Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. VOL. 10.—NO. 25.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at $1.50 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
L. J. CRANS. : : : : : : WALTER BARRETT.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front St, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. : : : : : : : JOHN G. HALL.

F. A. FLEMMING, Curwensville, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery. All orders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 0, '59.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

W. W. SHAW, M. D., has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn'a, where he still respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. May 27, 1:63.

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of *Journal Office*, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27.

THOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863.
S. W. THOMPSON : : : : : JAS. E. WATSON.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Moshannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.
D. S. BUSH. : : : : : : : : T. J. M'CULLOUGH
BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S
COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Curer*; *Restorative*, a great cure for colds and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Physic*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop,) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or county. *Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch.*
April 9, '62-1y-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate
Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN,
May 13, Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.
N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of $60, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

BULKLEY'S PATENT—LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent—and will sell individual, county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying 1 inch lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than many months under the old system using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTTLE,
June 24, 1863. Clearfield, Penn'a.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. WELSH,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trimming store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. Old bonnets made over into the latest New York and Philadelphia styles, on short notice. By purchasing often she will always have on hand the very latest styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Nubias, Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash.
Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

Select Poetry.

HAST THOU A TALENT.

Hast thou a talent? improve it,
Guard it with precious care—
Never hide that precious gift,
Or droop in dark despair.
But up, arouse, prove to the world,
That by rich talent given,
Thou may'st not here reach thy reward,
But it will bloom in Heaven.

Hast thou a failing? despise it—
Pluck from thy heart the weed,
That evokes the good that there would flow,
A bloom of plant indeed.
Cast all aside that would degrade,
Ne'er let it grow with thee.
But be thou circumspect in life,
As all men ought to be.

Hast thou a virtue? foster it,
With others let it grow,
And walk the path of honesty,
As all men ought to do.
It may be hard and painful too,
But do not look behind—
Live thou on earth a goodly life,
And die in peace of mind.

ADDRESS OF A. A. BRADIN, ESQ.,

To the Members of Co. D, 53d Pa. Vol.

PHILIPSBURG, FEB. 8th, 1864.

MR. ROW:—DEAR SIR. Enclosed you will find manuscript of address to Co. D 53d Regiment, Penn'a volunteers, which you will please publish in your invaluable paper and confer a great favor on Yours truly,
R. J. MALONY, ROBERT LOYD,
J. C. WILLIAMS, E. F. LLOYD,
GEO. CUNINGHAM.

A. A. BRADIN, ESQ:—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, being a committee on behalf of the citizens of Philipsburg, request a copy, for publication, of the address written by you, in behalf of the citizens, to the members of Company D, 53d Reg't, Penn'a volunteers, residing here, on their departure for their rendezvous.

With Respect, Yours truly,
R. J. MALONY, G. CUNINGHAM,
R. LOYD, E. F. LLOYD,
J. C. WILLIAMS.
Philipsburg, January 30th 1864.

PHILIPSBURG, FEB. 3d, 1864.

GENTS:—Yours of the 30th ultimo, containing request for a copy of the address written by me, on the departure of the members of Co. D, 53d P. V., for publication, was duly received. Though it is a feeble tribute of respect to the brave and noble members of Company D, yet in compliance with your request I herewith send you a copy.

I remain, Sirs, with respect,
Yours truly, A. A. BRADIN.
To R. S. Malony, E. F. Lloyd, Robert Loyd, Geo. Cuningham, James C. Williams.

ADDRESS.

SOLDIERS:—On behalf of the citizens of Philipsburg, I am called on to tender to you their best wishes and most sincere regards, ere you depart for the tented field.

Soldiers of Company D, 53d Regiment Penn'a Volunteers, twenty-eight months ago we bid you adieu on a similar occasion to that of the present. Twenty-eight months ago, on a bright and beautiful September morning, our town was called on to witness the departure of some of her citizens, to answer the call of their country. The sun had scarcely decked the crests of the romantic Alleghanies with his golden rays, ere the men, women and children of our quiet town were hurrying to and fro, and every nook and corner of the village seemed to have sprung suddenly into animation. Next was heard the fife and drum. The martial music came gently, softly to our ears, and suddenly it seemed as though

"All the air a solemn stillness holds"

our thoughts, and tells us plainly that the hour had come when the father, husband, son or brother must go forth to fight the battles of his country—must go forth to endure all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life—leave behind him his affectionate and loving wife, his dear and beloved children, his aged parents, or his kind, generous and affectionate sisters—forsake all the joys, happiness and comforts of his family, fireside and friends, to sustain the honors of that flag. A moment later and they "fall in"—the command "forward!" is given—they march with measured step, one grand round. The fife and drum are playing a brisk march—the glorious Stars and Stripes seem to flaunt the air with a prouder wave than they ever did before.

Glorious emblem of the brave and free! God grant that no gale tainted with treason may ever cross yonder Alpine peaks, and kiss thy pure and loyal folds! It was a solemn parade. Busy thought pervaded the minds of those patriotic citizens who were soon to embark on the uncertain tide of war. The final moment has arrived when the long, last, loving and tearful farewell must be said. Oh! what a trying moment for the dutiful mother, the affectionate wife, the dear children or the kind sister. Heart beats responsive to heart, thought to thought, emotion to emotion rises and falls until at last it overflows and gives vent to a flood of tears. The stern father, husband, son or brother strives hard to keep calm; but emotion was the victor and many an eye shed tears, on the morning of the 19th of September, 1861, whose fountain had been closed since the days of childhood.

Soldiers, our best wishes went with you then as they do now. You went forth to fight for the best government ever devised by the intellect of man. That you have done your duty nobly, the record of Fair Oaks and 'Seven days fight' fully attests. That you have thrice gloriously proven that you are worthy sons of the patriotic and truly loyal State of Pennsylvania let your deeds of daring in the hard fought battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville answer. That you are true, and lineal descendents of the sires of '76, we ask no further evidence than the laurels you gained on that ever memorable and victorious field of Gettysburg. Well may England's Lion growl, and the Eagles of France tremble, when such a record is presented. The once classic battle-fields of Marathon, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and many others, pale before the recent heroic deeds of war enacted on the bloody and hard fought fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

Would to heaven that all who composed that noble band of soldiers, that went forth on that bright September morn, were here to-day. But, alas! for the dangers of war, many whose faces were flushed with hope and the prospects of soon returning to their "native heath," now sleep the sleep that knows no wakening. The manly form of Andrew J. White, whose young life's-blood thrilled with patriotism as he followed that flag he loved with all the sincerity of a true American, has ceased to exist. His was the first blood that dampened the battle field, of those who were from our town. He has gone. He fell in a noble cause, and now fills a brave soldier's grave. His brother, John E. White, bravely and nobly went forth to fill the place in Company D, made vacant by his death, and he too fell a martyr to our glorious Union, and now reposes in his narrow home on the field which was the scene of his glory. Your ranks are sadly thinned. Disease has caused a great many to be discharged. But far from us was the thought that there was any one in that band that would desert his country's cause—desert that glorious Flag that had ever protected him, and had ever waved in triumph—to bear that lowest, most degrading and most infamous epithet that can be attached to the character of a human being, (and much more a soldier,) a deserter. Not only during the remainder of his, (the deserter's,) stay in this world will he wish it

"Had pleased Heaven
To try him with affliction; had he rain'd
All kinds of sores, and shames on his bare head;
Steep'd him in poverty to the very lips;
Given to captivity him and his utmost hopes;
He would have found in some part of his soul
A drop of patience; but (alas) to make him
A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at.
O! O!
Yet could I bear that too, well, very well;
But there where I have brought an act on my heart,
Where either I must live or bear no life;
The fountain from which my current runs,
Or else dries up; to be discarded thence!
Or keep it as a cistern, for foul toads
To knot and gender in!—turn thy complexion there
Patience, thou young and rose lipp'd cherubim:
Ay, there, look grim as hell!

But his wife and children must, innocently though it be, receive the contempt that is brought on by his mean act of desertion. God, forbid! that our town should be stigmatized with the name of having sent men to fight for their country and then desert. And yet 'tis true. But thanks to God! here stands a noble few, that have gallantly, bravely and nobly stood up to all the privations, hardships and done gloriously the duty of an American soldier.

Soldiers—we are proud of you. We rejoice at your noble and brilliant conduct in the past, and hail with joy your determination and purpose to stand by your battle-stained flag another term. God bless you! and may it be the will of Him who rules over all nations, and holds the destinies of all mankind in the hollow of His hand, to guide and protect you through all the dangers of war—and when you are far away from your homes, your fathers, mothers wives, children, sisters and brothers, may He watch over them, temper the cold bleak winds of adversity and send a friend to console with them in their hours of trial and despondency, and may He ever dispense the blessings of righteousness, health and happiness among them, is our wish and fervent prayer.

Soldiers, adieu! Our thoughts are with you. God grant that the day may soon dawn when an honorable peace will be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of our whole domain—when the Star Spangled Banner shall wave in all her original splendor and triumphantly float over every inch of ground from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. And may it be the will of an All-wise and just God, that you may all safely return to your homes, and that you may live to a ripe old age to enjoy the blessings that your own brave arms gloriously achieved—fought for and gained victoriously—a restored UNION. And in after years when the busy hum of industry is wafted on every gale that blows from the East, West, North or South, may you have the proud satisfaction of seeing your once glorious country again occupying the exalted position among the nations of the earth that she formerly did—her flag waving over every sea, and honored and respected in every clime. Honor to the brave and true soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Farewell!

A. A. BRADIN.

Nearly eight hundred gallant Union men were carried from the Rebel Prisons at Richmond to their graves during the months of October, November and December, the most of them slowly murdered by exposure and starvation by our "dear Southern brethren."

"Little John Clem," a hero of Chicamauga, of whom the gallant Rosecrans made honorable mention, in a public speech at Cincinnati, has been promoted to a lieutenancy by General Thomas, and placed on his staff.

GOVERNOR BROUGH has issued his proclamation urging the people of Ohio to fill their quota, estimated at 25,000.

ILLINOIS, according to Governor Yates, is free from the draft, having always been in excess to her quota.

SIXTY-EIGHT cities and towns in Massachusetts have filled their quotas.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

1862—DEC. 1.—Rebel forts on the Tallahatchie captured. . . . Cavalry skirmish near Charlestown, Va.; rebels routed, 5 killed, 18 wounded.

Dec. 2.—Abbeville, Miss., captured, rebels running away. . . . Rebels routed near Franklin, Va. . . . Cavalry skirmish at King George C. H., Va.; two Union companies defeated.

Dec. 3.—Princeton, Ky., occupied by Union troops. . . . Skirmishing near Oxford, Miss.; 20 rebels killed and wounded, and 92 captured.

Dec. 4—Cannon fight between Union gunboats off Port Royal on the Rappahannock and rebel batteries behind the town; no damage to the boats. . . . Winchester, Va., surrendered to Union troops. . . . Rebel camp broken up near Tuscumbia, Ala., and 70 taken prisoners. . . . . Fight at Water Valley, Miss. 300 rebels taken.

Dec. 5—Near Coffeeville, Miss., 2000 Union cavalry defeated by rebel infantry; Union loss about 100. . . . Rebels defeated in an attack on two Union regiments at Helena, Ark.; 30 rebels taken, 8 killed.

Dec. 6—Skirmish near Lebanon, Tennessee; rebels retreat.

Dec. 7—Steamer Ariel captured off Cuba by the pirate Alabama, but released on a bond. . . . Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where Gens. Blunt and Herron defeated the rebels under Hindman and Marmaduke; Union loss, 1148.

Dec. 9—Rebels try to capture a forage train near La Vergne, Tenn., but are driven off. . . . Steamboat Lake City burnt by guerrillas at Concordia, Ark.; in retalliation, the De Soto burned 42 houses in the town. . . . Skirmish near Brentville, Tenn.; rebels fly, leaving their guns.

Dec. 10—Fight between Union gunboats and rebel shore batteries above Port Royal, Va.; two rebel schooners taken and the rebel batteries silenced. . . . Rebels capture Plymouth, N. C., and partly burn the place.

Dec. 11—Gen. Burnside begins to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg; the town bombarded. . . . Gunboat Cairo sunk by a torpedo in the Yazoo river; crew all saved.

Dec. 12—Burnside's army occupy Fredericksburg. . . . Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.; rebels defeated, with 11 killed and 30 wounded, 40 prisoners; Union loss, 3. . . . Union reconnoissance to the Blackwater, Va.; an artillery fight, and rebels driven back, when the Unionists returned to Suffolk. . . . Stuart's rebel cavalry dash into Dumfries, capture 35 men, and cut the wires between Burnside's army and Washington. . . . Skirmish 14 miles from Newbern; rebels driven off. . . Rebel salt and saltpeter works at Yelville, Ark., destroyed. . . Union cavalry dash upon Franklin, Tenn., drive out the rebels, destroy grist mills and retire with loss of one man.

Dec. 13—Battle of Fredericksburg; Union loss, 1138 killed, 9105 wounded, 2078 missing. . . . Jeff. Davis reviews Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, Tenn.. . . . Rebels surprised near Tuscumbia, Ala.; 70 taken; Union loss, 4 killed, 14 wounded. . . Fight at Southwest Creek, N. C.; rebels routed; a number of prisoners and one cannon taken.

Dec. 14—Battle near Kinston; defeat of the rebels under Gen. Evans; 400 prisoners and a battery taken and the town occupied . . . . Union picket guard of 23 captured at Helena, Ark., by guerrillas. . . . Rebel raid into Poolesville; a party of the Scott Nine Hundred captured.

Dec. 15—Advance of the Banks' expedition arrives at New Orleans.

Dec. 16—Gen. Burnside retreats across the Rappahannock. . . . Gen. Banks assumes command of the Department of the Gulf . . . . 1200 rebels near New Haven, Ky., surprised and taken without resistance. . . . Artillery fight across the Neuse, near Whitehall, N. C.; rebels retire.

Dec. 17—Baton Rouge, La., occupied by Union troops. . . . Fight near Goldsboro, N. C.; Gen. Foster destroys the railroad bridge and retires.

Dec. 18—Rebels seize Lexington, Kentucky. . . . Commerce, Miss., burnt in retaliation for guerrillas firing upon steamers. . . . Stuart's cavalry capture a supply train near Occoquan, Va.

Dec. 19—Col. Dickey's scouting party return to Oxford, Miss., after an absence of six days, during which they marched 220 miles, worked two days at the Mobile and Ohio railroad, of which they destroyed thirty-four miles, captured 150 prisoners, and a large amount of stores, without having a man killed, wounded or captured. . . . . Stuart's cavalry overtaken and 12 of the stolen wagons recaptured, the others destroyed.

Dec. 20—Holly Springs, Miss., sacked by Van Dorn's rebels; Union garrison surrendered. . . . Skirmish near Hall Town, Virginia. . . . Trenton and Humboldt, Tenn. captured by Forrest's guerrillas; depots and government stores burned. . . . Sherman's army, in 100 transports, embark at Memphis for Vicksburg.

Dec. 21—Skirmish near Nashville. . . . A fight on Wolf River, Miss.; rebels repulsed, losing 22 killed, 30 wounded and 20 prisoners; 200 or more of wounded were taken off by their friends.

Dec. 22—Skirmish at Isle of Wight C. H. Va.; Unionists driven off.

Dec. 23—Union forces take possssion of Winchester, Va.

Dec. 24—Union troops destroy a section of the Texas railway, 10 miles west of Vicksburg, burning two stations. . . . Skirmish near Munfordville, Ka.; rebels retreat.

Dec. 25—Skirmish at Bacon Creek, Ky.; Unionists forced to retreat, loss 53.

Dec. 26—Gen. Sherman's expedition disembark in the Yazoo. . . . 38 Indians executed at Mankota, Min., for murdering some whites. . . . . Rosecrans begins to move toward Bragg. . . . . Rebel guerrilla camp in Powel county, Ky., broken up; the leader and 11 others taken.

Dec. 27—Sherman marches upon Vicksburg, drove the rebels (this and the next day) from their first and second lines, and got within 2½ miles of the city. . . . Elizabethtown, Ky., captured by rebels under Morgan; much property destroyed and stolen. . . . Rebel cavalry defeated in an attack on Dumfries, Va.

Dec. 28—Van Buren, Ark., captured by Gen. Blunt with all the rebel garrison, ammunition, and four steamers laden with supplies. . . . . Tressle-work at Muldragh Hill, Va., captured by Morgan and destroyed. . . Union troops evacuate New Madrid, Missouri. . . . Skirmish near Suffolk; rebels repulsed. . . . . Rebel camp surprised at Elk Fork, Tenn.; 30 killed, 176 wounded, and 51 captured; no loss on Union side.

Dec. 29—Gen. Sherman driven back from Vicksburg, with heavy loss.

Dec. 30—Sherman abandons the siege of Vicksburg. . . . . Bridges destroyed on the railroad east of Knoxville by Carter's expedition; 400 rebels captured. . . . The iron steamer Monitor foundered off Hatteras, 16 men lost. . . Battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; rebels defeated with a loss of 1000; Union loss about 100.

Dec. 31—Beginning of the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro; ten hours continuous fighting without result. . . . Gen. McClernand succeeds Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, and our army retires to Milliken's bend.

1863—January 1.—President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation. . . Galveston, Texas, captured by the rebels under Magruder; the gunboat Harriet Lane captured, the Westfield blown up, Commander Renshaw killed, and the Union garrison of 300 captured.

Jan. 2—Battle of Stone River resumed, and ended in the defeat of the rebels; the Union loss was 1533 killed, 1375 wounded; rebel loss over 10,000, of whom 9,000 were killed or wounded.

Jan. 3—Rebels surprised at La Grange, Ark., a few wounded and captured. . . Rebels attack Moorfield, Va., are driven off, but get 65 prisoners.

Jan. 5—Slight reverse to Union troops in Hardy co., Va.; 33 captured. . . . Rebel fort on Little River, N. Carolina, captured; no Union loss.

Jan. 8—Fight a Springfield, Mo.; after ten hours the rebels retreated; losses about equal. . . . Union force from Yorktown, Va. make a raid to the Pamunky River, destroy the ferry boat, sloops, a steamer, railroad depot, etc., and return without loss. . . . Descent upon a rebel camp near Ripley, Tenn., 8 killed, 20 wounded, 46 taken; no loss on the Union side.

Jan. 9—Col. Ludlow effects an exchange of prisoners, by which 20,000 men were restored to the Union army.

Jan. 10—Skirmish at Catlett's station, Va.

Jan. 11—U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk off Galveston by the Alabama. . . . Capture of Arkansas Post and Fort McClernand; Union loss nearly 1000; rebel loss over 5000, with all their arms and supplies. . . . Rebels beaten at Hartsville, Mo.

Jan. 12—A brigantine prize to the rebel privateer Retribution, retaken from the prize crew by a Yankee woman, wife of the captain of the brigantine, who made the rebels drunk, put them in irons, and brought the vessel into St. Thomas. . . . Rebel raid upon Holly Springs, Miss.

Jan. 13—Gunboat Major Slidell and three boats with wounded troops captured by guerrillas on the Cumberland River, the wounded men robbed, and all but one of the boats burned.

Jan. 14—Rebel gunboat Cotton in Bayou Teche, La., destroyed; Com. Buchanan, of the Union expedition, was killed. . . . Gunboat Queen of the West captured in Red River by the rebels.

Jan. 15—Mound City, Ark., burnt to clear out the guerrillas. . . . 17 of a party of Union couriers captured near Helena, Ark.

Jan. 16—U. S. steamer Columbia stranded at Masonboro Inlet; her officers surrendered to the rebels. . . . Duvall's Bluff, on White River, Ark., taken without opposition; some guns found. . . . Rebel pirate Oreto escaped from Mobile.

Jan. 17—Des Arc, Ark., taken without opposition. . . . Pollockville, N. C. taken; rebels retreat.

Jan. 19—Reconnoissance to Burnt Ordinary, Va., and daring charge of 12 Union cavalry through 100 rebels to recapture prisoners. . . . Army of the Potomac moves down the Rappahannock.

Jan. 21—Rebel Camp broke up near Columbia, Mo. . . . Gen. Fitz John Porter dismissed from the service.

Jan. 22—Gen. Burnside's second attempt to cross the Rappahannock foiled by a heavy storm.

Jan. 23—Arkansas Post evacuated after destroying the fort.

Jan. 25—Organization of the 1st regiment colored volunteers completed at Port Royal. . . . Attack by rebels on the railroad near Nashville; they are repulsed. . . . Rebel picket station near Kinston, N. C. captured.

Jan. 26—Gen. Hooker succeeds Gen. Burnside in command of the Potomac army. . . . Lower batteries at Vicksburg shelled by gunboat Chilicothe. . . . Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.; 35 rebels killed and 100 captured.

Jan. 27—Rebels driven out of Bloomfield, Mo.; 52 taken. . . . Bombardment of Fort McAllister, Ga., by the iron-clad Montauk and other boats; the fort was not reduceq.

Jan. 28—A steamer and 300 rebels captured near Van Buren, Mo.

Jan. 29—Gen. Banks promulgates the Emancipation Proclamation at New Orleans. . . . A fight with Indians at Bear River, Washington Territory; the Indians defeated with great loss. . . . Gen. McClernand lands opposite Vicksburg.

Jan. 30—Gunboat Isaac Smith captured in Stono River S. C. by rebels. . . . Guerrilla camp near Dyersburg, Tenn., broken up; 34 killed. . . . Fight at deserted House, near Suffolk, Va.; losses about even.

Jan. 31—Attack upon the Charleston blocdaking fleet by three iron-clad steamers from the harbor; the Mercedita sunk. . . . Cavalry skirmish near Nashville; rebels whipped with loss of 12 killed, 12 wounded, and 300 prisoners. . . . Trouble in Morgan Co, Ind., about arresting deserters; attack on U. S. troops; the deserters were held. . . . Union troops enter Shellbyville, Kentucky. [TO BE CONTINUED.

THE BLOW AT OUR CURRENCY.

The Democracy of the Senate persisted in their revolutionary schemes, and obstinately refused to afford relief to the State in the payment of the interest on our debt. The Union Senators proposed on various occasions to consider a bill to provide for meeting the interest in currency, and appealed to the Democrats to stay their suicidal madness and save the people from being plundered; but they were deaf to every importunity offered in behalf of the tax-payers. Their conduct clearly manifested a settled purpose to impair the government credit, embarrass the treasury, and impose grievous and needless burdens upon the people. In the House, when the Union men proposed to consider the bill providing for the payment of the interest in currency, the Democrats restored to fillibustering; made every possible dilitory motion, such as to postpone to adjourn, &c.; and when arrested in that course by the call of the previous question, they refused to vote, thus necessitating a call of the House, and wasting the session without passing the bill.

This action of the legislature is most unpardonable. It evinces a shameless disregard of the interests of the people; an utter want of sympathy with the cause of the government; a determination to cripple its credit, and a most reckless defiance of the immediate interests of the taxpayers. Indeed it can scarcely be explained upon any principle of mere political differencer It goes deeper and points, with startling conclusiveness, to a revolutionary policy that aims at financial revulsion as the first step toward the destruction of the government. If our currency could be destroyed, the very foundation stone would be taken from the great structure of our Free Institutions; and if the prostration of the currency is not the deliberate purpose of the Democrats of the legislature, then there can be no rational explanation of their hostility to the interests of the people, of the State and of the Nation.

There are able lawyers on the Democratic side in the legislature, who know well how they are defying the law as it would be administered by our Courts, if the bonds of the State were contracts between individuals. If J. McDowell Sharpe or Cyrus L. Pershing or William A. Wallace held a bond against John Smith, drawn in the language of the securities issued by the State to its creditors, expressly stipulating to pay the same in specie, they are well advised that the legal tender currency of the government would cancel it at par. So the Supreme Courts of New York and Massachusetts have already decided, and so would the Supreme Court of every loyal State determine. Indeed, if the United States currency be a legal tender, as the law declares it, there can be no other decision rendered by a rational court, for an express contract to pay in specie, made prior to the issue of legal tender notes, is precisely upon the same footing with every form of indebtedness, whether book account, check, negociable note, under seal judgment, or any other shape a debt could assume. The law required all to be paid in legal tender money, if demanded, and specie only was made a legal tender. The courts therefore very properly decide that judgment can be had only for the amount called for by a note or bond, and any legal tender of the government must necessarily cancel the judgment. Thus would they deal with individuals; but the State cannot be sued; its Executive officers cannot disregard the law, which is mandatory as to their action, and the State cannot withhold its interest on the day it is due—therefore, for want of legislation, the Governor and financial officers were compelled, on the 1st day of February to draw *some six hundred thousand dollars needlessly from the treasury.* Thus while all other creditors of the State; all creditors of individuals, and all monetary transactions among the people, are compelled to recognize a tender of government currency as a payment, the bondholders of the State, most of whom are foreigners, and foes of our institutions, are paid sixty per cent more than their just claims, and the treasury is so crippled that, without extraordinary revenues from increased taxes, the credit of the State cannot be sustained a single year. Such is the entertainment to which the Democrats of the legislature have invited us!

We need but turn to the representatives and organs of the Democrtic party to learn how they have pre-determined the destruction of our currency if it can be compassed. The *Age*, the Philadelphia organ of that party, has been earnest in demanding payment of the interest in specie; and when its "friends" had achieved their hoped for success by defeating all legislative measures of relief, it is in a delirium of joy because the people have been robbed of six hundred thousand dollars, and in fiendish triumph declares it "a fine illustration of the new legal tender currency with which Abolitionism has blessed the country!" It denominates the war for the preservation of the Republic of our fathers "*this Lincoln spree into which the people have been inveigled,*" and boasts that "it will cost a good deal before we get through with it!" Such are the words of cheer which the organs of that party send up to a people struggling in the sublimest heroism for the life of the government: such their epitaph over our martyred dead; such the words of consolation to sorrowing hearts and striken homes, and such their tribute to the holiest civil cause for which mankind has dared and died!