



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Feb. 19, 1862.

Hon. E. A. Cowan.

This gentleman is the successor of Ex-Governor BAKER in the United States Senate. He was elected as a Republican...

On the resolution expelling Senator BROWN of Indiana, Mr. WILKOR voted in the affirmative, and Mr. COWAN in the negative...

THE FIRST BALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Among the many evidences that "the times are sadly out of joint" we think nothing can be more conclusive than the determination of the Presidential family...

Now, why is this? Why should this innovation be made at this particular time? Is our nation in such a state that its great heart should thus pulsate with joy and revel in mirth?

The Capture of Fort Henry.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We find in the correspondence of the St. Louis Republican some additional particulars of the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river.

The bombardment is represented by all who witnessed it, as most terrific. One of the officers who was in the Fort remarked that he had often read of terrible showers of shell and shot...

The fort mounted sixteen guns in all, one a hundred and twenty-eight pound Columbiad, the others thirty-two, twenty-four and sixteen pounders.

Commander Porter, of the gunboat fleet, is not so badly scolded as at first reported, and will perhaps, recover in a few days.

From a letter in the St. Louis Democrat we take the following: Commodore Foot, it seems, pursued the same tactics that rendered him so famous in his attack upon the China forts...

General Tilghman, the commander of Fort Henry, upon his capture promptly testified to the splendid manner in which the attack was conducted, saying that when he discovered the purpose of the Commodore...

General for the concentration of fire upon the flag-ship was the fact that she seemed to have got a better range than any of the other boats, and that her fire, just before the surrender, was most terrific.

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The Capture of Roanoke Island.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

Accounts from Richmond Papers.

The latest Richmond papers contain many additional and highly interesting particulars of the desperate engagement on Roanoke Island.

Account of the Battle. [Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.] Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1862.—After the close of my dispatch yesterday evening, much excitement was produced by reports to the effect that our forces at Roanoke Island had been totally defeated...

excitement was produced by reports to the effect that our forces at Roanoke Island had been totally defeated, two thousand and many made prisoners, and quite as many hundred killed...

These rumors were totally at variance with advice to General Huger up to six o'clock, and the result so entirely contrary to the expectations of military men in this vicinity...

The facts seem to be that on Thursday last (as telegraphed) fifty-five vessels of the Burnside expedition appeared off Roanoke Island, and on Friday, at 10 o'clock, opened a hot fire against our batteries.

This fire was met with much coolness and deliberation by our forces, and continued without cessation until night, the Federals twice essaying to effect a landing, and being as often gallantly repulsed.

When here it was that such a seeming advantage to the enemy could easily have been prevented, but as justifying the step, well informed persons assert that our advantages were such, in point of position, as to make 100 Southerners equal to 1000 Yankees.

A forward movement was then made from various points, and by a flank movement, once became masters of the position. Our loss in killed and wounded is variously estimated at from three to four hundred—that of the enemy at one thousand to fifteen hundred.

Comments of the Richmond Papers.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11.] THE DISASTER AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

The exciting occurrence at Roanoke Island, resulting in a reverse to our arms, was the theme of conversation yesterday in the city, to the exclusion of almost every other topic.

The telegraph informs us that our killed and wounded amount to 300, while that of the enemy reaches 1000. The reader will find some further particulars of the affair in our Norfolk papers, from which it appears the soundrels have shelled and burned the pleasant little town of Elizabeth City...

For the unfortunate general who was compelled to bear on a sick bed—perhaps to witness from the windows of a sick chamber—the destruction of his army and the captivity of his son, we have not a word of blame. To him the fates are adverse in this war, as they have been to many other brave men in other wars...

It is limited to the loss of troops.—There are persons who dream that nothing now prevents the enemy from cutting the Southern railroad, capturing Norfolk, taking Richmond, &c., because he has taken Roanoke.

To reach the railroad or any other point the enemy must make an inland march, impossible without opposition at this season, and always impossible when the government and people are ready to meet him on the road.

ten. The independency of a minute position of the Southern people will be equally temporary. The character of our race is solid, its courage real, and its pluck is sound.

Until within a day or two past, the capture of Roanoke Island by Burnside was a foregone conclusion. A fleet of nearly a hundred sail and an army of 15,000 or 20,000 men with guns and equipments in profusion...

Measured by its cost to the enemy, not even the capture of Norfolk, if it could be effected, would compensate him for his outlays, and this at last is the true standard by which his successes should be estimated.

Measured by this standard, the achievements of the Burnside expedition are not likely to be very important. Its cost cannot have been less, in the first instance, than ten millions of dollars, and its charges every day are at least a quarter of a million.

From one of our citizens, who arrived night before last, we are informed that there was a report at Tyrone when he left that the telegraph reported that the rebels had been re-occupied by 25,000 men, and our side by 10,000, and that the fight still continued.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP (I DON'T KNOW WHAT.) PAWPAW TUNNEL, Maryland, February, 9th 1862.

Thinking that the movements of our regiment, along with the whole army of the Upper Potomac, would be of some interest to your readers, I propose giving a short sketch of affairs as we find them.

On Tuesday night, the 14th instant, we were ordered to form ranks; the Acting Brigadier-General, Nathan Kimball—Colonel of the 14th Indiana Regiment, then reviewed us, and ordered us back to lay on our arms, and have three days provisions in our haversacks.

Our Commissioners opened negotiations which resulted in perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed to, but the Confederates had 300 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they proposed to release these also, on parole, if our Government would agree to release 300 of their men that may next fall into our hands.

A general jail delivery of our dear boys will occur throughout the South, and will soon be rejoicing in liberty regained. We may add to this that the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, has issued a manifesto discharging all political prisoners now held by the Government, except those against whom there are actual charges made upon oath, &c.

Last Night's Mail.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson on Sunday last is fully confirmed, 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. Sidney Johnston and Buckner, were taken. It is also reported that Savannah, Ga., had been taken.

The news was received everywhere with the greatest manifestations of joy, and extravagant predictions of closing the war in 30 days, &c., are being made. The Confederates were believed to have evacuated Bowling Green.

THE NEWS.

The war news is again of the most interesting character. The account of the taking of Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina, which will be found in the adjacent columns, is taken from the Richmond papers. The official report of the capture by Gen. Burnside, has since been received, differing but slightly in the main facts, but very widely as to the number of killed and wounded—being just about the reverse of that stated by the Richmond papers.

From Kentucky and Tennessee the news is of the highest importance, though at this present writing, quite contradictory as to the final result. Fort Donelson, situated on the Cumberland river, was attacked on the 13th inst., by six or seven gunboats, supported by upwards of 50,000 men under Gen. Grant.

On the other hand we have the Pittsburg Post of Monday morning, with despatches from St. Louis and Cairo up to Sunday evening, related by passengers who left the Fort on Saturday evening. By these accounts all the gunboats except one, had been disabled and left up the Cumberland river.

From Missouri the news is also important. Gen. Curtis had re-captured Springfield, Gen. Price retreating as the Union army approached that place.

From the upper Potomac we learn that Gen. Lander was advancing towards Winchester, and had an encounter with a detachment of Jackson's forces on the 13th instant, killing 13 and taking 75 prisoners, with a loss of two men and six horses at the first fire.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames returned to Washington to-day and made a report to the Government of their mission to relieve the Union prisoners in the South.

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Cabinet Chair Making.

JOHN GULICH, of the borough of Clearfield, Pa., will be prepared at all times to attend to any business in the above line on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

His stock of Cabinet Ware now on hand, consists in part of—Dressing and Common Bureaus, Sofas, Sewing and Washing Stands, Book Cases, French and Field Post Bedsteads, Dining, Breakfast, Centre, Card and Pier Tables, &c.

VULCANITE BASE FOR Artificial Teeth.

Artificial Teeth. A is especially called to this as a substitute for Gold in inserting Artificial Teeth.

It is applicable it will undoubtedly become a substitute for Gold, Silver or Platinum. Its chief advantages are, cheapness, lightness and perfect adaptability to the mouth, it having a soft and fleshy feel to the parts with which it comes in contact.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Fager and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!! Cross Recaptured!!!

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and opened at this establishment, of CHAS. W. B. BROWN, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of different qualities.

PRICES REDUCED!

COAL! COAL!—M. CONLEY announces that he has reduced the price of his superior COAL to suit the times, and will hereafter furnish at THREE AND A HALF cents per bushel at the Bank, and FIVE AND A HALF cents delivered. Will be delivered by Mr. Jas. Leary.

LATEST OPENING AT SMITH'S!

MEN'S MAUD SHAWLS! CHILDREN'S ELEGANT CHINILE TRIMS! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES RED CROSSLINE SHAWLS! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES' LONG BLANKET SHAWLS! SUPERB ARTICLE LADIES BROCHE SHAWLS!

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of ENOS SHAFER, late of Brady township deceased.

Griffenden's Commercial College.

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA, PA. INSTITUTION, which was established in 1841, and is now consequently in its eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

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Hardware, such as STOVES, Cook and Wood Stoves of various patterns, BAR IRON, SHEET IRON, STEEL, &c., &c., can be purchased of the subscribers on the most reasonable terms.