Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. VOL. 11.—NO. 23.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at $2,00 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1.50 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

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

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

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
L. J. CRANS. : : : : : : WALTER BARRETT.

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 SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

HARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June, 29, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

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

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

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining 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.

J. B M'ENALLY, Attorney at 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.

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. Apr27.

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, 1856.

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

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.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Tipton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best the country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen don't forget the "Tipton Hotel." SAMUEL SMITH.
Tipton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

AUCTIONEER.—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,
May 13 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 violate the same.

Three Farms For Sale!

SITUATE IN PIKE TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber will sell his three farms situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., at private sale. Also, one tract of unimproved land—numbered and described as follows, to wit:

No 1. Is an improved tract on which he resides, and contains about 260 acres—200 acres of which is cleared, 25 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a high state of cultivation and under good fences. The improvements are a good frame house, frame barn, (75 by 58 feet,) wagon shed, grain house, smoke house, wood house and other outbuildings. There is timber sufficient on the land for all farm uses, and an excellent coal bank. Also good water and a fine orchard of choice fruit growing thereon.

No. 2. Is an improved tract, and contains 135 acres—of which 80 acres are cleared, 10 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation and under good fences, with excellent water on the farm. The buildings are a log house and an excellent frame barn, and some other outbuildings. There is on this tract sufficient good timber for 7 or 8 rafts, and an excellent coal bank, together with an orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 3. Is an improved tract, containing about 160 acres, 30 acres cleared, (new,) with a small plank house and barn thereon erected. The land is under good fences, with excellent water on it. About 3 rafts of good timber also standing thereon.

No. 4. Is an unimproved tract of 400 acres, with some good pine timber growing on it, and will make an excellent farm when cleared.

The above tracts will be sold in a body, or seperately, to suit purchasers—preferring, however, to sell them in a body. The terms will be reasonable. The tracts can be seen at any time by calling on the subscriber, or inquiries by letter will be answered if addressed to Curwensville, Pa.
August 3, 1864. DANIEL BAILEY.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at $3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of
November 27. R. MOSSOP.

FODDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, a MERRELL & DOGLEY'S, Clearfield, Pa

Raftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 8, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

HEADQUARTERS Bat. A, 1st Pa. Lt. Art.
24th Army Corps, Jan. 23d, 1865.

DEAR ROW:—For some time past I have endeavored to find time to drop you a line or two, but previous to this I have not succeeded in so doing, and thinking that, perhaps, it would not offend you, I improve the present opportunity to that end.

I know of nothing of special interest to communicate, as you are doubtless better posted upon the current events of the hour than myself; yet it may not be improper to compare notes to keep alive our ancient familiarity—always, providing it is not an encroachment upon time which you might use more appropriately.

Since I last wrote you, our hills and forest have been made vocal with the shouts of victory issuing from thousands of thoats, occasioned by the glorious success of our army over the enemy at Fort Fisher. This event will contribute much towards changing the aspect of affairs in favor of the cause for which we fight, and to induce an early acknowledgment of the supremacy of the violated law, which traitors in their blind devotion to the institution of human slavery have openly defied. By the succession of splendid victories which have perched upon our banners so recently, one would suppose that the rebellion had received blows enough to silence it forever; but it seems to die hard, and determined to preserve its apparent usual vitality to the latest possible moment. There is, however, a limit to all earthly endurance, and the cause of Southern traitors, so deeply dyed in infamy, is not, in my opinion, based upon such immutable principles of justice as to form an exception to the general rule. Sooner or later it must succomb to the superior power which, seeking the establishment of the right, is wielded by the resistless impulse which claims the precious boon of universal liberty for all mankind. The future *status* of the nation is irrevocably fixed, and it only remains for the strong arm of military power to subdue the proud and vindictive spirit which still presumes to oppose the decree. The majority of the people of the South are fast becoming acquainted with this truth, and notwithstanding the blatant appeals to their prejudices, by the leaders and fomenters of treason, continue to desert the sinking ship.

Sherman, by his unprecedented and triumphant march of more than three hundred miles through the very heart of "King Cotton's" dominions, has let such a flood of light into the dark places, as will inevitably cause a revolution in the popular sentiment (adjacent to his line of march) in regard to the "Yankees," which will in the near future tend to an open expression in favor of a return to the protecting folds of the "Old Flag," and, consequently, a return to the allegiance which is due from one people to a common Government.

The recent success of the second combined attack upon Fort Fisher, and the consequent control of the harbor of Wilmington, is a confessedly fatal blow at a vital part of the "Confederacy," and most damaging to rebel hopes. It forever deprives them of the essential support rendered their cause by the perfidy of England—crippling at once their resources, and rendering it difficult for their reeling structure to survive the tremendous blow. But they will doubtless exhibit the spectacle to the world, (in vindication of their oft repeated intentions,) that they died fighting, and ceased only when insulted nature withdrew from them her recuperative agencies, and refused the power to enable them to resist still longer the overwhelming flood that is destined to hide them in oblivion's gulf forever.

We have had—of which you have long since been aware—a change in the command of the Army of the James, and the department of Virginia and North Carolina. Butler has been relieved from command in consequence of his failure in the first expedition against Fort Fisher—an expedition which it was never intended he should command, further than to get it under way as expeditiously as possible. He doubtless thought that the accomplishment of the specific object designated, would require very little effort; only, perhaps, the appearance of the fleet off the objective point, and the important results to be derived from the possession of the port of Wilmington would be appropriated by him to his own praise. But the delay in consequence of preparations for an experiment which was designed to demolish fortifications by the concussion caused by the explosion of gunpowder in the open air, contigoius to them, seems to have proved fatal to his military career—resulting in his relief from the command of this army and department.

I do not observe much feeling here in regard to the removal. The general opinion that has ever prevailed here concerning Butler, still prevails. It is this: that his boldness of conception, and fertility of resources, are without competition in the army, when applied to the management of intractable rebels in an administrative capacity, or even in the organizing and disciplining of an army—of which latter, the *morale* of the Army of the James speaks trumpet-tongued in his praise. But as an active military leader of troops, operating against a wily foe, his perception and resources both fail him, and the palm of victory is lost by a mistaken humanitarian regard for the lives of his men. For a military leader to needlessly sacrifice life, is murder by the wholesale; but the experience of this war has long since taught that the only way to be successful against such a foe, as now confronts us, is to 'go in' with the inflexible determination to kill or be killed, if necessary, to accomplish the end. Good soldiers expect to be led right up to the enemy, for long and costly experience has demonstrated the fact, that the mere presence of Federal soldiers, or fighting at long range with heavy guns, does not win victories or disconcert determined rebels. For my part, I have always entertained a high regard for Gen. Butler. Independent of his operations on the James during the past year, he has rendered service to his country second to no other General in the field. From the moment of his first appeared upon the military arena at the head of a Massachusetts regiment, and quelling the open disaffection prevailing in Annapolis and Baltimore—for giving to the world while in command at Fortress Monroe in 1861 the term 'contraband' as applied to slaves, and which has since become a synonym for that species of property, and by its magic power has unlocked the iron-bound gates of oppression and bid the victims go free—for teaching the rebellious citizens of New Orleans their duty, and organizing order out of chaos in that city—and last, on succeeding to the command of this department, for his having metamorphosed the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth from a disloyal rabble into a law-abiding people, is he entitled to the gratitude of the American people. But his ambition for renown impelled him to accompany an expedition almost against the express and positive orders of his Chief, and his failure to assault the enemy's work after having effected a landing, (as was intended should be done,) was ample cause, in a military point of view, for his removal; and it now remains for the developments of the future to vindicate or condemn the act. I am not yet prepared to give him a final kick.

We have had no operations on the front, of a defensive or offensive character, for a considerable time, (the rebel gunboat expedition having occurred since the date of this letter—ED.) Dutch Gap canal is yet unfinished, and reports have it that work upon it has been entirely suspended since the mine under the bulkhead was exploded on New Year's day. The earth was not thrown out as was expected but fell back in the canal, and as it now remains exposes the working parties to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Deserters from the rebel army and refugees continue to flock into our lines daily, and it is not uncommon to see squads of half a dozen and more passing our camp each day. A few days ago a batch of thirty-five passed in one crowd.

We have increased the number of our guns from four to six, with men and horses in proportion, which I doubt not will render the battery more effective.

The weather has been very disagreeable here all winter, with only a few bright days to cheer us with their genial comfort; yet, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the health of the battery is remarkably good—there being only two sick out of one hundred and seventy-two men present.

Yours, truly, W. R. B.

The Louisville *Journal*, of January 26th records a fresh instance of guerrilla barbarity in that viciniy. A drove of Government cattel guarded by eighty negro soldiers detailed from various regiments, were being brought from Camp Nelson to Louisville. The day being cold and no danger apprehended, the soldiers were allowed to straggle along carelessly, while their officers stopped to warm at various houses on the road. When in the neighborhood of Simpsonville, fifteen guerillas, headed by the desperate Colton, dashed upon the negroes guarding the rear of the cattle, and but two of the entire number escaped. They were taken completely by surprise, and indiscriminately murdered by the outlaws after surrendering. Thirty-five dead bodies were found lying in the road and vicinity, and eight negroes were picked up dangerously wounded. The officers were loafing at a tavern when the massacre occured, and escaped. The advance guard also escaped.

General Brag, of the rebel army, in the 18th ult., addressed General Terry, under flag of truce asking permission to send to General Whiting and other rebel prisoners in General Terry's hands, some money and articles of clothing. The request being a reasonable one, General Terry granted the permission, and some $50 in gold and bills of exchange for General Whiting, together with several satchels and bundels of blankets for the same and other officers, and a package of unsealed letters addressed to officers and soldiers were received. Capt. Graves also took out a large mail from the prisoners in our hands. Nine out of evrey ten of these brief epistles which the prisoners were allowed to send, spoke in the highest terms of the kindness with which they were treated.

FAIR JOB.—A young mother up town, on the important occasion of making her little boy his first pair of colored trowsers, conceived the idea that it would be more economical to make them of the same dimensions behind and before, so that they could be changed about and wear evenly—and so she fashioned them. Their effect, when donned by the little victim, was ludicrous in the extreme. Papa, at first sight of the baggy garments, so "fearfully and wonderfully made," burst into a roar of laughter, and exclaimed, "Oh! my dear, how could you have the heart to do it? Why, the poor little fellow won't know whether he's going to school or coming home."

A good story is told of Ben. Wood. He commenced a suit against a creditor in California. The defendant's counsel moved that before the court proceeded further, Wood, under the laws of the State, should be required to take the oath of allegiance. The notice was sent to him, but he indignantly refused to *take* the oath, and the suit was thrown out of court.

Thirty-nine degrees below zero is the pleasant temperature Woodstock, Vt., people have been enjoying.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

APRIL 1.—S. S. Maple Leaf blown up by torpedo in S.. Johns' River. . . Rebel Ram Tennessee sunk near Grant's Pass.

April 2—Shelby defeated by Steele near Camden. . . Grierson's cavalry engages Forrest near Summerville, and falls back.

April 4—Col. Gooding engages Harrison's guerrillas at Campti, and withdraws with loss. . .Marmaduke defeated by Steele on Little Mo. . .New York Metropolitan Sanitary Fair opened.

April 5—Banks' Texas Expedition at Grand Ecore. . . Gen. W. P. White, rebel of Georgetown, S. C., assassinated by his own men.

April 6—Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., attacked by rebel Gen. Auford, surrender refused by Col. Lawrence. . . Maryland Constitutional Convention on Slavery met.

April 8—Battle of Pleasant Hill. Stoneman defeated. . . General Franklin's command of Banks' expedition defeated at Mansfield, La., loosing 24 guns and nearly 2,000 men, and falling back to Grand Ecore. Gen. Smith, next day relieved Franklin and defeated rebels at Grand Ecore, and captures 36 guns and 2,000 prisoners. . . Shelbyville entered by 40 guerrillas.

April 10—Cape Lookout Lighthouse seized by 40 rebels.

April 11—Banks retires to Grand Ecore.

April 12—Capture of Fort Pillow and murder of garrison. . . Admiral Porter's Red River expedition attacked by 2,000 rebel infantry on shore, who are beaten off. . . Horrible murder of a farmer by guerrillas at Osage River.

April 13—New York Soldiers' Voting Bill passed New York Senate. Yeas 29, nays none.

April 14—Gunboat expedition from Butler's army capture prisoners and stores at Smithfield, Va. . . Nebraska Constitution and State Government Bill passed by U. S. Senate.

April 15.—Chenango, gunboat, exploded.

April 16.—Gunboat Eastport, sunk by snag above Grand Ecore.

April 18.—Rebel attack on Fort Wessell, gunboat Southfield sunk. Com. Flusser killed and most of crew drowned. Ram also destroys the gunboat Bumbshell. . .Baltimore Sanitary Fair opened.

April 19.—Geurillas driven from Burksville. . .Transports and gunboats aground above Grand Ecore.

April 20.—Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to rebel by Gen. Wessels, after severe loss.

April 21.—North Carolina Salt works, worth $100,000, near Wilmington, destroyed.

April 22.—Forest moving toward Alabama, followed by Grierson.

April 23.—Rebels capture and murder Union pickets at Nickajack. . . N. Y. Metropolitan Sanitary Fair closed. Sword voted to Grant by 30,291, against 14,509 for McClellan. . . Gunboat Petral burned by Wirt Adams' cavalry.

April 24—Battle at Cane River. Rebels loosing 1,000 men and 9 guns.

April 25—Train of 240 wagons and 4 regiments escorting, captured by 6,000 rebels near Pine Bluff.

April 28—Little Washington. N. C. evacuated by Union troops.

MAY 1.—Com. W. D. Porter died.

May 3—Grant's army moves across the Rapidan, toward Chancellorville and the Wilderness.

May 4—Reconstruction Bill passed.

May 5—Lee desperately attacks right, left, and center with indecisive results, Grant's army remaining in position with head quarters in advance of the Wilderness.

May 6—Lee resumes attack at dawn, and continues all day, but finally withdrawing, our troops holding their old formation. Loss, this and previous day, about 15,000 men on each side. . . Gunboat Com. Jones blown up by torpedo on James River.

May 7—Lee moved to his second line on the North Anna. A severe battle at Todd's Tavern, between Custar's and rebel cavalry. Loss 250 each side. Lee made several attacks during the day, falling back after each; part of our army reaching Fredricksburg. . . Tazewell Salt Works destroyed by Averill. . . Tunnel Hill, Ga., taken by Gen. Thomas. . . Railroad from Petersburg to Richmond cut off.

May 8—Pursuit of Lee continued, with continual fighting, Hancock and Burnside camping 20 miles from Wilderness battlefield.

May 9—Severe fighting, with great mutual loss, Hancock finally withdrawing and Lee holding Spottsylvania and the region north. . . Battle of Cloyd Mountain. Rebels loose 3 guns and many prisoners. . . U. S. Transport H. A. Weed blown up by torpedo near Jacksonville, Fla. . . Sheridan's cavalry destroy rebel station at Beaver Dam, with cars, immense stores, &c., and recapturing 378 Union prisoners. . . Gen. Sedgwick killed by sharpshooter.

May 10—Battle of Spottsylvania. Grant's whole line assaults, part of 6th Corps carries enemy's works, captures 1,000 prisoners and several guns, and withdraws with them. Loss on this day, 10,000 on each side. . . Thos. Butler King died. . . Crooke attacked rebels near Newberne, burned bridge, captured 7 guns and many prisoners. . . Averill whips Gen. Sam Jones at Wytheville, and destroys railroad from Blacksburg to Christiansburg. . . Yazoo City captured by Gen. McArthur.

May 11—Sheridan's whole command get between 1st and 2d rebel line at Richmond, and withdraw after destroying Ashland Station, &c. . . Butler intrenches at Bermuda Hundred. : . Grant "proposes to fight it out on this line."

May 12—Rebel position at Dalton carried and held by Sherman.

May 13—Lee fell slightly back to new defenses. . . McPherson captured 6 trains with rebel military stores from Dalton.

May 14—Dalton occupied by 4th Corps. . . Butler at Drury's Bluff. Gen. Smith carries rebels' front line. . . 14-17—Hancock carries but relinquishes first line of rebel intrenchments. Union loss 1,200.

May 15—Battle of Resaca. At night rebels evacuate town. . . Battle of Newmarket, Siegel defeated. . . Rocky-faced Ridge taken by Sherman. . . Lieut. Cobb murdered by rebels.

May 16—Attempt to seize the California steamer Ocean Queen. . . Johnston in retreat to Atlanta. . . Admiral Porter's fleet above Alexandria Falls released by Lieut. Col. Bailey's dam.

May 17—South Corolina Union Convention meets at Beaufort.

May 18—Ewell attacks Union baggage train in rear of Grant's right flank but is finally repulsed.

May 19—Blackiston's Island Lighthouse destroyed by rebels. . . 19-24,—Grant placed his whole army across the North Anna and approached the South Anna.

May 20—Torpedoes explode at Bachelor Creek. Many New York soldiers killed and wounded. . . Sherman in possession of Kingston and Rome. . . Rebels attack Ames' Division of Butler's army. Heavy losses on both sides.

May 23—U. S. tugboat Columbine captured on St. Johns River by rebels.

May 24—Rebels destroy the bridge over North Anna. Grant's headquarters at Jericho Mills. Sheridan destroyed the Danville Railroad near Richmond. . . Fitzhugh Lee repulsed at Wilson's Wharf by Negroes under Gen. Wild. . . Sherman flanks Johnston at Allatoona.

May 25—Battle near Dallas. Hooker drives rebels 2 miles. Union loss 1,500, rebel about same. . . Gen. Birney ascends the Ashepoo River. S. S. Boston grounds and is abandoned.

May 26—Grant's army moves toward Hanover town. . . Louisanna State Convention abolishing slavery.

May 27—Eight steamers and several river craft burned at New Orleans Levee, by incendairies. . . Lee evacuates position on South Anna, and retreats toward Richmond. . . Sheridan captures and holds Hanovertown and Ferry.

May 28—Longstreet attacks Sherman at Dallas, and is driven toward Marietta. Rebels loss 2,500 k. and w., and 300 pris. Union loss 300.

May 29—Grants army crosses the Pamunkey.

May 30—Trains of refugees burned near Salem, Ark.; 80 men and several woman killed. . . Lee attacks Grant north of Chickahominy, is repulsed; Hancock drives him out of intrenched line of rifle-pits and holds it.

May 31—Grant's and Lee's armies confront each other from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor. . . Gen. Fremont nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice-President.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Not long ago was found at Toledo, in Spain, in a monastery, a paper containing the following prophecy:—In the far West, beyond the ocean will rise a nation which will be great in power and wealth; and Satan, in one of his walks to and fro in the earth, will observe this nation, and determine to destroy their happiness, will there send two monsters, one to the North and the other to the South, and he will give them strawberries, and they will eat them; and, after they have eaten, they will feel a great thirst, not to be quenched with anything else but blood. They will, therefore, cause the brother to slay the brother, the father to slay the son, and the son the father, and they will drink the blood of the slain, and it will bring lamentation and wailing throughout the land.

And, when the time is fulfilled, there will rise a strong man in the North who will take the monsters and bind them and draw them into the sea, where it is the deepest, and peace and happiness will again prevail throughout, and the people will praise the Lord.

It is said the monks in said monastery maintain that this prophecy was written before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; that Ferdinand and Isabella were, in the main, induced by it to fit out the ship for Columbus, and that the first part of it is fulfilled in America, and that the other part will soon come to pass.

A lady in Missouri, writing on the day after the edict of emancipation, remarks:—"Last night was a still, white night. The snow lay over all this Southern land, and the moonlight on the snow. It was a meet adorning of our beautiful Missouri for the eve of her bridal with Freedom. We sang Glory Hallelujah."

Charles McQuarrie, of Bath, Me., accidentally shot and killed himself a few days ago. In one day two brothers of the deceased died, another died after but a few days illness, and a sister, losing her way in a violent snow storm, perished within a few steps of her father's door.

Artemus Ward says: "I have already given two cousins to the war, and I stand reddy to sacrifise my wife's brother rather'n not see the rebellyon krusht. And if wuss cums to wuss, I'll shed every drop of blud all my able bodied relashuns has got to prosecoot the war.

The members of the O. A. K., in St. Louis, are fleeing the wrath to come. It is reported that Charles L. Hunt, the head of the order in the State, has confessed everything charged against the order since the Indianapolis conspirators were sentenced to death.

A querulous wife, who was desirous of visiting Greenwood Cemetery, said to her husband, "You have never taken me to the Cemetery." "No dear," said he, "that is a pleasure I have yet had only in anticipation."

Gen. Butler in Congress—Explanations.

A Washington dispatch of the 3d, reporting congressional proceedings, has the following: In the course of the debate on the question of Field's assault on Kelly, Mr. Brooks said that recently he had occasion to speak of a certain Major General as a "gold robber," but in some of the prints he was represented as saying "bold robber." He had received a letter from a Major General who supposed the remark particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was another Major General in New York. At his desire, the letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1865.—*Hon. Jas. Brooks, Member of Congress, House of Representatives*: I find in the *Daily Globe*, of the 7th, a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th, an extract from which personal to me is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your remarks are correctly reported—except, perhaps, in misprint, "gold" for "bold"—and also whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than what appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait or call for your answer at any time or place you may designate.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

The extract from Mr. Brook's special was, in substance, as follows: I am bound to say an effort was made by the government to control the city of New York during the autumn election. The government sent there a gold robber in the person of a Major General of the United States. Robber as he was of the public treasure, and a Major General, he dared not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Schofield, had called thieves and robbers. A question of order was raised on the introduction of the letter. Mr. Brooks quoted from the Constitution, that for any speech in either House, no member should be questioned elsewhere. The speaker decided that Mr. Brooks would be justified in refusing to answer the letter.

Mr. Brooks said he objected to the whole letter. It was brought to him by Gen. Butler's Adjutant, in full uniform, instead of being sent through the postoffice. He did not like military gentlemen coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer. He expressed to his Aid-de-Camp that he could not give an immediate answer, but would take his own time; the remarks being made on the floor of the House, Gen. Butler had no right to call him in question. He contended that the language of Butler's letter was that of a duelist.

The point of order being pressed, the Speaker decided the letter not an infringement of privilege. The meaning of the language of the letter was open to doubt, and was not therefore a question of privilege. The rules were suspended to allow Mr. Brooks to explain the ground for calling Butler a gold robber. He referred to a transaction in the Surrogate's Court of New York, where General Butler was sued by Samuel Smith of New Orleans, for $50,000 in gold which was seized by General Butler, in April, 1862, and now alleged to be in his possession, it never having been paid into the Treasury of the United States.

A spirited colloquy then ensued, in which several gentlemen took part. Mr. Leon asserted that the money was paid to the War Department, which Mr. Brooks denied. Mr. Gooch suggested that Mr. Brooks should have investigated the facts in the case before making charges. A sharp contest of words followed between Messrs. Brooks and Gooch concerning the seizure and disposition of the $50,000 in gold. Mr. Brooks said if General Butler or his friends were dissatisfied with the charge they could ask for a committee of investigation, and not send a letter in order to draw him into a controversy. He maintained that he had been fully justified in using the adjective against him. He then proceeded to state what was known to other Generals involving General Butler in common speculation.

Mr. Stevens followed Mr. Brooks, concerning the privileges of the house, and thought the privilege accorded to members of abusing persons outside, and then shielding themselves under constitutional rights, was entirely wrong. He was sorry the names of those who voted for the suspension of the rules were not on the record, that the country might know them. Mr. Stevens gave way for adjournment to give Mr. Schenck an opportunity to speak tomorrow.

There are six colored churches in Savannah. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these churches are decidedly very fine edifices, and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each.

Late advices from Eastport confirm the report that the 18th Tennessee Cavalry, about six hundred strong, under Colonel Johnson, encamped at Clifton, Tennessee, had sent word into our lines that they wished to surrender, take the oath, and go home.

The available funds on hand at the mint in Philadelphia, as appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, were at the commencement of the fiscal year, $215,212; total expenditures, $141,970; balance unexpended, $73,242.

A Missouri postmaster thus expresses his opinion that his official returns are correct: "I hereby certify that the four goin A Counte is as near Rite as I now how to make it if there is any mistake it is not Dun a purpers."

The Kentucky Legislature is chartering enough petroleum companies to bore a good portion of the State. Kentucky evidently has been visited by the oil fever.

A Berlin editor has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment for reminding the King of Prussia of a hotel bill.