

Baftzman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

VOL. 9.—NO. 21.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th days of January, A. D. 1863.

The Board of Relief have directed that the wife of the soldier must appear before the board, and produce her sworn statement, detailing name of soldier, regiment and company, and when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced, whose certificate (sworn to before the Board of Relief) must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be, that the statement of the number and age of her family is true, that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want, and that all the facts set forth in her application are correct and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the Office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. N. B. Illness of the applicant, properly proven, will excuse personal attendance. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Jan. 7, 1863.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.—With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must seek all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some acute disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. You cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY CROTONAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwensville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Ansonia, J. C. Bennett, and R. K. Foster, Philipsburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army and Navy should take especial care that they are amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment. It is the duty of the brave Soldiers and Sailors to be neglected to provide themselves with them. No better present can be sent them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops. Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers. These feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both Liver and Stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over Fatigue. Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the Liver and Stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this medicine.

Volunteers, Attention!—Indiscretions of Youth. Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If used in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whenever this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a healthy and vigorous man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Blisters. To which every Soldier or Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wound dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning, 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Erythema, Knapsack and Scumman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT" are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the name may be plainly seen by HOLDING THE LEAF TO THE LIGHT. A handsome reward will be given to anyone rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

*There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. New York, January 7, 1863.

DISHES AND PLATES.—Just received 500 dozen of dishes and plates, all of which will be sold at half price. Wholesale dealers are invited to call at the cheap Cash Store, No. 121 N. 2nd St. R. MOSSOP.

SPEAK GENTLY.
Oh, never let an unkind word
Escape with harshness from thy tongue,
There's many a broken, feeling heart
Hath sadly from its accents wrung.
Though, even shades of seeming guilt
May o'er thy brother's footsteps pause,
Thou canst not tell, what circumfance
Hath wrought, unseen, the awful change.
Thou canst not tell, the copious tears
In humble penitence he shed,
And while thou scorn'st, pure angel forms
May watch around his midnight bed.
Remember, oh, how short is life,
How few the words thou may'st impart!
Then let them ne'er in discord chime
Upon the tender, loving heart.
The angry word, when once 'tis said,
Ten thousand wrongs could not recall;
Then, let it never wound a heart.
Speak gently, kindly unto all.

WONDERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards heaven, of which it is the most perfect synonym and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, "a sea of glass like unto a crystal." So massive is it that when it begins to stir it tosses about forest ships like playthings, and sweeps city great like snow flakes to destruction before it.

And yet it is so mobile that we have lived for years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all our senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west wind refreshes the fevered brow and makes the blood mantle to our cheeks; even its north blasts brance into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged climate.

The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of the morning, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it, the rainbow would want its "tri-phant arch" and the winds would not send the fleecy messengers on errands around the heavens; the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hailstorm nor fog diversify the face of the sky; our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things.

Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth into darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a shield of her rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathering by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle to repose. In the morning, the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of the night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and then a handful; and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eye lids open, and like man she goes forth again to labor until evening.

SINGULAR FIDELITY OF A DOG ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—On Monday after the battle, as Hon. John Covode, in company with a number of officers, was passing over the battle-field beyond Frederickburg, their attention was called to a small dog lying by a corpse. Mr. Covode halted a few minutes to see if life was extinct. Raising the coat from the man's face, he found him dead. The dog, looking wishfully up, ran to the dead man's face and kissed his silent lips. Such devotion in a small dog was so singular that Mr. Covode examined some papers upon the body, and found it to be that of Sergeant W. H. Brown, Company C, Ninety-first Pennsylvania.

The dog was shivering with the cold, but refused to leave his master's body, and as the coat was thrown over his face again he seemed very uneasy, and tried to get under it to the man's face. He had, it seems, followed the regiment into battle, and stuck to his master, and when he fell remained with him, refusing to leave him or to eat anything. As the party returned an ambulance was carrying the corpse to a little grove of trees for interment, and the little dog following, the only mourner at that funeral, as the hero's comrades had been called to some other point.

DEATH OF VENERABLE LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.—The venerable Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, aged 87—nearly one year older than the Declaration of Independence. His funeral will be held at the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, is expected to preach the discourse on the occasion. On Thursday, the remains, at the request of the deceased, will be carried to New Haven, and buried by the side of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the distinguished Connecticut theologian.—*Gas.*, Jan. 14.

WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.
Cotopaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 8,000 feet above its crater; while in 1754, the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than six hundred miles. In 1792 the crater of Tungaragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys of 1,000 feet wide made deposits of 600 feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and in 1793, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1760, Etna poured forth a flood which covered 84 square miles of surface, and measured nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Rosini, near Nicholosa, a cone two miles in circumference, and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion, and at the rate of a yard a day, for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cold and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1660 Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria and Egypt; it hurled stones, eight pounds in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed up 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block 109 cubic yards in volume, a distance of nine miles; and Sanbawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption of record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles of surface, and out of a population of 12,000 souls only 20 escaped.

WHO MURDER THE INNOCENTS!
Mr. Slishaway, who writes for the *Ocean Magazine*, says the teachers murder them. Mrs. Prim, who picks the mote out of other people's eyes, says the same. Mr. Tradewell, who comes home at night with the headache, and does not like to be troubled with the children's lessons, iterates the same charge. And all the lazy boys and girls offer themselves as the living witnesses that they expect to die of hard study. We protest.

Who sends the children to bed with stomachs overloaded with indigestible food? Not the teacher.

Who allows Susan Jane to go out in wet weather with cloth shoes and pasteboard soles? Not the teacher.

Who allows the little child in cold weather, to go with its lower extremities half bare, or but thinly clad because it is fashionable? Not the teacher.

Who allows John and Mary, before they have reached their "teens," to go to the "ball" and dance until the cock crows? Not the teacher.

Who compels the children, several in number perhaps, to sleep in a little, close, unventilated bedroom? Not the teacher.

Who builds the schoolhouse "tight as a drum" without any possibility of ventilation? Not the teacher.

Who frets and scolds, because "my child" does not get along as fast as some other child does? Not the teacher.

Who inquires, not how thoroughly "my child" is progressing, but how fast? Not the teacher.

Who murders the innocents?

FORGETTING THE OFFENCE.—A person came to Mr. Longdon of Sheffield, one day, and said, "I have something against you, and I am come to tell you of it." Do walk in, sir," he replied; "you are my best friend. If I could but engage my friends to be faithful with me I should be sure to prosper. But, if you please, we will both pray in the first place, and ask the blessing of God upon our interview." After they rose from their knees, and had been much blessed together, he said, "Now I will thank you, my brother, to tell me what it is that you have against me." "G," said the man, "I really don't know what it is; it is all gone, and I believe I was in the wrong."

It does not seem that now is a time to dance when the whole loud mourneth. Indeed, we look upon all such frivolities as exceedingly heartless; it appears like mocking at our neighbor's sorrows, if we are not striving to drown our own. We must take care that the rod, which is for the fool's back, does not come upon us if we do not consider in this day of our adversity. When stripes afar off do not warn us, they are brought nigh that we may feel them.

"Temperance," says Dr. Franklin, "puts coal on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution." The Dalzell mills at Atlanta Illinois, are now running with corn for fuel instead of wood, that article being cheaper and more easily obtained than either coal or wood.

SLAVERY.
From the Preliminary Report of 8th Census. For more than three and a half centuries slavery has existed in the West Indies. Indians from the American coast were conveyed to St. Domingo and Cuba in large numbers. The plea for the capture and employment of the aborigines was their conversion to Christianity, which but few lived long to enjoy, as, under the effects of labor and the climate, they died with a rapidity too shocking to contemplate.

This circumstance directed the attention of the Spaniards to Africa, from which country slaves were imported about the year 1503, the license for that object greatly enriching the Spanish exchequer for a long period after. The introduction of Africans into Brazil and Peru dates almost simultaneously with the conquest of the countries by Cortez and Pizarro, early in the sixteenth century. By the middle of that century the aborigines of the West Indies had disappeared, and their places were occupied by Africans, who were introduced about this period in very large numbers throughout the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. It was but shortly subsequent that English adventurers embarked successfully in the slave trade, which they pursued under charters from Elizabeth and James I.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique and Guadeloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so that the conclusion is inevitable that all the enlightened nations of the world who enjoyed any extended commerce simultaneously participated in a trade now deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally united in hostility. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would at the present time be more than 21,000,000 of this class of persons in the United States and the British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, however, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended, in 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northern limit has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its western terminus, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill of rights in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all born after the 1st of March of that year free at the age of 26. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slave mothers born thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland in 1788. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York in 1799; New Jersey in 1820. Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its severities have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although among the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a class, and allowed bond and free to remain during their natural lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can only be urged by such as are unfamiliar with the subject or have an object in the misrepresentation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to this result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery became extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deportation of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts—a fact which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people prosecuted the slave trade at an early period with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

The Governor of Minnesota sent his message to the Legislature on Tuesday. He demands the removal of the Indians beyond the border of the State.

THE DOMESTIC OPERA.
Since the night that Ike went to the opera, he has been, as Mrs. Partington says, as crazy as a bed bug, and the kind old dame has been fearful lest he should become "non pompons mentus" through his attempt at imitating the operatics. The next morning after the opera, at the breakfast table, Ike reached over his cup, and in a soft tongue sang—
Will you, will you, Mis. P.,
Help me to a cup of tea?

The old lady looked at him with surprise, his conduct was so unusual, and for a moment she hesitated. He continued in a far more impassioned strain—
Do not, do not keep me waiting,
Do not, pray, be hesitating.
I am anxious to be drinking,
So pour out as quick as winking.

She gave him the tea with a sigh, as she saw the excitement in his face. He stirred it in silence, and in his abstraction took three spoonfuls of sugar. At last he sang again—
Table cloths, and cups and saucers,
Good white bread and active jaws, sirs,
Tea—gunpowder and souchoing—
Sweet enough but not too strong,
Bad for health to eat hot biscuit,
But I'll risk it—butter'll fix it.
"What do you mean, my boy?" said Mrs. Partington, tenderly.

All right, steady, never clearer,
Never loved a breakfast dearer,
I am not bound by witch or wizard,
So don't fret your precious gizzard.

"But, Isaac," persisted the dame. Ike struck his left hand upon the table, and swung his knife aloft in his right, looking at a plate upon the table, singing—
What form is that to me appearing?
Is it mackerel or is it herring?
Let me dash upon it quick,
Ne'er again, that fish shall kick—
Ne'er again, though thrice as large—
Charge upon them, Isaac, charge!

Before he had a chance to make a dash upon the fish, Mrs. Partington had dashed a tumbler of water into his face to restore him to "conscientiousness." It made him catch his breath for a moment, but he didn't sing any more at the table, though the opera fever follows him elsewhere.

An Irishman's idea of America is contained in the following extract: "Where did 'bacca come from, Corney?" inquired Bridget. "Why, from 'Meriky, where else?" he replied. "That's just the first potato. Long life to it for both." "What sort of a place is that, I wonder?" "Meriky, is it that ye'r after knoin'?" They tell me it is mighty sizable. I'm told that ye might row England thro' it, an it would hardly make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside it that ye might drown old Ireland in, an as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, an ye'd never be able to find it out except it might be by the smell of whiskey."

A REBEL'S TWO RIGHTS.—Parson Brownlow, the notorious, says: "I hold—and I will utter it now lest I forget this part of the subject—that everything a rebel has on the face of the green earth, a rebel South or a rebel North, his land, his horses, his money, his hogs, his property, including his negroes—all he has ought to be confiscated, and then his infernal neck ought to be hanged. I deny that the rebels, North or South, against this benign government of ours, have any but two rights under the sun; one is the right to be hanged, and the other is the right to be damned."

IRISHISMS.—Tony Gowen is advertised as having lost "a pig with a very long tail, and a black spot on the top of its snout that curls up behind."

A cow is described as "very difficult to milk and of no use to any one but the owner, who had one horn much longer than the other."

John Hawkins is alluded to as having "a pair grey eyes, with little or no whiskers, and a roman nose that has a great difficulty in looking any one in the face."

The *North-western Advocate* says that "the man of feeble health who is never able to attend Church on collection days, is understood to be paying serious attention to the lady who is positively unable to attend evening meetings of any kind, except, sociables, parties, and weddings."

We spend the best part of our lives in making mistakes, and the remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them. The fact is that the mistakes may have been beneficial instead of the reverse, and we possibly could not have avoided them under any circumstances.

A school-boy, of about six years of age, approaching the master with a bold look and self-confident air, the following dialogue ensued: "May I be dismissed, sir?" "What reason have you for making the request?" "I want to take my woman out sleighing sir."

Mary Ann Rythers of Grand Rapids, Mich., has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in the rebel army.

Baftzman's Journal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE, on January 12th, a bill was offered and referred to aid West Virginia in a speedy and final abolition of Slavery. The bill for a further issue of bonds and notes was adopted. (This is Mr. Chase's great financial measure). The bill for the more prompt payment of soldiers was postponed, it being stated that its chief provisions were embraced in the financial bill just adopted. After discussion of the bill to reorganize the Court of Claims, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wilkinson made a speech. No vote was taken. The bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was adopted—23 to 13. IN THE HOUSE, an attempt was made to take up the bill reducing the duty on printing paper but did not succeed. The House called for a statement of the expenses incurred for the support of slaves in disloyal States. A resolution fully endorsing and ratifying the President's Proclamation was referred to the Judiciary Committee, an attempt to vote it down failing—Yeas, 59; Nays, 85. Inquiry was proposed into the expediency of granting bounty lands to soldiers. The President was asked to send in his instructions to Military Governors concerning elections of Members of Congress. Leave was asked to bring in a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. A Committee was voted to report on the expediency of building a military and post road from New York to Washington. The Naval Committee were asked to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph wire from Fort Monroe to New Orleans. It was voted that no more money ought to be given to civil creditors until the soldiers in service are fully paid. A bill was proposed to raise 150,000 colored soldiers for five years, to be paid \$5 per month with rations—one-half to go to their families, or to be retained where they have none. Its consideration was postponed to the 21st inst. An effort was made, unsuccessfully, to pass slave-catching resolutions to apply to Maryland. This brought out a resolution inquiring into the expediency of giving aid to Maryland to abolish Slavery. In Committee of the Whole, the bid to provide means for the support of the Government was discussed, Mr. Spaulding making an elaborate speech.

IN THE SENATE, January 13th, the petition of Mr. Jewett for Swiss mediation was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Wilson's bill for the consolidation of regiments was introduced and referred. All the correspondence with the British Government in regard to the capture of English vessels was called for. Information was asked as to the reported supply of war materials to the French in Mexico. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. Mr. Kennedy of Maryland announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. James A. Pearce, and, after remarks by two or three members, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, the Ways and Means bill was discussed in Committee, by Mr. Morrill of Vermont. A vote will be asked for to-day. The death of Senator Pearce was announced, and remarks were made by Messrs. Crisfield, Crittenden, and others, and the house adjourned.

ROBBERING THE DEAD.—Persons who visited the battle field of Fredericksburg with our burial parties state that the dead were all stripped of coats, pants, shoes, stockings, and in some instances of drawers. The old garments of the rebels were strewn all over the battle-field. Evidently as they stripped our dead they took off their old "duds" and put on the garments of the dead. Could anything exceed this in disgusting cruelty. And this is Southern Chivalry!

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, the 10th, a boy named William Johnson was killed on the Reading Railroad near Port Kennedy. He was employed on the Schuylkill Navigation, and at the time of his death was engaged in carrying timber across the railroad to the canal. He saw the approaching train and was clear of the track, but the locomotive struck the timber which extended over his shoulder, mashing his head and face in a horrible manner.

Count Mejan, the French Consul at New Orleans, who is charged by Gen. Butler with being the financial agent of the Rebel Jeff. Davis, has been removed by the French Minister upon the presentation of the fact in the case by this Government.

The German Reformed Church will celebrate the present year, 1863, as the three-hundredth anniversary of the Heidelberg Catechism as the rule of its faith,—that formulary having been adopted in the year 1563—three hundred years ago.

A gang of guerrillas passing the house of a Union man in Kentucky, recently shot his wife who appeared at the window. It is believed that this "Confederate success" will increase the chances of recognition by the European powers.

The Message of the Governor of Kentucky was sent to the State Legislature on Thursday. He protests against the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a fatal but indirect blow to Kentucky.

A bear chase came off at Mifflintown on New Year's day. The bear and the boys were both liberally patronized.