

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA. JUNE 19, 1861.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.

The editors of the Clearfield Republican are experts at fault-finding. They growl and snarl at everybody and everything that does not come up to the standard of their peculiar notions.

More peevish, cross and splenetic, Thar dog distract or monkey sick,

but are the most inordinate sticklers for the "rights" of the traitors who are now trying to overturn the best Government the world ever knew.

In the last issue of the Republican, the im-maculate wisecracks who do up its editorials, make an unwarranted onslaught upon Hon. John Patton, Member of Congress from this District.

him upon certain "momentous subjects," which, like the ghost of the once "ubiquitous Sam," seem to haunt their dreams—one of which "subjects" is, "whether it would not be better for the country for Congress to "conciliate the Southern States, even if they should have to grant them more than their just "rights"?"

We are not aware what the views of Gen. Patton are on this "momentous subject," nor do we think it necessary at this time to inquire. It will be time enough to find fault with him when, in his official capacity, he does something wrong.

Mr. Dayton spoke, saying that he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France towards the United States.

Speeches were also made by Gen. Fremont, Cassius M. Clay, the Rev. Dr. McGintock, Anson Burlingame, and others.

By the Adriatic, we have advices from Europe to the 5th inst. The most important item is a brief announcement that the British Government has decided not to allow the entry of prizes of privateers at any British port.

Of course, this rule will be enforced against both sides impartially, but we consider it the death-blow to Jeff. Davis's project of supporting his Government or essentially harassing our commerce by privateering.

France has decided to allow no sale of prizes in her ports, and no tarry there of privateers beyond twenty-four hours.

Spain will obviously coincide in this policy, and that will shut the Secession free-boaters out of nearly every port but their own, and there our cruisers will take care of them.

The privateering business—save a few grabs of becalmed or distressed vessels at certain points along the "Confederate" coast, is done up.

There will not be enough made by it to buy Jeff.'s soldiers a pair of shoes each.

It is evident that Europe is profoundly impressed by the determined attitude of the loyal States, and that public sentiment is working right as the facts are better understood.

We consider all danger of trouble between our Government and any European power dissipated.

THE SOUTHERN NAVY.—Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times, from Savannah, Ga., alluding to the strange infatuation which induced Com. Tatnall to abandon an honorable position in the United States Navy, and to associate himself with the Southern traitors, says:

"He has no fortune whatever; his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, 'My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy.'"

It is evident that Europe is profoundly impressed by the determined attitude of the loyal States, and that public sentiment is working right as the facts are better understood.

We consider all danger of trouble between our Government and any European power dissipated.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Hon. Frank Blair, Jr., Representative elect to the thirty-seventh Congress, from Missouri, is highly spoken of by the press of the northwest as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the approaching extra session of Congress.

He came from the very best stock, being the third son of Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Washington.

Francis P. J. is just 40 years of age, having been born in 1821. He graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and entered upon the practice of law, in St. Louis. In 1845 he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains for his health, and upon the opening of the Mexican war, he joined the army as a private and served until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis.

In 1848 he joined heartily in the free soil movement and made a strong speech against the extension of slavery into territories.

In 1852 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as a free soil candidate, and was re-elected in 1854. In 1856 he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, where he has distinguished himself by his bold, active labors.

Mr. Blair would make a superior presiding officer, and we have no doubt that his election would give great satisfaction to the country at large.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYON.—As Brigadier General Lyon, now in command of the Military Department of the West, is receiving a large share of the attention of the country, we give the following authentic statement regarding his nativity and promotions: Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon was born in Eastford, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1820, entered West Point Military Academy in 1838, graduated thence in 1842, and served in Florida in the last year of the Seminole war. He was with Gen. Scott in Mexico, as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of captain at the Battle of Contreras. May 17th, 1861, for signal service rendered to the country, in this city, by the capture of camp Jackson, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Since May 23th he has held and now holds the important command of the Military Department of the West.

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The Clearfield Republican boasts of having an editorial "six-shooter." We always thought that concern was gotten up on the revolver principle, and doubtless has not only a political, but a "legal," a theological, a metaphysical, an ethnological, and perhaps a zoological barrel.

The Postmasters in the Seceded States have refused to return the Post stamps in their possession, and will not pay for them, in consequence of which, the Department intend to get up a new design, and issue new stamps.

H. Winter Davis was defeated for Congress, in Baltimore, last week.

WOMAN'S MISSION IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Woman has no more appropriate sphere than the side of the wounded, the sick, and the dying. The experience of modern civilization proves that even in the associations of the camp, and amid the horrors of war, woman may serve the cause of humanity with honor to her sex.

Florence Nightingale, the "ministering angel" of the hospitals of Scutari, a name which will be honored in all coming time, as the bravest, gentlest, and self-denying of brave, gentle, and self-denying womanhood.

In no land was her example more appreciated than in America, and now when the desolation and gloom of war is upon us, we see thousands of our sisters coming forward anxious to emulate her noble example.

The Secretary of War, appreciating this feeling, and convinced of the great propriety of his course, has made arrangements for consolidating and rendering efficient the services of a corps of volunteer hospital nurses.

Hitherto our Government has excluded woman from general hospitals, except in the most subordinate capacities, entrusting the sick soldiery to the attention of males.

The Secretary well remarks "that public sentiment and the humanity of the age" demand that woman be recognized in her true position.

He has appointed Miss Dix, a lady eminent over the world for her pure spirit of philanthropy and self-devotion, and experienced in everything that goes to fit woman for such a position, superintendent of women nurses, with the exclusive authority to accept such as she may deem properly fitted for the service.

The nurses will be paid by the Government. Volunteers will be received who may be over thirty years of age, and can present certificates of character and capacity.

Anything which tends to humanize the barbarous practice of war, or to alleviate the miseries of the brave men who suffer for their country, will be gladly welcomed as a tribute to civilization and Christianity.

This, we believe, will be the effect of the action of our General Government. We congratulate the women of the Republic on the opportunity which is afforded to them of sharing in the perils and glory of this just and necessary war.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool has arrived at Halifax. In the House of Commons on the 9th ult. Lord John Russell referred to the impression of English subjects by the rebels of the South, as said that the "Montgomery Government" had apologized.

Lord John rebuked Sir John Ramsden for the exultation he showed at the present position of American affairs, saying that the great bulk of Englishmen were deeply pained at the civil war.

A Union breakfast of Americans was held at the Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, on the 29th ult. Mr. Dayton spoke, saying that he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France towards the United States.

Speeches were also made by Gen. Fremont, Cassius M. Clay, the Rev. Dr. McGintock, Anson Burlingame, and others.

By the Adriatic, we have advices from Europe to the 5th inst. The most important item is a brief announcement that the British Government has decided not to allow the entry of prizes of privateers at any British port.

Of course, this rule will be enforced against both sides impartially, but we consider it the death-blow to Jeff. Davis's project of supporting his Government or essentially harassing our commerce by privateering.

France has decided to allow no sale of prizes in her ports, and no tarry there of privateers beyond twenty-four hours.

Spain will obviously coincide in this policy, and that will shut the Secession free-boaters out of nearly every port but their own, and there our cruisers will take care of them.

The privateering business—save a few grabs of becalmed or distressed vessels at certain points along the "Confederate" coast, is done up.

There will not be enough made by it to buy Jeff.'s soldiers a pair of shoes each.

It is evident that Europe is profoundly impressed by the determined attitude of the loyal States, and that public sentiment is working right as the facts are better understood.

We consider all danger of trouble between our Government and any European power dissipated.

THE SOUTHERN NAVY.—Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times, from Savannah, Ga., alluding to the strange infatuation which induced Com. Tatnall to abandon an honorable position in the United States Navy, and to associate himself with the Southern traitors, says:

"He has no fortune whatever; his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, 'My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy.'"

It is evident that Europe is profoundly impressed by the determined attitude of the loyal States, and that public sentiment is working right as the facts are better understood.

We consider all danger of trouble between our Government and any European power dissipated.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Hon. Frank Blair, Jr., Representative elect to the thirty-seventh Congress, from Missouri, is highly spoken of by the press of the northwest as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the approaching extra session of Congress.

He came from the very best stock, being the third son of Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Washington.

Francis P. J. is just 40 years of age, having been born in 1821. He graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and entered upon the practice of law, in St. Louis. In 1845 he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains for his health, and upon the opening of the Mexican war, he joined the army as a private and served until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis.

In 1848 he joined heartily in the free soil movement and made a strong speech against the extension of slavery into territories.

In 1852 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as a free soil candidate, and was re-elected in 1854. In 1856 he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, where he has distinguished himself by his bold, active labors.

Mr. Blair would make a superior presiding officer, and we have no doubt that his election would give great satisfaction to the country at large.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYON.—As Brigadier General Lyon, now in command of the Military Department of the West, is receiving a large share of the attention of the country, we give the following authentic statement regarding his nativity and promotions: Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon was born in Eastford, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1820, entered West Point Military Academy in 1838, graduated thence in 1842, and served in Florida in the last year of the Seminole war. He was with Gen. Scott in Mexico, as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of captain at the Battle of Contreras. May 17th, 1861, for signal service rendered to the country, in this city, by the capture of camp Jackson, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Since May 23th he has held and now holds the important command of the Military Department of the West.

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The Clearfield Republican boasts of having an editorial "six-shooter." We always thought that concern was gotten up on the revolver principle, and doubtless has not only a political, but a "legal," a theological, a metaphysical, an ethnological, and perhaps a zoological barrel.

The Postmasters in the Seceded States have refused to return the Post stamps in their possession, and will not pay for them, in consequence of which, the Department intend to get up a new design, and issue new stamps.

H. Winter Davis was defeated for Congress, in Baltimore, last week.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN FAVOR OF A MONARCHY.

Wm. Howard Russell, the special correspondent of The London Times, in writing from Charleston, South Carolina, to the editors of that paper, on the subject of the rebellion in the United States, says:

Nothing I could say can be worth one fact which has forced itself upon my mind in reference to the sentiments which prevail among the gentlemen of this State. I have been among them for several days. I have visited their plantations, I have conversed with them freely and fully, and I have enjoyed that frank, courteous, and graceful intercourse which constitutes an irresistible charm of their society.

From all quarters have come to my ears the echoes of the same voice; it may be feigned, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country.

Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of who contented the colonies of this rebellion which, in these colonies of North, can you hear the chorus which rings through the State of Marion, Sumter, and Pinckney, and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content."

Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified.

But the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who would go back to-morrow if we could."

An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilization, and literature, preeminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands, whose fortunes they still follow, and with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion of which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations, the people of New-England and the population of the Northern States, whose eyes are gazing with a kind of horror on the "Puritanism." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect. 'The State of South Carolina was,' I am told, 'founded by gentlemen.'

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In the great work of putting an end to the rebellion which has so convulsed the country, there are many good and true men engaged, whose names will ever be known to the public, and whose services will be seen and felt as they dispense their talents and energy in the various positions of course become prominent, whether they are deserving or not—while there are many more who often struggle in a position, accomplish immense good, and are not known to the public as the agents who truly labor for their benefit.

Among those who now occupy this relation to the public are the Secretary of the Navy and those connected with the operations of that Department.

The struggle in which we are engaged does not necessarily bring the Navy before the public in any of those brilliant actions which it is able to conduct, and yet, under the vigilant and vigorous administration of Alfred Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, the Department is doing the most extensive and effective work to sustain the force of the government against the rebels.

Of this work, the blockade is the most important, and for its promptness and extent, the country is mainly indebted to the Secretary of the Navy. By the aid of the Navy, the rebellion is daily diminished and impeded, and forced to the starve and without the loss of men or treasure on the part of the government.

Secretary Welles is a man of great energy of character, thoroughly practical, and enthusiastically devoted to the policy of sustaining this government at all hazards. The country will not forget his services in this crisis, after the battle of government has been fought and won.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Newport News, a point that has been spoken of often late in connection with military movements in the South, is situated about eleven miles up the James river, on the northern side. On one side it will be seen that it is protected by the river, and on the other by a circular breastwork, one end meeting the river, and the other being guarded by a battery of heavy guns; other batteries are erected inside the breastwork, which completely commands the river, and will effectually stop all attempts at a landing, other than friendly, from that quarter, or prevent a rebel fleet from passing the breastworks and trenches, and carefully and thoroughly constructed, and when the entire fortifications are completed they will be enabled to defend the place against an overwhelming force of secessionists.

The trench or ditch is seven feet in depth, and the bottom is thickly studded with sharp pointed spikes, a fall on which would be equivalent to death, and that in a most horrible form. The ground face of the breastwork is twelve feet, the whole being composed of layers of earth and logs of wood. The interior is faced with pine logs, that were hewn for the purpose in the neighboring woods. These are driven in the form of a rack before the earthworks, and made a formidable barrier.

JACKSON SMOOKED.—Mr. C. Fox Jackson, the eminently crafty and unscrupulous "confederate" of Jeff. Davis, who rules Missouri as Governor, has been brought to his bearings by the open, fearless policy of Gen. Lyon and Frank Blair.

He has been shown the error of his ways, and the error of a traitor while claiming the rights and immunities of a loyal citizen. Of course, he throws off the mask, and, in a Proclamation, calls on the People of Missouri to stand by him in resisting the military despotism at Washington, tells them that they owe a higher allegiance to the State (that is to him) than to the Federal Government, and calls out Fifty Thousand Militia to expel the Unionists from the State.

In other words, Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson, backed by his brother Secessionists in the State, declares war on the Union, and will soon be in open as he now is in secret league with Jeff. Davis & Co. But the Unionists of Missouri are brave—they are armed—they have good neighbors in Illinois, in Iowa, and Kansas, and Mr. Fox Jackson will probably be over the Arkansas border within ninety days. He employs a good many words to palliate or beg his treason, but it is nevertheless transparent.

TEXAS.—The train of forty wagons conveying, with other goods, provisions and other supplies through Western Texas for the U. S. military posts in Arizona, was seized by the Texas rebels at the Rio Hondo, and appropriated—U. S. freight (250,000 pounds), private freight (30,000 pounds), wagons, animals and all. The contractor tried to save the private property, or to obtain a receipt for what was taken, but could get no satisfaction. It is probable that the troops stationed in Arizona will suffer before relief can be sent them—food being desperately scarce in that parched, sterile region.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

JUNE 11.—General Butler having learned that the rebels were forming an entrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them.

Accordingly, movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe, and Newport News. About midnight, Col. Duryea's Zouaves, and the Townsends Albany regiment took up the line march, and were followed Col. Benedict's regiment, and a detachment of Vermont and Massachusetts troops.

The two columns were to form a junction at Little Bethel. A portion of the troops took a position at the intersection of the roads near Little Bethel and when the other came up, not understanding the signal, they fired into one another, killing some 6 or 8, and wounding others.

After an explanation and a mutual understanding it was agreed to move on to Great Bethel, and the entire force took up their line for that point, which is three miles from the place where the error was committed.

As soon as the right of the column got near the place they were apprised of the presence of the foe, who were very strongly entrenched, and opened fire upon them with a battery of rifled cannon. The Federal troops promptly responded, but volleys of infantry and a small pack of howitzers was unavailing against such a formidable battery, and, in the course of half an hour, a retreat was sounded, and executed in good order.

When the Federal troops were about to retreat, Lieut. Greble was struck on the head by a ball from the rebel battery and killed instantly having just spiked his cannon. According to the official report, 14 of the Federal troops were killed, and 45 wounded. Some reflections are cast upon Maj. Gen. Pierce, the commander of the expedition, it is said that he could readily have carried the batteries at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel force numbered some 600 or 800, with two batteries, one of them masked. The main body of Rebel troops had retired from Great Bethel but the place was still held by them, and could be occupied by a large force in a short time. A party from our camp with a flag of truce, visited Bethel and went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They saw a formidable battery at the former place, but could not examine it. At Yorktown there was a large encampment of cavalry and the place was being strongly fortified.

Between Bethel and Yorktown there are also batteries. Definite reports concerning the death of Maj. Winthrop was obtained. He fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading a charge up to the battery. He was buried by the Rebels, even from whom his bravery received a tribute of admiration. Two of the Zouaves had died prisoners in the Rebel camp. The enemy report one killed and five wounded in this engagement.

JUNE 12.—The steamer City of Allen, with two companies of Colonel Ogelsby's regiment, and a squad of artillery with two field-pieces from Cairo, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky. Some of the machinery of the boat broke, and the boat drifted ashore. While the machinery was being repaired, the captain of the boat with three of the crew went ashore, and cut down the Secession flag which was flying on the shore, and brought it to Cairo. No attempt was made to prevent their taking it, but it was reported by passengers who have arrived from Columbus, since the City of Allen left, that a great excitement prevailed among the citizens.

About 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City, Missouri, down the Pacific rail road last night, in connection with the bridge over the Gasconade river was burned by order of the State authorities. The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the operators forbidden to repair them for the present.

The rebels at Huttonsville, Virginia, received a reinforcement of 300 cavalry, the other day, and more are said to be coming; also, some large guns from Harper's Ferry. Our troops are eager to attack them before they complete their entrenchments.

JUNE 13.—Under instructions from Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Lewis Wallace, with his regiment of Indiana volunteers, left Cumberland on the 12th inst. for Romney, Va., where he surprised, and, after a sharp fight, completely routed five hundred Secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking a first-class camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, etc. On our side, one was slightly wounded. The regiment returned to Cumberland the same day. Romney is the county seat of Hampshire county, Virginia, about twenty miles due south of Cumberland. It is stated, that after the Federal troops had left the rebels returned, having received reinforcements a short distance from Romney.

At Spring Hill, eight miles from Alexandria, a locomotive and two cars were left on the track, and could not be brought to Alexandria because the rebels had destroyed the bridges. These having been rebuilt within the last two days, a detachment of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment went down with the train to Alexandria, where the greatest enthusiasm manifested on their arrival. The locomotive is to be placed on the Manassas Railroad, for the use of the United States Government, when the Orange and Alexandria road is opened to the Junction.

At the Washington navy yard this afternoon Commandant Dahlgren practised with a new rifled cannon of 6 inch bore, with a half charge of powder—viz: 4 lbs. The gun threw a solid shot nearly two and a half miles, the ball striking the Virginia shore. The last experiment was with a shell, which was thrown a distance of almost four miles. The cannon is an invention of Captain Dahlgren, and had just been finished, and the experiments were highly satisfactory in all respects.

A scouting party to the village of Falls Church, about nine miles from Washington, to-day, was received with many demonstrations of joy by the residents, who expressed a strong desire to have the place permanently occupied by the United States troops. The Secessionists have all fled.

A Union man, who had been detained at Fairfax Court House, and yesterday escaped from his captors, reports what is confirmed by other statements, that the rebel forces at that place consist of less than 700 men, infantry and cavalry, badly armed with fowling-pieces.

Scouting parties are constantly bringing in prisoners, but Secessionists are becoming so scarce that it is difficult to discover any within several miles of the camp.

JUNE 14.—The Secessionists have evacuated Harper's Ferry. On Friday morning the bridge across the Potomac at that place was blown up and burnt. The troops withdrew from the Maryland Heights and the Ferry leaving at the latter place only a small rear guard, and these, it was thought, would leave during the night. The Rebels, it is understood, have gone to Manassas Junction. The bridge at Sheppardstown and several car-loads of provisions were also destroyed. All the bridges on the Alexandria, London, and Hampshire railroad, between Leesburg and Broad Run, a stream between that place and Alexandria, have been burned. On Thursday evening a messenger in hot haste appeared at the Rebel post opposite Williamsport, and immediately the pickets were called in, and all the troops rapidly fled. Later advices state that the bridge has been entirely destroyed with the exception of the piers, which are yet standing.

THE TRESSLE WORK OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WITHIN THE TOWN WAS ALSO DESTROYED.

The Government buildings were being severely burned. The army was first fired and destroyed. All the machinery had been transported into the interior several days ago. The main body of troops were still in the town. The main body of troops were still in the town. The main body of troops were still in the town.

According to our reports from Washington, there are still many traitors in the several departments. Some of them are open in their expressions of disloyalty. The oath seems not to have been so thoroughly administered as it should have been, though it is understood that Mr. Chase intended to have this done in the Treasury, and will discharge at once any clerk who is shown to be a traitor.

Capt. Ball and his Secession cavalry, captured at Alexandria three weeks ago, were for a time confined at the Washington Navy Yard, and then released on their taking the oath of allegiance. When they returned to Virginia they were at once ordered to leave the State.

Five hundred Stand of Government arms from Massachusetts arrived at Wheeling on the 14th, for distribution among the Home Guard in that and adjoining counties, and 1,500 more were to arrive in a few days.

COL. KELLY.—The Baltimore Sun and other papers have stated that Col. Kelly, the wounded hero of Philipi, was native of Virginia, but the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Col. Kelly was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, received a military education at West Point, and for the last thirteen years has been a resident of Philadelphia. Nine years of that period he was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as their Freight Agent in this city, and all who here had occasion to visit the office, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, will remember his jovial countenance, and his courteous manner of attending to business. Previous to removing to Philadelphia, he had resided in Wheeling, and had for several years occupied the position of Colonel of a regiment, and when his former comrades had decided to prove their loyalty by offering their services to the Government, in defence of the Constitution and the laws, their former commander was telegraphed to, to accept his old position. The offer was accepted, and the next day the brave officer was en route for the seat of war in Western Virginia.

A FATHER SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS SON.

A horrible tragedy, resulting in the death of an old man named John Stevenson, at the hands of his son Joseph, took place on Sunday night a week, at No. 30 Newark street, Hoboken. The affair, as related by the family, is as follows: They allege that on Sunday evening Mr. Stevenson came home very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal and cruel manner. Defiantly protesting against the death of 23 years of age, interfered to protect his mother, when the old man turned upon him and made a savage attack upon him. Joseph alleges that he then drew a revolver, and pointed it at his father with a view of frightening him to desist, and that while it was so pointed the piece was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the left breast, some two or three inches below the heart, and passing upward came out on the right side. The old man immediately fell to the floor, when a physician was summoned, but the wound was fatal, and death ensued a few hours afterwards.

THE BLOCKADE.—Our blockading squadron is evidently doing business, and becoming a terror to the traitors. The New Orleans Crescent, of June 4th, says: "We learn by telegraph from the Balize that the blockading squadron captured on Saturday last the American brig Hope, Capt. Simpson, from Rotan Island, bound to this port. She is owned in this city by S. Plasure, and is a fine new vessel, burthen of about three hundred tons. A prize crew was placed on board. The British brig Venus, also from Rotan Island, was boarded and taken possession of. The American schooner Union, Capt. Garretson, from Tampico for this port, was boarded and taken, and a prize crew was put on board. The destination of these vessels is unknown."

FORMIDABLE GUNS.—The east steel guns lately made in France have been tried at Gales, near Lyons. They are said to carry about 18,000 yards, and at 3,000 the projectiles are capable of piercing such plates as those with which the Gloire is covered—namely 12 centimetres, or rather more than 4 1/2 inches English, in thickness. According to another account, the projectiles thrown by these new steel guns weigh about 95 lbs. English, and it is calculated that, falling in the midst of a compact mass of men, they would kill or wound a hundred.

LARGE FURN OUT OF CAVALRY.—All the organized companies of Cavalry of Fayette, Washington, Westmorland and Greene counties, mustered on last Wednesday, on the farm of Capt. Isaac Woodward, in Luzerne township, half a mile from Brownsville, under the command of Maj. Gen. Harper, of Greene. We understand the object of the muster was to form a Cavalry regiment for the present war, whose services will be tendered to the government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50; each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received for building a bridge across Clearfield creek, at Madera, Clearfield county, until the 15th day of July, 1861. The bridge is to be one span of 110 feet, single track and covered. For further particulars address the undersigned at Madera, Clearfield county, Pa. June 19, 1861-3t. CHAS. J. PUSEY.

NOTICE.—The stockholders in the Andersons creek Public road and navigation company, are hereby notified that an Election for Officers of said company will be held at the office of the Treasurer in the Borough of Curwensville on Thursday the 4th day of July. A full attendance is requested, as business of some importance will be transacted. WM. MURPHY, Secretary June 19, 1861-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters A. of Administration on the estate of Mathew Conrad late of Berks township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SUMMERRVILLE, Administrator. June 19, 1861-6tp.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the following described property, to wit: One Gray mare, one gray horse, two sorrel horses, one bay horse, one 1-year old colt, two wagons, one buggy, one pair box-seats, one set Blacksmith tools, three sets of logging tools, grubs, chains, tongs, etc. three sets double harness, and one pair reins, left in the possession of Fowler and Jones, being the same property sold at Sheriff's sale to E. C. Cole, and purchased from him by me. Morrisdale, June 19, 1861-3t. J. C. BRENNER.

MISS ISABELLA CROSS, Miller, and Washington House, in the city of Washington, will attend promptly to all work in the said line, and will be glad to hear from her.

May 12, 1861-4tp.