THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 19, 1862.

THE SAME OLD GROWL.

The editors of the Clearfield Republicanpoor fellows-are again in trouble. They are greatly exercised in mind at the course of Hon. John Patton, Member of Congress from this District, on the War question. Gen. Patton not only persists in doing all in his power to crush out the wicked rebellion at the South, but he refuses, it seems, to reiterate the old thread-bare promises of the Breckinridge Democracy not to injure, in any way, either the feelings, consciences or property of the lat- jor General John C. Fremont. ter's dear brethren away down in Dixie. He even went so far as to vote aye on the motion to lay the so-called Holman resolution on the table, on the 3d inst. This is a source of particular anxiety to our neighbors over the way, | der, for it seems in this Gen. Patton refused to "repeat" a "declaration" almost "identical " with the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden at the "extra session," which they say "were adop-"ted by an almost unanimous vote." This our neighbors appear to think perfectly frighttul conduct, for "the declaration cannot be too " oft-n repeated" say they. From this we are led to the conclusion that the editors of the Republican would have the Members of Congress, in a body, stand up, every day, and "repeat" their favorite "declaration" until it would assume the character of that celebrated love epistle, of which the song says

"That every word, and every line, Was dandy Jim of Caroline."

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 popnlar Member of Congress, when they have to

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 Virginia east 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 Mon-

oe and sixty miles around the same. Readquarters 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, Illi-nois, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, the Territories of Decotah, 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.

Ste. The Mountain Department-The country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Wheeling. Commander, Ma-

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

8th. Department of the Pacific-The ccun try west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, California. Comman-

9th. Department of Florida-That portion of the State of Florids 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 Toringas and the mainland on the west coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast. Commander, Brigadier General J. M. Branna.

THE NAVAL FIGHT .- On our first page, we publish some extracts from the official reports of the Naval fight at Hampton Roads. The Merrimac suddenly turned out to be a floating monster instead of a tailure, as was stated a short time since. The new and gallant little Monitor, however, proved to be more than a match for the rebel monster; and, no doubt, resort to such special pleading as is contained the auspicious arrival of the Monitor saved in their leader of last week. The object is the remainder of our fleet, in the Roads, from palpably to prejudice the people, if such a total annihilation. One cannot read the acthing were pessible, against Gen. Patton, for count of the bravery of our tars but with a the purpose of injuring him in the event of his thrill of admiration. Those on board the Cumberland exposed themselves to the utmost, kept the Stars and Stripes fying amidst carnage and horror, and fought until their noble vessel went down. Such bravery as was exhibited by all engaged in the fight at Hampton Roads has scarcely a parallel, and shows plainly what kind of metal our gallant navy is composed of, and that the country can rely upon it in her greatest need.

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 GENERAE WAR 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 :- That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Mumfordsville, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for a movement on that day. That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given. That the Heads of Departments, especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full re-

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 2. EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington March 8th, 1862. Ordered, First, that the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of seid army destined 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. Mc-Dowell.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Summer.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzleman.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Keys.

2d. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

8d. The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James Wadsworth, who shall also be military Governor of the District of Columbia.

4th. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

.5th. A fifth armycorps to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, will be formed by his own and General Shields', late General Lander's division. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 3.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, March 11, 1862.

volvers and reached the battery in a storm of men. Not more than thirty thousand have an immense quantity of military stores. Brig grape aud canister. The New Mexicans of Pinos' occupied that section within the last two regiment were panic stricken and ingloriously | months.

fied. Capt. Plympton and the infantry stood their ground and lought nobly till more than one-half were numbered with the dead. With his artillery men cut down his support separated, killed, wounded or flying from the field, Capt. M'Cray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his gun. The Texans suffered terribly in the charge. Many of our own officers distinguished themselves on this day. Major Donaldson who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the battle. His horse was wounded in several, places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson is commander of a regiment of volunteers, who were deployed as skirmishers did good service during the action and behaved well. We have, however to name the loss of Lieuts. Mechler and Stone, who, like Captain M'Cray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and gloriously died the death of patriots. Many other officers are wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded ; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. sponsibilities, for the prompt execution of this order. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The greatest confidence is reposed in Colonel Earby, and if the voluntaers will do their Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will be driven ingloriously and over each end twenty-five feet, thus servfrom the country.

> WINCHESTER, March 12 .- This celebrated town is at length recovered for the Union. composed of an inner guard of iron, a wall of The movement of our forees to Berryville and a reconnoisance in this vicinity, completely succeeded in driving the enemy, and mislending them so that they did not know where to expect an attack. The consequence was that they commenced evacuating the place vesterday afternoon. Gen. Hamilton meanwhile, advanced from Bunker Hill-the Michigan cavalry leading the way. Twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery This was about five o' clock yesterday afternoon. A batallion of the First Maryland regiment reinforced our cavalry, one of our sections of artillery came up and replied to the enemy's guns. The fight guns, two in number, several borses, and about thirty men killed and wounded. The shells thrown among them by our artillery were very destructive. Our whole loss was four killed and fitteen wounded, all of the First Maryland. Skirmishing was continued all last night, the result being a few men wounded on both sides, but none killed on ours. At daybreak to-day our column was again in motion, and advanced upon the town in time to see the rear guard of the rebels retire forever. Large stores of ammunition, provision and many horses have tallen into our hands, and the Union flag flies triumphantly over Winchester. The people generally are intensely delighted at our presence, and hall it as a harbinger of peace and future prosperity. The regiments, as they pass, are cheered and greeted from the houses, and are responded to by the officers and men. The other column of General Bank's division, which approached by the Berryville route, have not yet arrived. Not a gun has been fired. Yesterday the rebels arrested eighty of the most prominent Union-

ERICSSON'S IRON BATTERY, "MONITOR."



The battery externally presents to the fire 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 telescopic slides. The hull is sharp at both point at an angle of eighty degrees to the ver- as our men fell back to the town, in good ticle line. It is flat-bottomed, six and a half feet in depth, one hundred and twenty-four feet long, thirty-four feet wide at the top, and is built of light three-eighth inch iron. Another, or apper hall, rests on this with perpendicular sides and sharp ends, five feet high, forty leet four inches wide, one hundred and seventy-four feet long, extending over the sides of the lower hull three feet seven inches.

ing as a protection to the propellor, rudder, and anchor, The sides of the apper hull are white oak thirty inches thick, covered with

an iron armor six inches thick. When in readiness for action, the lower hall is totally immersed, and the upper one is sunk 3 feet 6 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 sppears above the deck, and the only things exposed are the tarret or citidel, the wheel house; and the box crowning the smoke-stack. The inclination of the lower hall is such that a ball to strike it in any part must pass through at least 25 feet of water, and then strike an inwas soon over. The enemy fled, leaving their | clined fron surface at an angle of about 10 degrees. In the event of the enemy boarding the battery they can do no harm, as the only entrance is at the top of the citidel, which cannot easily be scaled, and even then only one man at a time can descend into the hull.

This terret is a revolving, bomb proof fort and mounts two 11-inch guns. . It is protected by eight thicknesses of inch iran, overlapping so that at no one spot is there more than one inch thickness of joint. A shell proof flat roof, of perforated plate iron placed on forged beams, inserted six inches down the cylinder, covers the top. The sliding hatch in this cover is perforated to give light, and for musketry fire in case the battery is boarded. A spar-wheel 61 inches in diameter, moved by a double cylinder engine, turns the terret, guns and all, a rod connected with the running gear of the engine enabling the gunner to control the sim. The guns move in forged iron slides across the terret, the carciages being made to fit them accurately.

These guns, were furnished with 400 wrought iron shot by the Novelty Works, each ball for the painless and rapid cure of external

Gen. Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

WINCHESTER, Va. March 14th .- This after noon, while twenty-six of our cavalry were foraging on the Strausburg road, three miles distant, they came upon a large barn bearing evidence of having recently been occupied by Ashby's Black Horse men. While the teams were loading with hay, about two hundred as the latter came near and threw out two companies as skirmishers. Our men covered it. departure of their teams, and prepared to resist an attack, which was finally commenced At length six men of the Wisconsin regiment came up, and, with their rifles killed in a the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed aport is lowered into the hold, it being made with the enemy, and a shower of builets, and and ed one rebel with a pistol. The enemy made ends, the bow projecting and coming to a no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced der and unharmed.

MARRIED:

On the 3d Instant, by W. Porter, Esq., Ja COB MOORE and MARY SLEMMER, both of this place.

On the 18th Instant, by James R. Caldway Esq., Mr. PETER OWENS, of Pike 19., 10 Min SARAH R. CATHCART, of Knox 12.

DIED

In Boggs township, Clearfield county, a diptheria, MARGARET E. daughter of John an Mary Blesh, aged 2 years, 2 months and 1 da Oh ! may we as parents, try to meet

sweet little one where parting shall be no more But why do we mourn, dear Maggie, Since death to thee is gain.

For though we yet do linger here. Thou hast left a world of pain.

And there, in that bright, happy home.

The surrows all are o'er.

No sickness there shall ever come For angels slu od more.

Though much we loved thee here,

And fain would have thee nigh.

- We would not call the back again,
- To suffer and to dia,

NEW ADVERTISENCER

Advertisements set in large type, cuis, or but of asian style will be charged double price for space occurring

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows - All Cau ions w th 61. Strays, 81; Auditors notifies, 31,10; Admin a trators and Excoutors notices, 31,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates

IME! LIME!! --- Farmers Lines yes Linds.-The subscriber would inform the farmers of Clearfield county, that he keeps constantly on hand at the Jones Kiln as Tyrene : large stock of lims and will familsh ou contraany quantity at the terminus of the Tyron- sh-Philipsburg Stailroad. WM. H. ROBERTSON March 19, 1352.

HITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE .--- To Great Progression and Heating Revery An article that prosents a challenge to the world to produce in any remedy yet invented, an equal lory calamities or diseases Painful Swellings, Sores, Ulcers, Barns, Scal-Rheumatism, Sore throat, Bruises, Sprains, Cots Tumors, Erysipelas, Warts, Sore eyes, Holl-Chapped hands, Frosted fort. etc., etc. Give it trial Price 20 conta a box. For sala by JAC GOSS, in Woodward township. [Mareli 19, %

being the Republican candidate at the approaching election. Such a game, however, wont work,-particularly when proposed by those who are so very chary in their condemnation of Jeff. Davis and his band of conspirators.

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 are but paste-board houses, made to be knocked down. One of these iron-cased nondescripts. hardly looking like a vessel-a sort of submerged Nosh's Ark, or a good sized turtle, with a hump on its back-can walk right up to the wooden walls, and pepper or butt them to pieces in no time. We have heard a great deal of late of the immense war fleets of England and France, which were going to blow us out of water. They are fleets no longer. The fight of last Saturday destroyed them at one blow. They will do for store ships, or to lay in ordinary for receiving ships, but as war vessels their vocation is end. ed. The only war fleets of France and England, are their iron-cased vessels, and we rather suspect they have made those too large, and they stand too far out of water. The British ship Warrior, which cost \$5,000,000 is unmanageable. With the same money five or ten smaller, and better and more effective vessels can be built. The lesson on Saturday should not be lost on Congress. Arrangements should be made for building an ironcased war fleet immediately. There is no necessity for a great many, but there should be enough to command respect and preparations made for others as they might be needed. We shall never hear more about war from England and France, when this is done.

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. In giving him a seperate command, amenable only to himself, he has evinced his confidence in Gen. Fremont's integrity and military capacity. Although his Department is not as important at present as either the Eastern or Western Departments, yet it is a position of high responsibility and dignity. It was hardly possible for the President to do more than he has done, as he could give him no higher position without removing either Gen. McClellan or Gen. Halleck. Gen. Fremont will have an army to create, and a Department to organize, while the other two Departments are fully supplied with men and materials. Not much can, therefore, be expected from him for some time to come; but, no doubt, he will do his part towards the restoration of law and order in the district assigned to him.

CREANIZING .--- We see it stated that the Democratic politicians of the Breckinridge school are busily at work in attempting to resuscitate their party. It is quite certain that they are quietly organizing in some sections already; and in this way, and hoping to find the Repub. of the soil of any of the Confederate States," licans napping, they expect to carry the elec-

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Re publicans of New Hampshire have now, for the eighth time, carried their annual State elections, and by the usual majority. As far as heard from, Gov. Berry has 3,700 plurality, and 2,700 over all, the third (Union) party ticket polling only 1,000 votes. The remaining towns to be heard from will swell Berry's plurality to at least 5,000, and his majority to 3.500-amply fulfilling the promise of the State Central Committee who proclaimed their usual estimates last week, "Poor Pierce" figured some in this canvass, and the result must be very gratifying to him ! The enfisted soldiers of the State had no vote, but those in the Second regiment, on the Potomac, who would have been entitled to vote had they been at home, opened a poll in camp, last week, and gave Berry 407 votes to 125 for ali others. The Domocrats certainly did not enlist in that regiment.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMY ORDERS .- We publish in to-day's paper several army, which are, perhaps, the most important that have been issued from Washington since the commencement of the rebellion, as they emanate directly from the President. By reference to them the reader will learn that the Grand Army of the Nation has been divided into three Departments and which are under the immediate command of the President-the several Departments being commanded respectively by Major General M'Clellan, Major-General Fremont, and Major General Halleck, who are to report directly to the War Department. The publication of these orders places beyond dispute, the fact, that Mr. Lincoln exercises the supreme functions of Commander-in-Chief. No doubt, great and important results will flow from this arrangement of the army.

THE MISSOCRI DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS. - Mr. Holt, one of the Commissioners to settle the accounts in the department of Missouri, under Gen. Fremont's administration, has just arrived at Washington. They have completed their work, and reported the aggregate amount of claims presented as about \$10,000,-000. The awards made are below that figure. The board found very little irregularity in the accounts. In the main they were correct. Mr. Van Wyck's Investigating Committee is said to have seen things in St. Louis rather through the microscope.

No COMPRONISE .- From the late Southern news, we learn, that the rebel Congress at Richmond, several days since, passed a resono peace propositions excluding any portion and declaring "that the war be continued un-Confederacy." Compromisers and peace men

naving personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is re- that at least two-thirds of the population of lieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, that the departments now Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and 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, he a Military Department, and called the Mountain Department ; that the same be commanded by Major Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally to the Secretary of War; and that prompt, full and Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

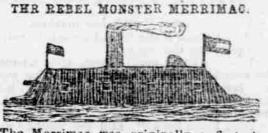
Sr. Louis, March 13-The Republican das advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Feb. 23, which state that the Texan rebel troops the vicinity of Fort Craig. On the 18th, they advanced a column of infantry, one the fort, and also moved a column of cavalry floating in the breeze, remained some time, and then commenced a retrogade movement. During the time of advance, Col. Canby prudently concentrated the greater part of his forces on the rear of the fort, when the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was separated from the cavalry. Col. Canby ordered Major Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style. The enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. He reported that the Texans had a species of artilery in a battery masked in the ravine but a place. On the 19th and 20th the Texans heights opposite Fort Craig. Col. Canby crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty cannon shots without damage to our forces. Col. Canby fired but two shots, deeming it imprudent to waste his ammunition. On the morning of the 21st two hundred Texan mules were captured, with the wagon master. The Texans on the highlands are destitute of water. Colonel Ganby has the pass to the water guarded by a battery and a strong force, and all the other outlets are guarded. The Texans must either fight desperately for water or surrender. The conflict between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from nine e'clock, a. m., on the 21st, until sundown of the same troops, under Colonel Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until one or two o'clock, when Colonel Canby crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Captain M'Cray, of the cavairy, but detailed in command of the battery, and also a small battery of two howitzers. the artillery, and the skirmishing soon became

ists, and sent them to Richmond. It is represented by the resident friends of the Union this town and county are loyal to the Government, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure so far as the expression of opinions was concerned. There had been under their respective commands of Generals | no Richmond papers received here for a week, Halleck and Hunter together with so much of and the citizens were entirely ignorant of the that under General Buel as hes west of a north thrilling events, transpiring within that period. and south line, indefinitely drawn, through Jackson's force yesterday consisted of Loring's brigade, several field batteries and \$00 of designated the department of the Mississippi, Col. Ashby's cavalry, about 4.000 in all; they commenced the evacuation about sunset last night, the cavalry were the last to leave, and departed just before we entered the town. -It is represented that there is a large rebel force at Strausburg, and that they intend to make a stand there. Gwing to the state of affairs at Manas-as, it is believed that Jackson will make his way up the Shemindosh Valley to the General Fremont; that all the commanders of Virginia Central Railroad, and thence to Richmond. Frominent secessionist here say that the confederate forces will make a stand at

extent. Sr. Louis, March 13 .- The recent battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, was one of the hardest fought and most desperately contested battles of the present war. Later accounts of the enhave made various significant movements in gagement state that in anticipation of an attack on the South, Gen. Curtis ordered the trains down upon the North side, but, unexthousand strong, in line of battle, in front of pectedly the attack was commenced on the rear, North of our army, by 1,500 or eight hundred strong to the west of our de- 2,000 rebel cavalry. Gen. Sigel, with 890 fences, they advanced within a mile and a-half men, protected the train for several hours, of the works and halting with the rebel flag alternately retreating and stopping to hold the rebels in check, while the teams pushed backward to the main body of the army, while thus engaged, Sigel was three times surrounded, but cut his way through each time. The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Sigel in this way. On Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Ben. McCullough and 10 100 pound Armstrong guns, which are rethree other Generals were killed, Rives dangerously wounded, and Major Gen. Sterling | thick as that of the Warrior and Black I'rince, Price, slightly wounded. Thirteen pieces of but which do not appear to have made any Major Duncan late in the evening was artillery were captured by our men, among recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back. them one lost by Sigel at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is estimated 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but short distance below where the skirmish took supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large number of rebel pri-oners were taken, probacrossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande in bly 1,500 or more; they were constantly I eing order, it is supposed, to take possession of the brought in. Two thousand Indians were engaged in the battle; 18 of our killed were scalped by them. Gen. Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Accounts received from Manassas, state that nothing of much value to our army was found at that place. The wagons, about thirty in number, were old and worn out, and had evidendly 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. It was asday, commenced between a portion of our certained from prisoners captured yesterday, namely : Capt. Woods and four privates, of the Louisiana Tigers, at the first station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Manassas, that a company of that corps had away. Some fighting took place yesterday just retired as our forces advanced into Manassas. The works deserted by the enemy are | ies, in which we lost twenty killed and woundnot occupied by our troops. A large number ed. A shot from one of their guns dismountlution unanimously that it would "entertain The enemy are supposed to have had seven of the rebels, on leaving Bull Run, took the ed one of our 24 pounders, killing four or five. or eight pieces. The battle commenced by Warrentown turnpike, leading towards Rich- Capt. Carr of the 10th Illinois was killed on mond. The rebel rear guard, on passing Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The general. Towards evening the enemy made a through Gainesville, six miles from Bull Run, loss of the enemy is not known, as they car- township, deceased, being the same premier charge on the howitzer battery, but were re- fired and destroyed the villiage. Moore's ex- ried off their dead and wounded. They were where said Potter was living at the time of his tions next fall. Our friends, we trust, will til the enemy be expelled entirely from the pulsed with great loss. Capt. M'Cray's bat- tensive flouring mill. at the foot of Bull Run supposed to number 6,000 men. Island No. death. containing about sixty acres more or less

weighing 184 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 vessal as the Merrimac, and these shot were forged for the especial purpose of smashing through her sides. Lieut. Wordon intended, in case the Merrimae did not come out, to go into Nortolk harbor and lay his vessel alongeide of her there. She saved him that trouble.



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 upon the dry dock, when they proceeded to convert her into an iron-clad war vessel. They covered her with an entire slanting roof of railroad iron. This aditional weight nearly broke down upon the dry dock, and they found almost as much difficulty in launching her as was found in launching the Great Eastern. Owing two a mistake in calculation, on being launched she was found to sink four feet deeper than before, so as to take in water. So she was again taken out, being bogged in the operation and otherwise so strained that the Southern newspapers pronounced her a failure, and it is more than probable that with no opposition she would never dare go to sea. She is probably a very good floating battery. Above the water's edge she is said to present nothing but her roof of railroad iron, with a smoke stack rising a few feet above it. From the accounts which we have of the fight, her rate of speed is very moderate. She mounted ported to have mashed through iron mail as impression on the Monitor.

Sr. Louis, March 13 .- OFFICIAL : Our ertillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the ene my's works, one and a half miles west of Paris, Tennessee. The enemy were driven out with a loss of one hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss is Capt. Bullis, of the artillery, and four men killed and five wounded. A cavalry force, sent out from Lebanon, Missourl, attacked one of Price's guerilla parties killing thirteen, wounding five and capturing twenty prisoners, among them Brig. Gen. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- It appears that Centreville was evacuated by the rebels some time before intelligence of the event was received here. A civillian from Massachusetts went out as far as Centreville on Sunday, found the place deserted, hoisted a rag on the earthworks, for want of a flag, and came back totell 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 anable to carry between their gunboats and our seige batter**BIBLE SOCIETY....** The anniversary of the Clearfield County Bible Society, will be held in the court house on Wednesday evening March 19, 1862. The election of officers for th ensuing year will be held at the same time E order of the President. G. W. ElflyEM, See's

WANTED All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of destradue me, for which the highest market prices will be given. Dec. 11, 1861. JAMES B GRADAN

WENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE -extending to the mouth of the Moshsunon. An eligit property; on reasonable terms. Inquire c H. BUCHER SWODLE

Dec19-tf. Attorney at Law Clearfield P

AUTION All persons are hereby enution U ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to wit : ond dark bay mare one dara bay horse, one 2-year old colt, and one wagon, now in the possession of Peter fitzinger as the same belong to me and have only been let with him on loan. ANDREW PENIZ St Feb. 19, 1862-3 tp.

Gentlemen's Shawls, LARGE \$128, \$2.00.

TINWARE, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW HATES Coal-Oil Lamps, Choaper Than Ever

Bacon, Rys. Corn. and other grain, at reast able prices for cash, at 49. R. MOSSOF -March 5, 1862.

1862 EVRE & LANDELL. Pourth & Arch Streets, Phila- 186. leiphia, are now offering their naust assortment Dry Goods, adapted to Spring Sales. Fashionship Dress Silks, fashionable Spring Shawle per a sortment of Dress Goods, Spring Prints, DeLators and Ginghams, Muslins and Linens of first quality Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Inble Lines-Towlings and Napkins, N. B -- Black Silks, b. [March 12, 32.3m low regular prices.

New Goods,

Just received at the "Corner Store," Corners ville, a new and seasanable stock of go is which will be sold upon reasonable terms Clover and timothy seed of a good quality fo ale low, by W.M. INVIN sale low, by Grain of all kinds, bacon and lard, for sale at he "corner store" by W.M. IRVIN One new two-borze wagon for sale, inquire a furweneville of WM IN 15 Curweusville of One pair of good heavy oren for sale by March 12, 62 WM. DEVIS

"HAIRS !! CHAIRS !!! CHAIRS !!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY !!!

The undersigned has now on hand, at his Farr ture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa. a and distance west of Litz's foundry, a large sock of

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS,

manufactured out of the best materials finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the hu sizess makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike menter. and will stand the test of trial Persons withink to purchase chairs should call at once and gu them while they can be had at the lowest rates Feb 27, 1861. JOHN TROUTMAN

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF C.ESAR POTIER .- Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clear field county, Pa., granted at January Term, A. B. 1862, the undersigned will expose to sale. at pub-He vendue or outery, at Grahamion, in Bradford township, county aforesaid, on Saturday, th day of March, A. D 1852, at 2 o'clock. P. M. the Real Estate of Cosar Potter, late of Bradford

tery was defended by Capt. Plumpton's com-pany of United States Infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' regiment of volunteers- The Texans charged desperately and furionaly with the main and bridges for a distance of about 15 will please take notice. It is stated, that Mr. Lincoln, some three John Davis, the gunner's mate who covered a powder magazine with his person at Eliza-beth City, risking his own life to save others, has been made a guarant. John Davis, the gunner's mate who covered 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 beth City, risking his own life to save others, to him." Good for "Old Abe." their carbines at close distance drew their re- sas did not at any time exceed sixty thousand field batteries, teats, wagons, mules, &c., aci. February 5th, 1952