

# Raftsmen's Journal.

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## THE FALLEN BRAVE.

He fell—that glowing eye  
In sudden night was quenched;  
But still the flag he lifted high  
And onward bore to victory.  
In his dead hand was clutched.

He sank—but o'er his head  
The drooping ensign fell,  
As if its folds it fondly spread  
Above the forehead, pale and dead,  
Of him who loved it well.

He sleeps—unlock that clasp!  
The hero's work is done!  
Another hand that staff shall grasp,  
And if need be, till life's last gasp,  
Like him shall bear it on.

He rests—the true and brave!  
And where his relics lie,  
In holier beauty long shall wave  
Fit canopy for freeman's grave—  
—'n'stary flag on high.

He lives—his deeds inspire  
New strength for duty's strife;  
New myriads burn with nobler fire  
Onward to press—to mount up higher  
And win the eternal life!

## THE NUMBER "SEVEN."

The following curious compilation of occurrences in which the figure 7 occurs will doubtless be read with interest:

In six days creation was perfected, and the seventh day was set apart for rest. On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was ordained the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the seventh day was directed to be a Sabbath of rest for all things; at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every seventh year the land lay fallow; every seventh year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years; every 7 years the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years; Noah had 7 days' warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by sevens, and the clean beasts by sevens; the ark touched the ground in the seventh month, and in 7 days a dove was sent, and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dreams by the 7 fat and the 7 lean sheaves, and the 7 ears of full corn and the 7 ears of blasted corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the seventh day taken away. By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humiliation to seventy times 7. "If Cain shall be avenged 7 fold, truly Lamoch seventy times 7." In the destruction of Jericho 7 priests bore trumpets 7 days, and on the seventh day surrounded the wall 7 times, and after the seventh time the wall fell. Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for the sacrifice; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days' journey; Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams in atonement for their wickedness; David, in bringing up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams; Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud; Hezekiah, in cleaning the temple, offered 7 bullocks, 7 rams and 7 he-goats, as a sin-offering. The children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleavened bread 7 days. King Ahasuerus had 7 chamberlains, 7 days' feast, and sent for the queen on the seventh day; and in the seventh year of his reign she was taken to him. Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her. Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days; in the tabernacle were 7 lamps; 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garments 7 days; the children of Israel ate unleavened bread 7 days; Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well; Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. The rabbi say God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signify 7, whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks, says that the barren had brought forth the seventh." In the Scriptures are enumerated 7 resurrections: the widow's son, by Elias; the Shunammite's son, by Elisha; the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet; the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue; the widow's son of Nain; Lazarus; and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Magdalene were cast 7 devils. The apostles chose 7 deacons. Enoch, who was translated, was the seventh after Adam, and Jesus Christ the seventy-seventh in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of a mere grammatical connection. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse revealed to the 7 churches of Asia: there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars that were in the hand of Him that was in the midst; 7 lamps, being the 7 spirits of God; the book with 7 seals; 7 kings; 7 thunders; 7 thousand men slain; the dragon with 7 heads; and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath. The vision of Daniel 7 weeks. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Nebuchadnezzar ate grass off

the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were seventy. There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. The seventh son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom; the seventh son of a seventh son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and we yet say, "You frighten me out of my 7 senses." Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the seventh month, and are renewed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice 7 the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time he decays; at eight times 7 he is in his climacteric, or year of danger; at ten times 7, or threescore years and ten, has by the royal prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life. There were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was to be sprinkled 7 times before the altar; Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan; Apuleius speaks of the dipping of the head 7 times for purification. In all solemn rites of purification, dedication and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had 7 pillars.

An old friend of our side reminds us that the war of Independence occupied 7 years, and that Burgoyne surrendered to Gates in 1777; so that as Americans we have good reason to cherish the hallowed number.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE MILE.**—By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota river and the Red river of the north to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-awan river from the west. The Sas-katch-awan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, seven hundred miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only one hundred and fifty miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazier river in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steambot from New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some five thousand miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal. Probably in the world there cannot be found a spot across which the digging of so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And what is almost equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low and so level that it is said the water flows in times of freshets from one to the other.

**WASHINGTON'S VIEWS.**—When General Lafayette had made arrangements to emancipate the slaves on an estate in one of the French colonies, Washington wrote him, "The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at the fresh proof of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne with a view of emancipating the slaves, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally in the mind of the people of this country." In a letter to Robert Morris, he says, "I hope it will not be conceived that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people who are the subject of this letter in slavery. I can only say there is not a man living who wishes more seriously than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it." In writing to Gen. Mercer, he says, "It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." He provided by his will for the emancipation of all the slaves he held in his own right.

**FATHER AND DAUGHTER.**—There is no prettier picture in literature than that of a daughter reading to her aged father. The old man, while listening to her silvery notes, goes back to other times, when another one sat by his side, and whispered words he will never hear again, nor does he wish to do so, for in the soft evening light he sees her image reflected in her child; and as one by one gentle emotions steal over him he veils his face, and the daughter, thinking him asleep, goes noiselessly in search of other employment. Virgin innocence watching over the cares and wants of old age, is a spectacle fit for angels. It is one of the links between earth and heaven, and takes from the face of the hard and selfish world many of its harshest features.

So certain did Fitz John Porter feel of acquittal that he had, only the day before the turn of the verdict, applied to the President for a leave of absence. When told that he was dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected as well as astounded.

## BE TRUTHFUL ALWAYS.

Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and arranging their little stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vegetables of the boy's own raising, and the other supplied with clams and fish. The market hours passed along, and each little merchant saw with pleasure his store steadily decreasing, and an equivalent in silver bits shining in his money cup. The last melon lay on Harry's stand when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it, said: "What a large melon; I think I must have this for my dinner. What do you ask for it my boy?"

"The melon is the last I have, sir; and though it looks very fair, there is an unsound spot on the other side," said the boy, turning it over.

"So there is," said the man; "I think I will not take it." "But," he added, looking into the boy's fine countenance, "is it very business like to point out the defects of your fruit to customers?"

"It is better than to be dishonest, sir," said the boy modestly.

"You are right, my little fellow; always remember that principle and you will find favor with God, and man also. You have nothing else I wish for this morning, but I shall remember your little stand in future."

"Are those clams fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben Wilson's stand.

"Yes, sir; fresh this morning, I caught them myself," was the reply; and a purchase being made, the gentleman went away.

"Henry, what a fool you were to show the gentleman that spot on the melon. Now, you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams that I caught yesterday. Sold them for the same price I did the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away."

"Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one."

And so it proved, for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruits and vegetables of Harry, but never invested another penny at the stand of his neighbor. Thus the season passed; the gentleman finding that he could always get a good article of Harry, continually patronized him, and sometimes talked with him a few moments about his future hopes and prospects. To become a merchant was his ambition, and when the winter came on, the gentleman wanted a boy, a boy that he could trust for his store, decided on giving Harry the place. Steadily and surely he advanced in the confidence of his employer, until, having passed through the various gradations of clerkship, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

**AN ASTONISHED DEALER.**—A dealer advertised eye-glasses, by the aid of which a person could easily read the finest print. A well-dressed man called at the counter one day to be fitted to a pair of spectacles. As he remarked that he had never worn any, some were handed to him that magnified very little. He could look hard through them upon the book set before him, but declared he could make out nothing. Another pair of stronger power were saddled upon his nose, but unsuccessfully as before. Further trials were made until at length the almost discouraged dealer passed to him a pair which magnified more than all the rest in his stock. The customer, quite as impatient as the merchant at having to try so many, put on the last pair and gazed through them at the printed page with all his might.

"Can you read that now?" inquired the dealer, pretty certain that he had hit it right this time, at any rate.

"Sure, not a bit," was the reply.

"Can you read at all?" said the merchant, unable to conceal his vexation any longer.

"Rade at all, is it?" cried the customer, "there's not a single word among them that I can identify the figures of."

"I say, do you know how to read?" exclaimed the dealer, impatiently.

"Out wid ye!" shouted the Irishman, throwing down the spectacles in a huff. "If I could read, what 'ud I be after buyin' a pair of spectacles for? Ye chate the papawid the idea that yer glasses 'ud help 'em to rade print at all; but it's a big lie it is! Ah, ye blackguard, ye thought I'd buy 'em without tryin' 'em!"

**A PRAYING MACHINE.**—In the Indian department of the great exhibition is a red praying wheel from Tibbit. The prayer is written on a piece of paper and fixed to the wheel, which revolves on a spindle held in the hand. The idea of the worshipper is that every time the wheel turns the prayer is made. Frequently the wheel is fitted to be turned by a small stream. In the mountains of Tibbit travelers see considerable numbers of these praying machines thus driven by water power.

An Irish waiter once complimented a salmon in the following manner: "Faith, it's not two hours since that salmon was walking round his real estate with his hands in his pockets, never dreaming what a pretty invitation he'd have to jine you gentlemen at dinner."

## EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL.

At about half past two o'clock, on January 31st, an explosion took place in one of the large store-houses of the Washington arsenal, by which one man was killed outright and several others severely injured—two of whom cannot possibly recover. It appears that a lot of spherical case ammunition had been sent to the Arsenal from the Army of the Potomac, they having been found useless, on account of defective fuses, and a number of workmen were engaged in removing the fuses preparatory to the insertion of new ones of a better quality. To facilitate the work, two benches had been put up about the centre of the building, having holes cut in them in which the ammunition was placed, and the fuses were then removed by wrench. One of the workmen, having worn the fuse on which he was operating down so that the wrench would not take hold, attempted to cut it out with a "cold chisel," which, striking fire ignited the fuse, and the shell exploded, and seven or eight other shells lying near—some being in the hands of the workmen—caught from it, and exploded also, with a terrific crash, the pieces and balls flying in all directions. One man was instantly killed, and three others so severely injured that life is despaired of. Several others were in the building at the time, some of whom were slightly injured, but most of them were at work the next morning. The pieces of shell and balls flew in all directions, many of them going through the floor above, and the force of the explosion lifted a portion of the same floor. The walls—the end ones in particular—were thrown considerably out of plumb; a portion of the north gable end being thrown down. Several of the doors were forced out, and every pane of glass in the building broken. Preparations are being made to put the building in order at once. The tow packing and some of the boxes containing ammunition took fire, but fortunately was extinguished before the ammunition itself caught. Colonel Ramsey, the commandant of the post, was immediately on the ground, and by his heroic conduct prevented a more serious disaster. The ordinance men, workmen, and volunteers, (Company F, 27th Pennsylvania) were also promptly at the building, and rendered signal service in extinguishing the fire. The building is known as Store-house No. 2, and is the large building just south of the "Model Arsenal," in the north end of the grounds, and at the time of the explosion contained 36,500 rounds of field, 6,500,000 do. of small-arm, and about 380,000 rounds of pistol ammunition, which, had it exploded, would have shaken the whole city, and probably killed several hundred people.

**ELEVEN REBELLIONS.**—Since the organization of the Federal government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer a supreme power on Washington. The second in 1787, called Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third in 1794, called the Whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania. The fourth in 1814, by the Hartford Convention. The fifth in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1839, with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullification ordinance of South Carolina, 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the Suffrage Association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities in Utah. The eleventh is the present attempt at secession.

"What a censorious liar!" exclaimed old Mrs. Partington, as she read in a paper an account of a new counterfeiter which was said to contain three women and a bust of Washington on each end—"What!" said she, "General Washington on a bust! 'tis not so!" and the old lady lifted her specs and declared she had "known the old gentleman for the last thirty years, and she never heard of his being on a bust—much less with three women."

**SECRET FEMALES.**—It is said that the conduct of the Secech women at Suffolk, after the battle near the Blackwater, is entitled to the severest censure. When our wounded soldiers were brought in they acted more like fiends than mortals. They jeered our suffering soldiers, and in many ways showed they were destitute of all womanly feelings.

We see it stated that a respectable German family of eight persons, in Brooklyn, N. Y., were poisoned last week by rye coffee, in which the seeds of poisonous weeds growing among the rye were roasted and ground with it.

The method most in repute among our forefathers for killing time was to kill each other; and we are getting to be exceedingly like our forefathers.

It is the ordinary way of the world to keep folly at the helm, and wit under the hatches.

A pretty female artist may draw the men equally with a brush and a blush.

Without the deer ladies, we should be but a stag-nation.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

**IN THE U. S. SENATE,** on January 21st, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Worden was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to our naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to \$2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders &c., regarding the exportation of articles contrabands of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment. **IN THE HOUSE,** consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed, and the entire session was spent in discussion.

**IN THE U. S. SENATE** on February 2d an attempt was made to get an official Committee to search into the business of arresting persons for disloyalty. It failed by a vote of 22 to 19. The bill to help Missouri to abolish Slavery was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, amended so as to appropriate \$20,000, 000 in case the Emancipation law shall take effect within twelve months. The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, after some amendments concerning sums for the Agricultural Department. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the item of \$5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North. The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Senate bill amendatory of the bill providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts was passed. The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors. The House first voted on Mr. Maynard's motion to refer the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs. Negatived—54 against 83. Mr. Hickman's amendment was then voted down. It authorized the President to raise as many regiments, not exceeding 500, of African or colored persons of the United States, as in his discretion he might consider necessary, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner, and equipped as he might direct. It also provided for a line of steamers between New-York and the Coast of Africa. The final vote was then taken, and the bill passed; yeas 83, nays 54.

**OPINION OF THE SOUTH.**—The Richmond Whig of the 10th inst., thus speaks of the people of the North:—"We have created many errors in our treatment to the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menial, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, the cruelty, the cowardice and love of rapine, which has ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The former leniency of their masters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their natures. When they are again reduced to subjection, and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again."

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**—By acknowledged official report the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia—Gen. Fremont's—numbered some 11,500, which passed under the command of General Pope. The rebels have always claimed that Fremont's army was 30,000 strong, by way of excuse, we suppose, for their rapid retreat up the Shenandoah Valley and the burning of the last bridge which saved Jackson from destruction after the battle of Cross Keys. By Gen. Pope's report we find that this gallant body of men, too small to be called a corps, fought often and as well as any of our soldiers in the battles beyond Washington. And yet this brave little army, the heroes of Rich Mountain, Franklin, Cross Keys and so many bravely contested battles, have been called "demoralized."

**A SINGULAR INCIDENT.**—At the occasion of a jury trial in Philadelphia a few days ago the case was by agreement of counsel tried before eleven jurors instead of twelve, and it was given to them under the charge of the court, with permission to seal their verdict and bring it in the next morning. After they had agreed upon and signed their verdict they separated, but one of their number, later in the day, was run over, at the Trenton Railroad depot, and instantly killed. When the remaining ten jurors appeared in court the next morning, and this fact became known, the counsel in the case were notified of it, and, with their consent, the verdict was rendered by the ten jurors.

Col. I. Cook has reached Trenton, N. J., with over one hundred thousand dollars from the army, to be distributed to the families of volunteers.

## Battisman's Journal.

**THE BLACKWATER FIGHT.**—The details of the fight near the Blackwater have been published. Gen. Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th, with three regiments of rebel infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery. The next night Gen. Corcoran, under the orders of Gen. Peck advanced his troops to meet them. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading was commenced which, after lasting two hours and a half, caused the enemy to retreat. Gen. Corcoran advanced all his force. His infantry, with fixed bayonets, drove the rebels nearly a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded behind. Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position two miles from the first battle field. Our forces advanced cautiously. On nearing the position of the enemy they opened fire with cannon and musketry; which was promptly replied to by our men, who succeeded in driving the enemy from the field in a short time. The enemy was chased eight miles beyond the deserted house, and escaped over the Blackwater. Our loss was 24 killed, and 80 wounded. The rebel loss is not given.

**ARMED RESISTANCE IN INDIANA.**—From the following dispatch, it seems that armed resistance to the arrest of deserters from the army, has been inaugurated by a mob:

"Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—The arrest of deserters from the United States army, in Morgan county, being resisted, Colonel Carrington, commanding the United States forces here, sent a squadron of cavalry to that vicinity on Saturday. They were met, and fired upon by an armed mob. The cavalry charged upon and dispersed the mob, and succeeded in capturing the deserters and six of the citizens who aided them. No one was hurt on either side. Considerable excitement prevails, in Morgan and the adjoining counties, in consequence of this event."

Such acts are the results of the teachings of Bright, Vallandigham & Co., who are always denouncing the war as an "Abolition war," etc. Loyal men everywhere should discourage such lawlessness, and by every means in their power uphold the Government in its efforts to put down this rebellion and establish the authority of the Constitution in all the States.

**INCIDENTS.**—The following interesting incidents are said to have occurred during the battle near the Blackwater, Va. One of the Pennsylvania conscripts—"Involuntary volunteers"—came out of the woods he had entered to avoid the rebel shot, with a horse and three rebels ahead of him, and three rebel muskets in his hands. A 13th Indiana soldier was tying his shoe in the woods, and when he looked up two bayonets were pointed at him. He went a little way with his captors, watched his change, and seizing the guns, brought both his custodians into camp.

**THE STONO RIVER AFFAIR.**—It is said that Navy Department has a dispatch announcing that the gunboat I. P. Smith had got aground on Stono Inlet, and was captured by the enemy. The rebel story of the disabling of the Montauk by their batteries, proves to be untrue. Capt. Worden run the Montauk under the rebel guns for the purpose of trying her mail, and after four hours he withdrew without the least injury to his vessel—the rebel shot having no more effect on her than so many hailstones.

**A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.**—A dispatch from Salt Lake City announces that on the 26th January, Col. Conner had a desperate battle with the Indians on Bear river, Washington Territory, 142 miles to the northward. He killed 224, and many are supposed to be drowned. He took 175 horses, and destroyed their lodges, provisions, etc. The fight lasted four hours. Col. Conner's loss was 15 killed, with four officers, and 38 men wounded.

**A VALUABLE PRIZE.**—The British steamship Princess Royal which was captured off Charleston by our Blockaders, had on board 600 barrels of gunpowder, 2 Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 880 bales of sheet iron, 600 bales of tin, one steam bakery, 144 bales of hardware, 95 cases of shoes, 229 bags of coffee and other valuables. A party of English workmen skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the vessel.

**THE FLEET.**—A dispatch from Moorhead City, N. C., says that "the waters between here and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only awaiting the abatement of the severe gale, which has been prevailing for five days, to take their departure. The army is in splendid condition, and in the very best spirits." We anticipate exciting news from the Southern coast.

**CLAIMS.**—Upwards of five hundred claims, amounting to nearly six hundred thousand dollars, were paid at the Treasury during last week, under the late emancipation act. Upwards of three hundred claims, amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars, yet remain to be paid.

What is that which no one wishes to have, and one wishes to lose? A bald head.