vessels for the blockading fleet. Our ships have been very fortunate of late in making captures; and as the vessels attempting to run the blockade are generally laden with extremely valuable cargoes, every prize adds largely to the fund. Of course our seamen and officers must be making very handsome profits. Many of the officers and ordinary seamen make several hundred dollars each, by a cruise of a few weeks or months.

WELL FUR.—The Boston Journal hits the nail on the head when it says: "Not a tenth part of all the local news which transpires in any country town finds its way into the city newspapers, and he who takes the latter to the exclusion of his own town or county paper, does not fulfill his duty as a citizen." And we might add that no man who does not take a county paper is not fit to hold a county or township office, as he is ignorant of what is going on in his own neighborhood or county seat.

STATE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—Andrew Johnson has quietly notified the directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who handed over the assets of that institution to the rebel leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it. They are very sorrowful, for many of them have great possessions.