



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 19, 1862.

THE SAME OLD GROWL.

The editors of the Clearfield Republican... are again in trouble. They are greatly exercised in mind at the course of Hon. John Patton...

But to speak more seriously—the editors of the Republican must be hard run for an excuse to find fault with our worthy, faithful and popular Member of Congress...

AN IRON CLAD NAVY.—Wooden vessels are obsolete since last Saturday, says the Pittsburg Gazette. The fight of that day proved that the largest and best appointed wooden frigates...

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Republicans of New Hampshire have now, for the eighth time, carried their annual State elections, and by the usual majority.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMY ORDERS.—We publish in to-day's paper several army orders, which are, perhaps, the most important that have been issued from Washington since the commencement of the rebellion...

GEN. FREMONT VINDICATED.—The President, in confiding to Gen. Fremont one of the three grand military Departments into which the army is divided, has vindicated him from the slanders of his unscrupulous foes.

It is stated, that Mr. Lincoln, some three weeks since, remarked to a friend of General Fremont's in a conversation about the General: "He has not had fair play—I will give it to him." Good for "Old Abe."

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following orders by the President were published by authority in the Intelligencer of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest: PRESIDENT'S GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, Jan. 27, 1861.

Ordered, That the twenty-second day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. The especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Manassasville, Ky., the army and fleet at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for a movement on that day.

Ordered, That the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that army, and to be designated to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows: First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major General J. McDowell.

Ordered further, That the departments under their respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter together with so much of the army of the Potomac as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn, through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Major General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also, that the country west of the department of the Potomac and east of the department of the Mississippi, be a military Department, and called the Mountain Department; that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont; that all the commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally to the Secretary of War; and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Feb. 23, which state that the Texan rebel troops have made various significant movements in that city of late. On the 18th, they advanced a column of 1,500 men, one thousand strong, in line of battle, in front of the fort, and also moved a column of cavalry eight hundred strong to the west of our defenses, they advanced within a mile and a half of the works and halting the rebel flag floating in the breeze, remained some time, and then commenced a retrograde movement.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Accounts received from Manassas, state that nothing of much value to our arms was taken at that place. The wagons, about thirty in number, were old and worn out, and had evidently been impressed into the service. Contrabands from the surrounding counties came in and helped themselves to whatever clothing they could find, and also to commissary stores, such as flour, bread, meat and cooking utensils, which the enemy had left behind them.

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men. Not more than thirty thousand have occupied that section within the last two months.

ERICSSON'S IRON BATTERY, "MONITOR"

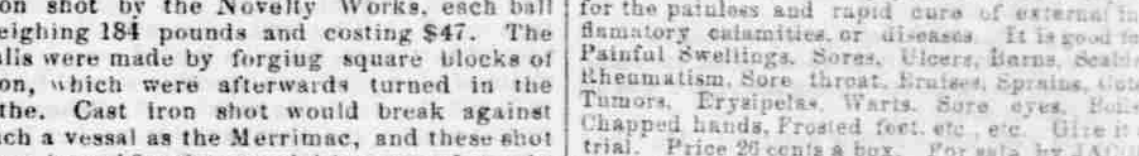


The battery externally presents to the eye of the enemy's guns a hull rising about eighteen inches above the water, and a sort of Martello tower, twenty feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The smoke-stack during action is lowered into the hold, it being made with telescopic slides. The hull is sharp at both ends, the bow projecting and rising to a point at an angle of eighty degrees to the vertical line.

When in readiness for action, the lower hull is totally submerged, and the upper one is sunk three feet six inches, leaving only 18 inches above water. The interior is open to the bottom like a sloop, the deck which is bomb proof, coming flush with the top of the upper hull. No railing or bulwark of any kind appears above the deck, and the only things exposed are the turret or citadel, the wheel house, and the box crowning the smoke-stack.

These guns were furnished with 400 wrought iron shot by the Navy Yard, each ball weighing 135 pounds and costing \$47. The balls were made by forging square blocks of iron, which were afterwards turned in the lathe. Cast iron shot would break against such a vessel as the Merrimac, and these shot were forged for the especial purpose of smashing through her sides.

THE REBEL MONSTER MERRIMAC.



The Merrimac was originally a first-class steam sloop-of-war, and when the Government officers and employees were obliged to abandon the Norfolk Navy Yard, she, with other national vessels was scuttled and left to sink. The Rebels raised her, and placed her on the dry dock, when they proceeded to convert her into an iron-clad war vessel.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It appears that Centreville was evacuated by the rebels some time before intelligence of the event was received here. A civilian from Massachusetts went out as far as Centreville on Sunday, found the place deserted, hoisted a flag on the earthworks, for want of a flag, and came back to tell Gen. McClellan that he had taken possession. This fact was brought out yesterday in evidence taken by the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

CAIRO, March 14.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores which they were unable to carry away. Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our self-batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24 pounders, killing four or five.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the limits of the new Military Geographical Departments:

1st. Department of New England.—The six New England States. Headquarters at Boston. Commander, Major General Benjamin F. Butler.

2d. Department of New York.—The State of New York. Headquarters at Albany. Commander, Major General Edwin D. Morgan.

3d. Department of the Potomac.—The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of the Allegheny Mountains and north of James river, except fortress Monroe and sixty miles around. Headquarters at Washington or on the field. Commander, Major Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

4th. Department of Virginia.—Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same. Headquarters at the Fortress. Commander, Brigadier General John G. Wool.

5th. Department of the Mississippi.—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, the Territories of Decatur, Nebraska, and Colorado to the Rocky Mountains, and that part of Tennessee lying west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee. Headquarters at present at St. Louis. Commander, Major General H. W. Halleck.

6th. The Mountain Department.—The country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Wheeling. Commander, Major General John C. Fremont.

7th. Department of New Mexico.—The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fe. Commander, Col. E. R. S. Canby.

8th. Department of the Pacific.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, California. Commander, Brigadier General J. M. Brannan.

9th. Department of Florida.—That portion of the State of Florida not included in the Department of Key West. Headquarters at Fort Pickens. Commander, Brigadier General Lewis G. Arnold.

10th. Department of North Carolina.—The State of North Carolina. Headquarters in the field. Commander, Brigadier General A. E. Burnside.

11th. Department of Key West.—Key West, the Tortugas and the mainland on the west coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast. Commander, Brigadier General J. M. Brannan.