

the earliest convenient opportunity. There are two opportunities occur weekly for leaving Ireland for North America in the British Mail steamers, one leaves Merville in the north every Friday, and another leaves Queenstown in the south of Ireland every Tuesday. So I engaged my passage on the Norwegian that was to sail from Merville on the following Friday. Merville is a beautiful little town with regard to scenery, situated on the bank of Lough Foyle, at the entrance of the river Foyle, fifteen miles from the city of Derry. Here her majesty's Royal Mail steamer receive her Irish mails and passengers by a small steamer from the city. After the arrival of the mails I embarked with other passengers on the small steamer for Merville and had a final adieu to Ireland. The Norwegian had no time in getting under head way, as she had her steam up and her anchor weighed as soon as we got on board, and she soon went down we had lost sight of Merville and strove head in the distance. The boat made fine head way though the sea was very turbulent. Half the male and all the female passengers commencing their course of sea sickness with a rapidity that would baffle all description. The greater portion of the passengers that were attacked with this infirmity, would hasten to certain places on deck, but for the most part they could not reach their destined point ere they came on them, and then the sailor's ailment would be distinctly observed. By Sunday the sea got calm, the passengers were all getting well, the Catholic Bishop of Toronto preached us a good sermon. From this time onward we began to make acquaintances. I found sea passengers and some sailors on the vessel who crossed on the Great Eastern, we soon recognized each other and talked together like the bells of a ministry. Sea voyages on these steamers are pretty much the same, though somewhat monotonous, they are interesting, because of strangers with whom we become acquainted and attached, and in parting with whom one feels that regret that he would in parting with an old neighbor about to remove to a distant clime. The passengers were of the better class of the Irish emigrants, some sprinkling of the Scotch and a goodly number of the English. The scenes and incidents of one fine day on board will answer for all—arguments, music, dancing, sword exercise, skittle with other athletic exercises generally make up the schedule. It now becomes foggy, and a continual alarm whistle was kept up, though the day, for fear of collisions. Next day was fine and Cape Race became visible. Cannons were fired off and rockets ascended, to notify the associated press at Cape Race to come and receive the dispatches and deliver the news of the day. They were soon answered by a corresponding signal from the land and in a short time, the boat of that association came along. Here I say that I never saw such rockets as they would send me up until they reached the stars in imagination, and that they give a puff, "and with a thumpness in the chest air." There was great anxiety to hear the news, it was the first we heard of the battle before Belmont, and the New York daily's account of a great victory to the northern arms. Although Richmond was not taken, it would inevitably have to fall in a short time. Stonewall Jackson was killed and General Lee was wounded and their army suffered great slaughter. The passengers were nearly coming to blows on the subject of the news, but the excitement was quieted down by moderate men.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862. SENATE.—The Senate met at noon. President Hamlin being absent, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tempore, Senator Foot. All the Senators were present, except the following—Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Kenesaw, Pearce, Wilmot and Cass, Mo. The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Sankelund: Almighty Everlasting God, who art in Heaven, while we Thy creatures are upon earth, we come to thee, in our prayers, to be directed aright this day, before thee. We think thee that thy servants are met in the Capitol, undisturbed. We thank thee that thou hast graciously permitted during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in this High Conclave of the nation to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly distressed, but as yet not wholly destroyed, and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former petitions from this place, we yet implore Thee to bless upon this Congress and compass together. In their coming counsels and labor may be stand in more than Jewish reverence, and to move than Roman virtue before Thy people. Remove far away from this city and the members of the American Senate all levity of mind and of manners, and all profanity and volubility of speech, and all unworthy motives and desires; to give them all wisdom and gravity, and power and influence with the people.

House.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain, in the course of which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave, and for our emancipation from a system which he said has involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame, and for a renewed Union with greater power, insuring the enjoyment of every blessing and the prosperity of the nation. The roll of the House was called by States, and a quorum answered to their names. A message was received from the Senate, that a quorum of that body had assembled and was ready to proceed to business. On motion of Mr. Washburn, Ill., a similar message was sent to the Senate, and at his instance a committee was ordered to be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House at an early day by what authority of the Constitution or law, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United States. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: Whereas, many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States, without any further charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or dispute the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and Whereas, such arrests have been made in States where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretence thereof; and Whereas, it is the sacred right of every citizen that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested, shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; Therefore, resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and is a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution. On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, the preamble and resolution was tabled—years 80, nays 40. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered a resolution, that the President be requested to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Forts Warren, Lafayette and Delaware, and the Capitol Prison, and any other forts and places of confinement, and upon what charges they were arrested, and that the President inform the House the names of the persons arrested in Illinois and confined in prisons outside the limits of the said State, what the charges are against them, and by whom made, and by whose authority the arrests were made. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to table the bill. Yeas 74; nays 40. Other comparatively unimportant business was transacted, when a recess was taken for fifteen minutes, in order to await the reception of the President's Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. SENATE.—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, calling on the President to inform the Senate in regard to the number of citizens of Kentucky who have been confined in military prisons and camps of the United States, outside of the limits of that State, and inform them what are the charges against them, and by whose orders the arrests were made. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, setting forth that whereas many citizens of the United States have been arrested and imprisoned without charges against them, and Whereas, the said arrests are unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are a usurpation of the power delegated by the people to the President or any official, and all such arrests are hereby condemned and declared as palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States; and it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and all persons so arrested have a prompt and speedy trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution, or to be immediately released. Laid over. 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Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution that we hereby recommend that all the States choose delegates, to meet in convention at Louisville, on the 1st Monday in April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country and the proper means for the restoration of the Union. And that the Legislatures of the States take such action on this subject as may deem fit at the earliest possible date. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois,

offered a resolution, which, objection being made, could not be acted upon, requiring the pay of each private and non-commissioned officer to be paid in gold and silver. Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, introduced a bill annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota. At half past twelve o'clock, no further business being offered, the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. SENATE.—Mr. Lane (Ind.) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of agriculture. Agreed to. Mr. Wilkinson (Minn.) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Indian Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the depredations of the Sioux Indians.—Adopted. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he may possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free men, captured or seized by rebel forces, and what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned. HOUSE.—The Committees were called for reports, but none were made. Mr. Holman (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the 5th section of the act, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and for the protection of the public property," approved July 22d, 1861, as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of \$100, provided for under said section, as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service. Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) and Mr. Olin (N.Y.) opposed the resolution in its present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. The resolution was then adopted. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the House adjourned. DIED.—At Bell's Mills, Indiana, on the 22d ult., of Diphtheria, MARY ANN, second daughter of John and Bridget O'Neil, aged 7 years 19 days. Dear sister thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. J. E. Scanton, ATTORNEY AT LAW. EBERSBURG, PA. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, THREE DOORS EAST OF THE LOGAN HOUSE Will attend to the collection of Soldier's Claims, and all other business connected with it in profession. dec10

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, Philadelphia Express, Eastern Express, and Fall Line. Rows include Altoona, Kittanning, Gallitzin, Cresson, Lilly's, Portage, Wilmore, Summerhill, Mineral Point, Conemaugh, and Johnstown.

LEAVE WESTWARD, PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, Through Express, Fast Line, and Mail Train. Rows include Johnstown, Conemaugh, Mineral Point, Summerhill, Wilmore, Portage, Lilly's, Cresson, Gallitzin, Kittanning, and Altoona.

LEAVE EASTWARD, PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

Advertisements and notices including: 'Stray Cow', 'Howard Association', 'Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store', 'Dentistry', 'H. Childs & Co.', 'Laurel Swamp Inn', 'Winter Clothing', and 'New Tailor Shop'.

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