

Kuffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 20.

FISH—A general variety, just received and for sale at

FISH, Salt and plaster in large quantities at (Mar. 22, 1865.) J. P. KRATZER.

FLOUR—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and 5 Sacks for sale by (Feb. 22, 1865.) W. F. IRWIN.

BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office. Office with Hon. W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face of chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WALKER & CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. York. March 29th, 1865.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can bear something very much to their advantage by returning mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, N. York. Jan. 5, 1866-ly.

ERRORS OF YOUTH—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing J. S. ROW, No. 13, Chambers St. N. Y. Jan. 3, 1866-ly.

DR. A. M. HILLS DESIRES TO IN-form his patrons that professional assistance continues to be given at the same time, and he will therefore be unable to make Professional Visits to any of his accustomed places this summer; but may be found at his office on the southwest corner of Front and Main streets at all times, except when notice appears in the town papers to the contrary. Clearfield, Pa., July 1, 1865. N. B. A full set of Teeth put in for \$20.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on a Pike about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees, (Standard and Dwarf.) Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, various kinds of Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address, Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

STEAM ENGINES—We have on sale One and a half inch 12 inch diameter cylinder, 24 inch stroke, fitted to rolled iron box bed plate, with all useful modern improvements—with or without boiler. Also—one new Portable Steam Engine and boiler, 5 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke, made of the best material and of approved pattern. Also—one second-hand Steam Engine, 24 inch diameter cylinder, 5 foot stroke, just repaired and warranted as good as new, which we offer at a very low figure. McLANAHAN & STONE, Dec. 13, 1865-ly. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW FIRM—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of Irvin & Hartsborn, for the transaction of a general merchandising and lumber business. A large and well selected stock of goods has been added to that already on hand at the "corner store" in Curwensville, where we are now prepared to show customers a complete assortment, with prices as low as the lowest market. The highest market for lumber of all descriptions. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. E. A. IRVIN, W. R. HARTSBORN, Curwensville, July 17, 1865.

\$50 PER WEEK—\$10,000 ACTIVE. GREAT STIRRING AGENTS, (men or women) wanted in Every City, Town, or Village. Nightly sales of \$100, \$200, &c. in the land. Business strictly honorable and little or no capital needed to commence. To the right sort of applicants we offer inducements which will enable them to make \$50 per week in 30 cities, and to acquire a fortune in 12 months. Send One Dollar for Five Samples worth One Dollar each, for your own use, if you do not choose to sell them again, and our confidential circular terms to Agents will be sent forward by return of mail. I. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., Importers, Jan. 3, 1866-ly. 116 Broadway, New York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—AGENTS WANTED. Great Sale of Jewels and Silverware.—The Arrandale Great Gift Distribution. Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at \$1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see the profit and the magnitude and grandeur of the present subject, impart to his pen the fire and vigor of a yet more exalted inspiration, and furnish ample scope for the highest flights of his pen in the most brilliant descriptions. Under his powerful pen the stirring scenes of the War pass in review with the vividness and distinctness of a present and living reality, while his great talent for combination enables him to embody everything of importance in a compact yet suited to the public want. From no other source can so clear and comprehensive an expression of the grand march of events be obtained, so easily and agreeably, as from Mr. Headley's work. Other histories have been issued before Grant's Report and other Official Documents were submitted to the Government, and are therefore unverified. Mr. Headley has delayed the completion of this all those DOCUMENTS as ESSENTIAL TO AUTHENTICITY and CORRECTNESS could be obtained. The Second Volume, completing this Work, will be issued in March, 1866. Agents wanted to engage its sale in every town and country in the United States. Liberal inducements offered. For particulars apply to or address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 Arch Street, Hartford, Conn. 1865-66-ly.

SALT—A good article, and very cheap at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, DRUGGISTS, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Moscop, on Market St., now offer low for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds. Pains Oil, Glass, Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationery, Tobacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the market affords. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel warranted in saying that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Moscop's old stand, on Market St. Dec. 6, 1865.

H. BRIDGE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

[One door East of the Clearfield House.] Keeps on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts, (linen and woolen), Undershirts, Drawers and Socks, Neckties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the Best Cloths, (of all shades,) Black Doe-skin Cassimeres of the best make, Fancy Cassimeres in great variety.

Also, French Coatings; Beaver, Pilot, Chinchilla, and Tricoat Over-coating, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, and made up according to the latest styles, by experienced workmen. Also agent for Clearfield county, for I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines. November 1, 1865.

CLOTHING!!! GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full assortments of seasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bro's & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO., Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1865

ALWAYS AHEAD!!! BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM.

Are now offering goods to the public at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provision, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Duck, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliants, Poplins, Berge, Lawns, Neukins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Collettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Nubias, Hoods, Coats, Mantels, Balmoral skirts, Bonnets, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plaques, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Mustils, Irish Linens, Cambrils, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobists, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

Of Men's Wear They have also received a large and well selected Stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corbucors, Beavers, Boon, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, etc., etc.

Ready-Made Clothing In the latest style and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Over coats, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Shirts, etc.

Of Boots and Shoes. They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pumps Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, etc.

Groceries and Provisions Such as Coffee, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Teas, Mustard, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps, Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japanware, Egg beaters, Spice boxes, Wire Adels, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, etc., etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Trubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wicks, Cotton yarn and Bating, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Rafting Ropes, Augers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grind stones, Stone-ware, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder Shot, Lead, etc.

Select Poetry.

HOME AND FRIENDS. Oh! there's a power to make each hour As sweet as Heaven designed it; Nor need we roam to bring it home, Though few there be that find it.

We seek too high for things close by, And lose what Nature gave us; For life hath here no charms so dear As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy For future hopes—and praise them; Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet, If we'd but stoop and raise them

For things afar still sweeter are When youth's bright spell hath bound us; But soon we're taught that earth hath naught Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need, When hope's last ray is shaken, Do show us still that some what will, We are not quite forsaken

Though all were night, if but the light From friendship's altar crowned us, 'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this— Our home and friends around us.

An Inconvenient Habit. Somebody tells the following little story, but neglects to mention whether the sufferer was a Federal or Confederate officer. The affair occurred on the occasion of a grand review in Charleston: The commanding General had engaged a fine looking charger, that had been doing duty in the bread cart. The troops were formed in line to be reviewed, and as the band struck up the General and staff came galloping down in front at a good round pace, when just as he was passing the centre of the line some fellow in the ranks, knowing the characteristics of the animal, sang out "bread." The old horse true to his habit when hearing the word, came to a "halt," and as a matter of course, pitching his rider over his head, and landing him spread-eagle fashion on the grass.

Discipline could not stand it; there was a roar of laughter from one end of the line to the other, including several hundred spectators. I think I never saw so mad a man in my life. He jumped up, drew his sword, and for a few moments he seemed as if he would take the life of every man on the ground. He stormed and raved, offered untold wealth for the name of the man who did the mischief, but I doubt if he ever knew. I never see a General and staff galloping down the line that I don't think of the scene and the way that high functionality "went to grass."

A Kiss that Didn't Pay. The Toledo Record gets off a good one in regard to a citizen of Iowa, whose wife, in his absence, had been kissed by a drover, while giving him a glass of water. When he heard of the outrage, he started at once in pursuit, found the drover after a hard day's ride, and accused him of the theft.

The drover admitted the truth of the soft impeachment, said he had been some time from home, was sorely tempted and in an unguarded moment of frenzy pinched the kiss—but that he had not damaged the won an in the smallest particle—was very sorry—thought it was no matter to make a great ado about, and begged to be excused.

The husband finally concluded that this was the right way of the matter, and agreed to settle it upon the receipt of five dollars for his day's ride. This being satisfactory, the drover handed over a ten-dollar bill, and received five dollars in change. But when the aggrieved Benefactor returned home and consulted his Detector, he found the bill a counterfeit. He found he had suffered the indignity of having his wife kissed by a "nasty drover," passed one day in the saddle, and lost five dollars, and concluded it did not pay.

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILITUDE.—God knows what keys in the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweetest and most perfect harmonies. They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness; God knows where the melodies of our nature are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive songs must walk in the lowly valleys of life's weary way; others in loftier hymns shall sing of nothing but joy, as they tread the mountain tops of life; but they all unite without a discord or a jar, as the ascending anthem of a loving and believing heart finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed in heaven.

It appears that Venezuela has been added to the list of countries to which the more desperate and embittered rebels propose to emigrate. A company has been formed which is based on a large grant of land, and among the inducements held out to the people of Virginia and North Carolina to expatriate themselves, by its President, is the assurance that its stockholders will obtain "a pro rata share of the coffee laborers to be introduced;" so that a very effective substitute is to be furnished for the favorite institution of slavery, which this new land of promise abolished some years ago.

GOLD MINING.—The first party for the Minnesota gold mines, at Vermillion Lake, left St. Paul on the 27th December. It consisted of nine teams and twenty-seven men, armed and equipped for a winter campaign. They propose to erect buildings and commence mining operations as soon as possible. They take a car for cooking and sleeping.

A stray contraband from down South was lately inspecting a horse-power in operation, when he broke out thus: "Massa, I has seen heaps of things in my life, but I never saw before anything whar a boss could do his own work an dride hisself too."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc. 1864—December 2—Sherman reaches Millen. . . Breckinridge issues an order to hand arms, etc., and to glean lead from battle fields.

Dec. 3—Sherman attacked by Wheeler near Hayesborough, Ga. Dec. 6—Capture of Pocotaligo Bridge, South Carolina.

Dec. 7—Southward movement of 20,000 men under Warren toward Hatcher's Run. . . Rousseau routs Forrest near Murfreesboro', capturing 207 prisoners and 14 cannon.

Dec. 9—Gen. Warren reaches Belfield Station, on the Meherrin River, 40 miles from Petersburg, and destroys the rebel works on the north side of the river, and the depot. . . 4,000 rebels, under Gen. Lyon, cross the Cumberland River, 20 miles above Fort Donelson. . . Reconnoissance of Gen. Miles to Hatcher's Run, on the right of the rebel forces defending Petersburg. He captures the rebel works and holds them during the night. . . Direct communication with Sherman re-established. His army in the vicinity of Savannah. . . A reconnoitering expedition under Col. Frencle, leaves Plymouth, N. C.

Dec. 10—Gen. Warren commences starting homeward, and in the evening reaches Sussex Court House. Destroyed, during the trip, over 20 miles of the Weldon Railroad, all the stations and depots along the line of march, numerous mills, barns, and dwellings. Entire loss in the expedition about 40 killed and wounded and a few missing. . . Sherman reaches Bloomingdale. . . Gen. Miles returns to his camp. The rebels attack him but are repulsed. . . The gunboat Otsego sunk by a rebel torpedo in the Roanoke River.

Dec. 12—Skirmishing between the national and rebel forces before Nashville. The rebels fall back to their main line. Expedition under Gen. Barbridge starts from Bean's Station, East Tennessee. Fight at Kingston, East Tennessee. The rebel Col. Morgan and 85 of his men captured.

Dec. 13—The rebels before Nashville occupy their advance works. Gen. Barbridge routs the rebel brigade under Basil Duke at Kingsport, East Tennessee. Rebel loss 150 men and the train. . . Gen. Hazen's division of the 15th corps captures Fort McAllister, commanding the entrance of the Ogeechee River, 15 miles southwest of Savannah. . . Sherman's report on his great march. "Not a wagon lost on the trip." 200 miles of railroad destroyed. Total loss during the march about 1,000. . . Departure from Hampton Roads of land and naval forces under Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter. . . A raiding expedition under General Robinson leaves New Orleans for Alabama. . . The St. Albans robbers released by the Canadian Judge Coursol.

Dec. 14—Order of Gen. Dix. Rebels on the Canadian frontier detected in acts of incendiarism, robbery or murder, are to be pursued into Canada, and, if captured, sent to headquarters in New York. . . Gen. Thomas assumes the offensive. . . Capture of Bristol by Gen. Burbridge. 300 rebels captured.

Dec. 15—Great victory of Gen. Thomas near Nashville. All the rebel earthworks, except those on the extreme right, taken. The rebels, on their left, driven 8 miles. Their center pushed from 1 to 3 miles. The St. Albans raiders, 1,500 prisoners. . . The St. Albans raiders, 1,500 prisoners, by the attorney general of Canada to be re-arrested. . . Raid of Gen. Stoneman in southwest Virginia. Surprise and capture of Glade Spring, 13 miles from Abingdon. . . Defeat of Forrest near Murfreesboro'. Loss 1,500 killed and wounded. . . Raiding expedition of Gen. Granger into Alabama starts from East Pensacola, Fla.

Dec. 16—Another battle near Nashville. Hood completely routed. Prisoners and cannon captured on every part of the field. Hood's loss before Nashville, 13,189 prisoners, 2,207 deserters, 30 guns, 7,000 small arms. An entire rebel division (Ed. Johnson's) captured. Union loss about 6,500; total loss of the rebels about 23,000.

Dec. 17—Capture of Wytheville. . . The rebel army of Hood driven through and beyond Franklin; 1,500 wounded rebels captured in the hospital of Franklin. . . New order of Gen. Dix concerning the rebel raiders in Canada. Officers, in cases of marauding expeditions, to report to his headquarters. . . Resolutions introduced into the rebel House of Representative to send peace commissioners to Washington. . . Gen. McCook routs the rebel raiders in Kentucky, under Gen. Lyon, at Ashbyville, McLean Co.

Dec. 18—Order of Secretary Seward, requiring persons coming into the United States to be furnished with passports, except emigrant passengers coming by sea. . . Hood's army driven as far as Spring Hill, 30 miles from Nashville. The Rebel Gen. Quarles captured. . . The rebel raiders in Kentucky defeated at Hopkinsville. All their cannon captured.

Dec. 19—A call and draft for 300,000 men. All soldiers fit for duty ordered to join their regiments. . . Hood driven to Duck River, 9,000 rebels captured from Dec. 15 to Dec. 19, and 61 (out of 66) pieces of artillery.

Dec. 20—Dispatch from Governor Gen. of Canada announcing the re-arrest of one of the St. Albans raiders. Rewards offered for their apprehension. . . Evacuation of Savannah by Hardee. The navy yard burned and the rebel iron clads blown up. . . The salt works of Saltilville, Va., captured by Gen. Stoneman.

Dec. 21—Occupation of Savannah by Sherman. He captures 800 prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, 33,000 bales of cotton, 3 steamers. . . Madison Court House, Va., occupied by Gens. Torbert and Powell. . . Gen. Grierson starts from Memphis for a raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Dec. 22—Fight near Gordonsville, Va.

Dec. 24—The fleet of Admiral Porter before Fort Fisher. Furious attack on the fort.

Dec. 25—Attack on Fort Fisher renewed. Three brigades of Union infantry landed two and a half miles above the fort. They are repulsed and re-embark.

Dec. 26—Ensign Blume cuts loose and takes out from Galveston harbor the blockade-running schooner Sallie. . . The blockade runner Julia, with 450 bales of cotton, captured by the gunboat Accacia. . . A dispatch from Hood reports his army south of the Tennessee.

Dec. 28—Reconstruction meeting at Savannah, under the presidency of the mayor. The governor is requested to call a State convention. . . Hood's rear guard crosses the Tennessee River at Bainbridge.

JANUARY 1, 1865—Explosion of the bulk-head of the Dutch Gap Canal. Loss of the U. S. Sloop-of-war San Jacinto off the coast of Florida.

Jan. 5—Gen. Grierson arrives at Vicksburg, having destroyed on his raid 70 miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and 30 miles of the Mississippi Central, and captured 600 prisoners and 1,000 contrabands.

Jan. 6—Sherman crosses the Savannah River. A railroad train captured by guerrillas near Lebanon Junction. Bands of guerrillas roaming through Northwestern Kentucky, occupy Owensboro', Hawesville, Davenport, and Henderson.

Jan. 7—Attack by 1,000 Indians on Julesburg, Colorado Territory; 19 soldiers and citizens killed, and much property robbed and destroyed. The Indians driven off by 100 of our soldiers.

Jan. 8—Butler removed from the command of the Army of the James. Ord temporarily assumes the position. Francis P. Blair, Sen., departs from Washington on a second peace mission. Arrival of many transports with a large number of troops, at Beaufort, N. C. The steamer Venango captured and burned by guerrillas near Skipwith Landing, on the Mississippi.

Jan. 11—Meeting in New York, to furnish aid to the people of Savannah. Beverly, W. Va., captured by a detachment of Early's rebel army. About 200 Union soldiers captured. . . E. P. Blair, Sr., arrives in Richmond.

Jan. 13—More than fifty gunboats appear off Fort Fisher and shell the woods. Second attack upon the fort.

Jan. 14—The 15th and 17th corps of Sherman's army proceed, on transports, to Beaufort, S. C.

Jan. 15—Capture of Fort Fisher. 2,500 prisoners and 72 guns taken. All the rebel earthworks, south of the Fort on Federal Point, captured. Union loss, 691. The rebel works at Pocotaligo occupied by Blair.

Jan. 16—F. P. Blair, Sen., returns to Washington. Forts Caswell and Campell, N. C., evacuated by the rebels, and blown up. The rebels also blow up the pirate steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga.

Jan. 17—The monitor Patapsco sunk off Charleston by a rebel torpedo. About 60 of the officers and crew drowned. Military Convention of the Adjutant Generals of the loyal States, at Columbia.

Jan. 18—Two blockade-runners captured by Admiral Porter. . . 200 of Forrest's cavalry defeated 10 miles from Columbus, Ky.

Jan. 20—F. P. Blair leaves Washington again for Richmond.

Jan. 21—The appointment of a command-in-chief provided for by the rebel congress. Jan. 24—Four rebel iron clad vessels in the James River pass Fort Brady. One of them blown up and destroyed, and another disabled. General holiday in Louisiana, to celebrate abolition of slavery in La., Md., Tenn., and Mo.

Jan. 25—Meeting at Savannah to thank New York and Boston for the supplies of food and clothing. Address by the Mayor. . . Gen. Lee issues a call for arms.

Jan. 26—Debate in the rebel House of Representatives on enlisting negroes. . . Gunboat Dai-Ching destroyed in the Combahee River.

Jan. 27—Return of F. P. Blair, Sr., from his peace mission to Richmond. . . Bailey, the Lake Erie pirate, surrendered by Canada.

Jan. 29—Rebel House of Representatives passes bill for employment of negroes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE, on January 12th, petitions were presented from citizens of Arkansas, asking a territorial organization for a district west of that State, and from a Free Trade League for the abolition of protective tariffs. Resolutions were adopted to consider the expediency of an investigation into the Supervision Agencies of the Treasury, and authorizing the Reconstruction Committee to send for persons and papers. Bills were introduced to make the Indian Commissioner responsible to the Secretary of War, to regulate the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and to amend the postal laws by requiring all newspapers, including those sent from the publisher to the post office, to be printed, increasing the limit of money orders to \$50, and making other changes. The resolution of Mr. Howe was postponed to next Wednesday; the Freedmen's Bureau bill of Mr. Trumbull, as amended in Committee, was read and postponed to Monday, and the bill to protect civil rights made the special order for the same day. The President sent in a Message concerning the admission of Colorado, which with the credentials of its Senators elect, and a bill to recognize its State Government, were referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, which with the reading and writing qualification stricken out. The Senate then went into Executive Session and shortly after adjourned till Monday.

In the House, a bill extending the time of withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses was reported and passed. The bill to annex two counties to West Virginia was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. Resolutions were adopted looking to the repeal of the tax on carriages valued at less than \$100, on paper, bibles, school-books, &c.; proposing to tax horse races; directing an inquiry into the expediency of governing the District of Columbia by a Commission to be appointed by the President, and desiring the President to communicate all messages, acts, ordinances, elections, &c., relating to reconstruction, whether proceeding from him or from the Rebel States. A resolution reiterating the Monroe Doctrine as the sense of the House was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A proposal to increase the pay of Members of Congress and Government employees in Washington was killed by 147 to 5—Nays all Democrats. The suffrage bill for the District of Columbia was taken up and debated by Messrs. Davis, Chanler, Bingham, and Grinnell, and the House adjourned till Monday.

IN THE SENATE, on January 15th, a resolution was referred to the Military Committee providing for the appearance of every officer of the United States army before a competent board of examination; those who fail to pass satisfactorily to be dropped or relieved from the army. The vacancies are to be filled by such as pass the most satisfactory examinations. The bill for the reorganization of the regular army was reported with some amendments, and referred to the committee. A resolution was offered dismissing from the Naval Academy a cadet who was formerly in the rebel service, and who had been appointed on the recommendation of a member of Congress in preference to the son of a United States officer from the same district, was referred. Petitions were offered asking for a protective tariff. A resolution was offered, but objected to, recommending the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay by a military court. A resolution was offered, but also objected to, setting forth the fact that England had refused to make amends for damages to American commerce inflicted during the rebellion, and requested the President to suspend diplomatic relations with that country. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, was postponed. A bill was reported incorporating an asylum for the disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States. An executive session was held. Adjourned. IN THE HOUSE, a committee was appointed to report upon the condition of the presidential mansion as regards its sanitary condition and convenience. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to report upon the expediency of requiring fire and marine insurance companies to invest in Government securities, and to deposit a part of their capital receipts with the United States Treasurer for the better security of the insured. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report upon the propriety of enacting that foreigners who make application for naturalization shall be required to be able to read the Constitution intelligently. A resolution was offered and referred, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. It provides that the basis of representation and taxation shall be the whole number of citizens of the United States, but where colored persons are denied the right of suffrage, such race shall be excluded from the basis. The Committee on Finance were instructed to report a bill fixing the rate of mileage so as to equalize the compensation of Senators and Representatives. A resolution was adopted—yeas 82, nays 77—instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing attorneys to practice their profession without taking the test oath. The bill regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia was debated at length. Adjourned.

An old gentleman of great experience says he is never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless he has it from her own mouth.

Nearly \$287,000,000 were disbursed by the Treasury Department During the last quarter of 1865.

Sixty-five million dollars in specie are in the vaults of the Treasury Department.

Here is the piest sermon ever preached "Our ingress to life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we know not where; but doing well here we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year.

Many persons have their best society in their own hearts and souls—the purest memories of earth and the sweetest hopes of heaven; their loneliness cannot be called solitude.

The Indian delegation have had another interview with the commissioner on their grievances. Their chief want appears to be money.

Thirty-six light-houses, destroyed by the rebels, have been rebuilt since the close of the war.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]