TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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Business Directory.

TRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

DREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited-wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863. L. J. CRANS. : : : : WALTER BARRETT. ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. Clear field, 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. Graham's row, Market street.

BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clear-H. field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo s west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10. KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in

Pront St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12 WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. December 17, 1862.

VV field, Pa. December 17, 1862.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. JOHN G. HALL. F. A FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nursery-man and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and rnamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery All or-lers by mail promptly attended to May 13. ders by mail promptly attended to.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer-chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and Apr10,'59. attends funerals with a hearse.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PRESISTER, and Exemining Surgeon for Pensions. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3. B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield,

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield,
Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining
counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton. 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

ICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-Ry mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

TIMOMPSON, & WATSON. Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Charfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863.
s. w. THOMPSON : JAS. E. WATSON

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law. Clear-I field. Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856,

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Meshannon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mohsannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodlan 1, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th. 1863.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank. Clearfield, consisting been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

calling sales in any part of the County whenever called upon. Charges Moderate.

Address J M. SMITH.

Hegartys X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa February 3d 1864

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE .-- The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop,) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or county.

Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch.

April 9, 62-1y-pd.

S. H. LAUCHLIN.

A UCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN.

Address, JOHN M QUILLE. Pa.
Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$60, which provision will be enforced against those who may vi-

BULKLEY'S PATENT-LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM .- The undercy of the above patent-and will sell individual, county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process knewn, drying 1 inch lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of Cearfield. Penn'a.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LA DIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has epened a Millinery. Notion and Trim ming store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanish's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods.
Old bonnets made over into the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nu-bias, Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will tell at the smallest possible profit for each. Cearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863

Select Loctry.

GOD SAVE THE UNION.

God save the Union of the States! And brighter make those stars which shone Around the hallowed glory day:
Of freedom's birth at Lexington.
For all the blood which has been shed-For all the patriotic dead— For all the hearts that for us bled— O, save the Union of the States

God save the Union-by it stand Ye true men who revere its laws ! And O, remember Washington Who crushed oppression's cause— Be faithful to those men who gave To Freedom life—to wrong a grave! Be faithful now, if ye would save The sacred Union of the States.

God save the Union-by it stand Ye men whose love is Union's might-Ye men whose bands and hearts upheld The omnipotence of right Be faithful to one cause the just— The Constitution is your trust Would ye behold dragged in the dust-The flag of the United States?

Shall the Republic be Divided?

SPEECH OF HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 24th, 1864

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union-Mr. Scoffed said:

Mr. Chairman, my colleague [Mr. Dawson] who addressed the House this morning informed us that it was just eight years since he had spoken here before. I knew that, not because I have followed his personal history, but I knew it by the tenor of his speech. He must have turned down a leaf just eight years ago, and begun to-day where he left off then. The speech might have been appropriately made during the earlier years of the administration of Gen. Pierce. I wish to remind him that the question involved in the struggle now furnishing so many sad pages for history is a question of division: "Shall the great Republic be divided into two small ones? That is the question now before the country. Those who took the affirmative of this question, in the first place, took up arms with which to defend it. They knew they could not maintain it in debate. They knew they could never satisfy the American people that a Government always so tender of the interests of its poorest citizen, and so strong to defend him, could be as useful when divided into two nationalities not more than half as strong, territorially ill-shaped, and politically hostile. They did not-try, but haughtily said to the country:

'Think of division as thou wilt,

We try the question, hilt to bilt." They gave but one reason for it. They said that some people-I believe they said a great many people—had spoken unkindly of their system of labor. That was all. I defy any gentleman to point out any other reason given by them for the position taken. But do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that so large a number of gentlemen, talented as we know, honest as we formerly thought, were moved to espouse disunion from a trivial motive. Their mo-tive was as I have stated it to be. But, in my judgment, it was very far from being a trivial one. They wished to preserve that system of labor, why? Because they had \$2,000,000,000 in it. They had more than Old World, and Fillmore sounded the depths hensions that they may yet be compelled to of Pain Curer; Restorative, a greateure for colds that, for L believe they were never distinguished as an avaricious people. Their aristocracy, family pride, political power, (a great item,) their habits of life, and, what A UCTION.—The undersigned having been Li-ts as valuable to them as anything else, their cherished vices, ease, and idleness, all were tens of Clearfield County. that he will attend to in it. Of course they wanted to preserve it. They knew, however, that the institution was founded in wrong, and could not bear to be talked against. In a free forum it must go under. Allow me to use a figure. An iceberg breaking away from the pole and floating down into warmer lattitudes gradually loses its frigidity, and dissolves in the warmer elements around it. So slavery, originating in the barbaric periods of the world, and floating down to this benigner age, was beginning to melt away in the warm breath of debate. To preserve slavery, therefore, debate must cease or slavery be taken out of hearing-silence or secession seemed their only alternative. When silence could not be obtained they chose secession.

I know some other things were said. know they said that the North would not turn out with constitutional alacrity to catch and return their fugitive bondsmen; but they like other similar complaints, were rather incidents of the main trouble than original causes of dissatisfaction. They were thrown signed respectfully informs the people of Clear- out only to catch the minnows found in the field and adjoining counties that he has the agen- great ocean of northern politics. The great leaders cared nothing for this small percentage of loss, smaller than in many other kinds of investment. They cared nothing for the few leaves that were here and there detached and lost in the ordinary breeze; it was the many months under the old system using the little streams of thought that were slowly washing the soil away from the root of the tree that alarmed them. Therefore, while we of the North talked about walling slaits utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights very in, lest freedom should be contaminated our flag, I believe, is still floating, held will address JOHN L. CUTTLE, ted they were considering how to wall free. more firmly than in the beginning, sustainted, they were considering how to wall free- more firmly than in the beginning, sustaindom out, that slavery might remain pure. ed by the courage—no, sir, that is not the They decided upon disunion. They stated word I mean exactly; by the patriotism of their purpose clearly, and took a name that the American people-and that is not the indicated it honestly. They called themselves | word I want to express my particular shade disunionists. They even pointed out the of meaning; it is upheld, I believe, by a line where the surveyor should blaze the stronger sentiment than courage or patriottrees and separate the free from the slave ism—by the sense of duty and stern con-republic. They kindly gave to the twenty or thirty millions of unmixed white popula-or thirty millions of unmixed white population the sterile hills of New England, the and courage on the one hand, or conscience bleak shores of the lakes, and the head- and sense of duty on the other, read the hisstreams and flatboat navigation of the Mis- tory of the Cromwellian war, and you will sissippi. The body of the Mississippi, with learn that the proud Cavalier had to yield

all this, said they, we will take for the master and his slave.

Thus the issue was made up on the one side. There was no alternative left for the other. Those opposed to division were compelled-you will remember how unwillinglythe long roll beaten, and the opponents of division everywhere called upon to "fall in." Straightway, then, began some to make ex-Straightway, then, began some to make excuses. Says one "I am opposed to division; but coercion is unconstitutional; I pray you have me excused." James Buchanan said that in his last annual message. Says another, "I am opposed to division, and I think coercion is constitutional; but concede that the rebellion must be suppres down a rebellion so extensive, and led by so unfortunate as to select unconstitutional I cannot, therefore, join you to try. I pray you have me excused." Says a third, "I pose. And so they remain spectators; in a morposed to division, and I believe that war which involves the life of this nation hearafter moisten and enrich the other?" coercion is both constitutional and practica- and the fortunes of forty millions of people ble; but there is an easier and better way. You can compromise. They only ask you to cease talking against slavery, and if you oppressed and middle classes all over the will not agree to do that, I too shall ask to be excused." And so these three classes, tive Republic. But to do them justice, I each for a different reason, moved off by themselves, and formed the nucleus of what subsequently became a great party of neutrality, observation, and criticism. It was said the other day by the gentleman from cheering disaster in the field, which will ful-Kentucky [Mr. Smith] that there were but fill their evil predictions and justify their two parties in this country, patriots and trai-I beg leave to differ from my friend. I think there are three, patriots, traitors, a half line of Dixie, filled out with the made their constitution, and have always and neutrals. But I will not quarrel with "rub-a-dub-dub" of complaint and evil said it since. We knew it was true if they and neutrals. But I will not quarrel with him if he should say, as I think a highspirited Kentuckian would, that he had more admiration for the mad courage of They have a great deal to do. They have treason than for the mean cowardice of neu- | to see that this war is conducted with Chris-

sometimes yet asked, "Why did you not have to see that treason-tainted, slave-earnlack of dough-we had. I am ashamed to ac- that your credit is decried, and the taxes neoven-full of compromises. It was not be- complain to the country that "legal tenders" cause the Unionists were not pliant, but because the disunion leaders were not fools. that a favorite general has an unlimited and cause the disunion leaders were not fools. They knew that a contract for silence could never be enforced unless your republican Government was converted into an or battles lost. They have to see that all absolute monarchy. What is a republic, except the right to think and to express your thoughts by your vote? The Frenchman trades, travels, and seeks his pleasure as the field, and that the freest elections are freely as an American. The Emperor takes no note of these. It is the free thought or the insurgent conscience that wears the imperial chain in France. These leaders knew that talk would go on in spite of contract, and therefore they did not ask and would not accept your worthless parchment. They had tried it. They had the Atherton gag and the Democratic and Whig resolutions of 1852 forbidding discussion, and the whole power of the Pierce and Buchanan Admin-ciation of both, are held to party vassalage istrations to enforce their views. Former Administrations, although much devoted to have to see that their weaker brethern are the interests of slavery, found time to at- educated into the belief that the negro is tend to some other matters. Polk, I think only fit for a slave and can never be anything it was, explored the "Dead Sea" of the else; and then to distress them with appreof a deader sea at home for himself and his compete with him in the industrial and proparty; but Pierce and Buchanan devoted | fessional pursuits of life, where brains, not themselves entirely to this single purpose. | color, will ascribe to each his just measure They put on the master's collar and wore it of success. as a thing of honor, and never seemed prouder than when they saw their southern | dinous labors of this neutral oganization. If Gerth, the bondman of Cedric the Saxon. These influences were ably wielded by an want, however, to call the attention of the experienced corps of slave Representatives committee to one thing more. in these Halls and around this Capitol. They were men that combined the opposite ed upon to justify their neutrality before the qualities of gentleness and severity so fitting world, is that the war is conducted with a to a leader. They knew how to win the bold and overawe the timid. They were rebellion. If this, allegation were true, gentlemen among bullies and bullies among gentlemen. But with all these powers combined they could not close the mouth-will it please you any better if I say fanatical mouth ?-of Wendell Phillips alone. And

so they spurned your too pliant offer. Three years have passed-years fraught, as it seems to us at a distance, with great ruin to the South, with loss and heavy sorrow, as we know, to the North. How stand the three parties now? The disunion emblem is still upborne, less firmly than at first; and the area on which its hateful shadow falls is two thirds less than in the beginning. Still it flies its signal word-"division." All the proclamations and when we battered down Pulaski and messages of Jeff Davis, his governors and that that was the object of the war. generals, all the laws and resolutions of his Congress and State Legislatures talk of nothing but division. Will the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Wood,] who talks to us so much about peace, take notice that in all those official documents, if they can be called official, division is the only aim and end Britain desisted. The President saw that family.

proposed? How stands the Union party? Well, sir, its stream of commercial wealth, unfailing as its own waters, the long Atlantic and Gulf coast the vast country lying below Union party is the same as it was in the be-

soft climate and warm soil of the South- ved," and the language of Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

inseperable.

party of "ifs," "ands," and excuses? Have you been here for three months now, occasionally presiding over this House, and do to take up arms and submit the cause of the not know that there they stand-[pointing was a master-stroke of military strategy Union to the chances of battle. They to the Demorcratic side of the Hall |-- as | which no general has to my knowledge as organized under the appropriate name of the Union party. The old flag was hoisted, have not changed their ground, though they give a different reason for holding it. They do not now say that coercion is unconstituwas before they rebelled. They generally I believe it is impracticable. I think the sed by force of arms or the Union be divid-United States is not strong enough to put ed. But they say the President is always men of so much ability, pride, and courage. | means to effect what they now see, though whose interests are associated with it. More than that; it involves the fortunes of the am glad to say, does not attempt to do the must say, they are not indifferent spectators. some fortunate mistake in council or some position of neutrality before the world. Their music is a line of Yankee Doodle and prophecy

But, although neutral, they are not idle. tian tenderness on our part, though met Let me pause here to answer the question | with savage atrocity on the other. They agree to cease talking about their system of impose a heavier burden on the honester labor, why did you not agree?" It was not earnings of loyal men. They have to see untarmmeled command, and that he is not held responsible for opportunities neglected possible, at least all constitutional objections are thrown in the way of the exercise of the elective franchise by the Union soldiers in secured to the unpardoned secessionist in the rebel and border States. They have to see that practical amalgamation goes on undisturbed by any unconstitutional interference with the slave system of the South. while they falsely charge theoretical amalgamation on the virtuous people of the North. They have, too, to see that that portion of their followers who overestimate by constant dread of negro emulation. They

These are only specimens of the multituriends spelling out the inscription, "This is I were to go on with a full catalogue I would exhaust your patience and my strength. I

> The main allegation, the one always reliview of overthrowing slavery as well as the what a position for a statesman to take what a position for any man to take who expects to leave a name that will be remembered when he is gone, and a posterity condemned to bear it! It might do for James Buchanan-for God in his infinite mercy has provided that no child shall wear through life a name of such deep dishonorbut for nobody else. But, sir, it is not true in the sense in which it is alleged. It is not true that the war is carried on for the purpose of abolishing slavery. Those who believe it mistake an incident for the purpose of the war-the means employed for when we battered down Pulaski and Sumter

> The President's great proclamation is urged in evidence of this allegation. The President saw that Great Britain was furnishing arms to the rebels. He invited that nation to desist, and accompanied his invitation with some promises and some threats. Great the slave was furnishing the rebels with food, clothing, labor, and fortifications; and he invited the slave to desist, accompanying that invitation with no threats, but with a single promise, the promise of freedom. That is all there is in the proclamation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman states that the object of the proclamation of emancipation was to disturb the labor which supplied the rebels with food, &c. I know that the President has given that as the object of the proclamation; but I ask the gentleman if that can be so, in view of the fact which he recollects, that the proclamation itself advises the slave to remain quiet

and coninue to labor for wages? Mr. Scoffeld. I do not now recollect the understand that he advised them to work ses were manufactured in the United States for the rebels. The advice given was de- in 1863.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, and stretching ginning. We unite the language of Jacking westward without limit, embracing the son, 'The Union must and shall be preser. The purpose of the President was to diminish the support furnished to the rebel cause by the slave. This purpose might have been strengthened in the honest heart of the But where stands the neutral party; the President by some kinder sentiment than a cold military policy, and if so I will leave it cent skirmish, was taken prisoner, and at a to others to see that he is properly denounced. It is enough for me to know that it yet publicly condemned. As far as possible, the slave has since brought us not only his labor, but an army of one or two hundred thousand men. Who wants this promise recalled? If not recalled, who wants it vioto answer these questions in the affirmative? If you carry the next election will you violate the President's promise to the slave? Will you say to the negro soldier, 'Leave the battle-fields of our country and seek again the corn-fields of your rebel master. Your blood has stained, though not dishonored the one, the unpaid sweat of your brow shall

> Again, the President saw, or rather the people saw-for our cautious President, I people's thinking, and sometimes hardly keeps out of the way of the wheels of rapidly advancing popular sentiment-that every State redeemed from this unrepublican system of labor was thus placed beyond confederate desire. Such a State was considered by the rebel builders unfit for an edifice whose corner-stone was slavery. They wanted no free State in their confederacy to preach anti-slavery by a prosperous example. They said this at Montgomery when they had not said it at all. If the border States become free they do not want them in the confederacy, while without them their territory becomes so insignificant they do not

successful issue. Under that encouragement | enforcing silence. slavery has been abolished in the District of must, to be consistent, re-enact the slave | gers. code and rebuild the slave prison, and having got all things in readiness, they must call upon their party friends, and armed with lassoes and handcuffs, start out upon a grand hunt for the emancipated and scattered

bondsmen. On the other hand, the Union party have resolved that, with the blessing of God, this country shall not only remain an undivided country, but, now that the necessities of the war and the humanity of the age require it, it shall become a free country. The shadow of your flag shall never grow less, nor shall it darken the life of the humblest man beneath it. The Union shall be restored, and the United States, the simple name and indicate the character of this country for all time to come. And it shall be a name that the poor will love and the proud fear all over the world.

The School House. Teachers and parents should make it a

duty to see that the circumstances under being also deeply wounded; in the fall he which children study are such as shall leave lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, a happy impression upon their minds. Young scholars will gradually and uncon- ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at sciously become like what they most look upon. Little children are wonderfully susceptible for good or evil.

brains. Ill-made benches not only warp and dwarf the body, but, by reflux influence, the mind as well. Why are children so often discouraged and even disgusted at feet into the air. As soon as he struck the school? Because the school house seems as a prison, and the furniture as instruments of | through him, and pinned him fast to the of torture.

No matter how old or unfashionable your school house-keep it clean. Hide its sombre walls with pictures, embower its weather-beaten exterior with flower vines, and decorate its yard with shrubbery. Then the birds will come singing welcomes to your children. Then the young immortals that enter its door will be won by love and beauty. They will be enchained as if by sweet the end desired. You might as well say magic, and their minds will be awakened to learning and virtuous instruction, with links | of gold brightening and strengthening for ever and ever.

> Samuel Cousens, of Newton, Mass., together with five of his sons all of them in good circumstances, have enlisted for three years or the war. No Copperheads in that

The lawyers of Adrian, Michigan, are on a strike. The people are debating whether to give them bigger wages or to live quietly and starve them out.

Every dewdrop, every raindrop, has a whole heaven within it, and so has every pure and high human heart.

The only chance for some men's hats ever to obtain anything valuable is to pass them around for pennies.

Why do copperheads hate Methodists? Because the latter set their heels on the serpent's head.

Twenty million gallons of sorghum molas-

GREAT OUTRAGE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, with the army of the Cumberland,

narrates the following incident; A certain wealthy old planter, who used to govern a precinct in Alabama, in a relate hour brought into camp, where a guard was placed over him. The aristocratic rebel supposing everything was all right-that he was secure enough anyway as a prisoner of war-as a committee of the whole resol ved himself into "sleep's dead slumber." Awakening about midnight, to find the moon shining full into his face, he chanced to "in-spect his guard," when, horror of horrors, that soldier was a negro! And, worse than all, he recognized in that towering form. slowly and steadily walking a beat, one of

his own slaves! Human nature could not stand that, the prisoner was enraged, furious, and swore he would not. Addressing the guard, through clenched teeth, foaming at the mouth, he

velled out : Sambo!"

"Well massa." "Send for the Colonel to come here im mediately. My own slave can never stand guard over me; it's a-outrage; no gentleman would submit to it.

Laughing in his sleeve, the dark-faced soldier promptly called out, "corp'l de guard!" That dignity appeared, and presently the colonel followed.

After listening to the southerner's impassioned harrangue, which was full of invectives, the colonel turned to the negro with-

'Sam!" "Yes, colonel!"

"You know this gentleman, do you?" "Ob course; he's massa B., and has big plantation in Alabam. "Well, Sam, just take care of him to

night!" and the officer walked away. As the sentinel again paced his beat, the gentleman from Alabama appealed to him in an argument.

'Listen, Sambo!' want a confederacy.

The Administration, therefore, encouraged emancipation in the loyal slave States

"You hush, dar; it's done gone talkin' to you now. Hush, rebel!" was the negro's emphatic command, bringing down his muscompromise? If they only wanted you to ed wealth escapes confiscation, though it as the best mode of bringing the war to a ket to a charge bayonet position, by way of

These, says the Commonwealth, are very Columbia and three or four States. The sad occurrences, and they are increasing evknowledge, dough enough to make a whole cessary to support it denounced, and then to neutrals have opposed and denounced this ery day. War is a terrible leveller. The progress step by step. If intrusted with the power at the next election they are pledged to undo all that has been so wisely done. They will re-establish slavery in the District | an open field and fair play-to get the upof Columbia, and, so far as their influence per hand of the man who never did anywill go, in all the border States. They thing more like work than "larrupping nig-

How Tecumseh was Killed.

The Western Christian Advocate of last week contains an obituary notice of Isaac Hamblin, Sr., who died at his residence near Bloomfield, Ind., a few months since, aged about 86 years. Mr. Hamblin was a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with that Washington gave us, shall be the name Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear he would have Harrison's sealp, and seemed to have a special hatred toward him. Johnson's horse fell under him, himself and he was entangled with his horse on the him, and when he saw him fall he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger, sure of his prey. Johnson had only Shabby school-houses induce slovenly hab- a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at its. Unswept floors indicate cob-webby the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck, it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen ground a little Frenchman ran his bayonet ground.

> A Tough Story .- A Morman priest, named Nicholas, made a nerve and bone allhealing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

> Lieut. Col. Sanderson, one of our officers recently released from Richmond, has been put under arrest at Washington on charges preferred by Col. Streight that he had informed the rebels of a plan for the escape of some of our officers.

It became necessary, on Friday, to amputate the leg of Senator Hicks to save his life, as mortification was about to take place, resulting from a remarkable case of erysipelas.

The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return to their own country of 8000 Indian refugess now in Kansas.

One of the greatest robbers is temperance, for it robs the poor house and the prison of their victims.

Andrews, the New York rioter of July, has been indicted for arson and other crimes.

The law depriving colored persons of the right to settle in Iowa has been repealed.

Longstreet's force is set down at 20,000; Johnson's 35,000 and Lee's 45,000.