

# Raffman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 26.

### TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square for three or less insertions—Two 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 Stoves, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—Wholesale or Retail. Jan. 1. 1863

**CRANS & BARRETT.** Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. 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 25.

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

**H. BUCHER SWOPE.** 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. [112]

**WALLACE & HALL.** Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862.

**WILLIAM A. WALLACE.** JOHN G. HALL.

**F. A. FLEMING.** Curwenville, Pa. Nursery, man 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, 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 29.

**D. M. WOODS.** Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

**W. W. SHAW, M. D.** has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Shawsville, Penn., where he still respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. May 27, 1863.

**J. B. MENALLY.** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 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. Apr 27.

**THOMPSON & WATSON.** Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn. August 11, 1863.

**S. W. THOMPSON. J. B. WATSON.**

**LARKIMER & 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, 1866.

**D. R. 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.

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

**THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH.** Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield co. bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

**BUSH & MCCULLOUGH.** Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. 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 Killer*, *Restorative*, a great cure for colds and coughs; and *Anti-Bilious Pills*, They have been thoroughly tested in the 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 H. 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 can not be excelled by any workman in town or county. Come one! come all! to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 62-ly-pd S. H. LAUGHLIN.

**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 made. He can be addressed at the office of JOHN S. MULLIKIN, May 12, Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa.

**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, it makes better work of sawing tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying 1 inch lumber perfectly in 26 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 simply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desiring of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTLER, Clearfield, Penn'a. June 24, 1863.

**MILLINERY & FANCY STORE.**

**MRS. H. D. WELSH.** RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE LADIES of Clearfield, and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery, Notion and Trim using store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Lanich's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods. Our 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, N. Y. Hoods, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1865.

### Select Poetry.

**THE INFANT'S DEATH.**  
What changes in this life are wrought  
Throughout the human race—  
Ten months ago, a mother smiled  
Upon a new-born face;  
Her heart beat high, as in her arms  
She held that infant bright;  
Then smoothing down its silken hair,  
She kissed it with delight.  
Time swiftly passed; ah! sad the change,  
Within that parent's heart;  
The cold commanding voice of death  
Had bade that babe—depart!  
But weep, ah! weep not, mother, dear,  
Thy child was to thee given,  
That this might be a stronger tie,  
To bind thy soul to Heaven.

### KNOWING WHAT YOU WANT But Not How to Get It.

"I can see," lately said a cynic, "that in the North there are at least two parties; one knowing exactly what it wants, and the other apparently entirely ignorant of what it wants."  
It is perfectly true. There are but two parties, and they are well described by the critic. One wants the maintenance of the Union. Its policy therefore is perfectly clear. It ardently supports every measure which will secure and confirm that result. The other wants political powers, and it does not see exactly how to get it. That explains its conflicting assertions and contradictory action. In Ohio it declared for peace at any price. Ohio roared its contempt from the lake to the river. In Iowa it therefore it declared for the war, and against the conduct of the war. That also was of no use. In New York it declared itself the strongest war party. Its success, therefore, in New York would show only that it was stupidly wrong in Ohio, and revealed the fact that it had no principle whatever in regard to the Union and the country, and it was everywhere merely bobbing around to discover how it might return to power. In the State of New York, the ticket of this party was supported by men who radically and utterly disagree upon the question of war, or who, at least, profess to disagree. The McClellan wing and the Ben Wood wing equally supported the nominations. But is Manager Wood's war policy that of General McClellan? and, if not, which wing has stultified itself?  
The party calling itself "the Democracy" profess to be the strong war party. Yet, a recent defeat of the Union arms would have helped their ticket. They claim to be the true Union party. Yet Jefferson Davis and every rebel leader wishes their success. Which are the dupes or the deceivers, the copperhead leaders or the rebel chiefs? A party, therefore, which sees that the steady and victorious prosecution of the war must annihilate it, yet which has no hope of securing power but seeming to favor the war, will inevitably present the appearance which the cynical critic described, of not knowing what it wants.  
Yet it is not the end, but the means of which it is ignorant. It wants political power at any price. Nor is it too harsh to say that if it could procure that ascendancy by favoring immediate peace, upon the basis of compromise or separation, looking to future reconstruction, it would not hesitate to adopt that platform. Its misfortune is that it ruled by virtue of its alliance with a system which permanently paralyzed the Constitution, and is now seeking to destroy it. That system and its rebellions of forts are equally doomed. As they go, so go their props and appendages. As slavery sinks, so disappears forever a party which called itself democratic to serve slavery, and consequently repudiated every democratic principle whatever.  
A scorpion girt with fire knows what it wants, but seems utterly confused because it knows not how to get it. It wants life; but how shall it pass through the fire?—*Harper's Weekly.*

### Significant Rebuke.

The last term of the Northumberland county court was marked by a bold move on the part of Judge Jordan. The voters of the county sent 3200 to 2600—but the copperhead commissioners draw about 4 Cop. Jurors to one Union. Now when we see that there are four good Union papers supported in the county, to one Cop., it may be taken for granted that the 2600 are quite as likely to be intelligent, competent men, as the 3200. In this unfair preponderance of Cop. Jurymen, there is very naturally much unworthy material. And accordingly Judge Jordan "excused" a number of Jurymen, because they could not understand English—and intimated that there was room for improvement in the mode of selecting. A very hard hit at the Commissioners and Sheriff, from an independent Judge of their own party. Men will naturally favor their friends in matters of this kind, but it should not be at the expense of public interest and of decency.—*Lebanon Chronicle.*

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.**—The Annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, presented to the State Legislature, gives gratifying evidence of the prosperity of that road, and perhaps no other railroad or corporation in the world can show such a profitable balance sheet in the business of one year. The receipts during the year amount to the sum total of \$40,523,571 45, and the expenses during the same period to \$20,602,804 56, leaving a balance on the profit side of \$19,920,766 89, which is nearly one-half the total earnings of the road.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau, Ledzinski, a resident of Berlin, having dissented from the Romish Church in several points, and openly denounced the new dogma, has resounded the Romish Communion, and united with the Lutheran Church.

### The Greatest of Rat Hunts.

Everybody has heard of the vast system of sewers which underlies the great city of Paris. Through these subterranean intricacies, according to Victor Hugo in his *Miserables*, Jean Valjean carried Marius on his back for miles, from the barricade to the banks of the Seine. It seems that during severe frosts, the vast multitudes of rats which abound in Paris, take to the sewers as a refuge from the cold. Latterly, the weather has been more than usually severe, and the conditions being favorable, it was resolved to have a great rat hunt. Accordingly the authorities, assisted by a number of men, gamins and dogs, entered the sewers at various places, and began a grand drive towards a common center. Just as the beaters in an Indian jungle, with tom-toms, gongs, horns, drums and frightful yells, send all the animals, from the tiger to the smallest antelope, towards the hunters, the subterranean drivers soon had hundreds of rats massed together, straggling, squealing and fighting with extraordinary ferocity. At length they were driven into a large sewer near the bridge of Anieres, and forty dogs were let down among them. A royal battle ensued, which lasted over forty-five hours, and at the end of it victory remained with the dogs. But the latter had paid dearly for their triumph. Four were found in the drains killed out, and a quite a number were totally blind and helpless when recovered by the gamins, who at length ventured to explore the profound depths of the battle. Most of the rats escaped in the melee; but yet no less than 110,000 were found dead. As the finest Parisian *battoles* are said to be made out of the skins of these animals, there will be material for many goss.

### Proposed State for Negroes.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, accompanied his bill to designate a region on the Rio Grande for a State for negroes, by a report, in which he sets forth the necessity of separating them from the whites to protect them from the grasping cupidity of the latter. The only safe place and bulwark of the negro are the low latitudes; and there they may become rulers, law-makers and lords of the soil. The majority race, or whites, will keep the rights and interests of negroes in an unsettled state unless the government of the State be in the hands of a community founded for the purpose. Amalgamation is impracticable in this country, but across the Rio Grande, the population have no prejudice against color, and intermarriages are not forbidden by law or custom. The country proposed to be set apart by an exclusive colored population stretches from the Gulf to New Mexico, and from the Rio Grande to the Colorado. It is in a general and productive region, easy of access &c. It is confidently believed that the State of Texas, under proceedings that may bring that State back into the Union, will relinquish her right to the territory in question.

### The President.

There is nothing in the past to discourage, as we believe there is nothing in the future to alarm, the true friends of the Republic. Unity of action is alone necessary for the present. Dissensions weaken any cause however true minded and faithful the contestants may be. A bundle of sticks and the fable ought to teach us wisdom. The loyal men of the country must form a compact body, that no ingenuity or strength of opposition can break. If the Government, in self defence, wants men, let *you* (and in this crisis none but men are needed) be furnished; if money is wanted, let it be furnished; if united action can bring about proper results, let us have harmonious action; if individual exertion is required, let each citizen make himself a committee to carry into effect the enduring and everlasting truth that this old Government must and shall be preserved.

### A Minister.

This is very natural and undoubtedly true: In the good old days of slow coaches and slower mails, when Northern New York was as far out in the world as some of our Northwest Territories are now, there was gathered around the post office one night, in a small town, quite a large crowd, to hear the news brought by the stage just in. "What's the news?" said an old fellow who was not so worldly wise as he might have been—"what's the news?" "Martin Van Buren has been appointed Minister to Great Britain," said a friend at his elbow. "Minister to Great Britain. The idea of his being appointed Minister to Great Britain. Why he can't preach any more than I can!"

JOSEPH STROBEL, a substitute in a Pennsylvania regiment, was shot at Beaufort recently, for desertion. While in prison he had an opportunity to escape, but refused to avail himself of it. Before being shot he acknowledged his guilt, expressing penitence for his sins. With unbanded eyes he stood before the file appointed to fire, and requested them not to aim at his head. When the command "Ready," was giving, he threw up his hand and cried, "Hold on! hold on! shoot me good," to those pointing apparently at his face. The guns involuntarily fell for an instant, then rose again, and Joseph Strobel lay a bleeding, lifeless corpse, pierced by six balls, beside the black coffin destined to contain his body. Pity that a man so brave should suffer a fate so ignominious!

The Maryland Senate has appointed a special Committee relative to the purchase of the Antietam battle ground, and the erection of a monument to the memory of those who fell there.

Potatoes sell in Maine for 50 cents and in Richmond for \$50 a bushel

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

#### Chronology of the War, etc.

Feb. 1—Second attack on Fort McAllister; the fort was not taken; its commander was killed; the Union vessels were not injured. . . . Rebel attack on Island No. 10; they seized a transport, but were quickly put to flight by a gunboat. . . . Rebel camp at Middletown, Tenn., broken up; 100 prisoners taken.

Feb. 2—The ram Queen of the West runs the blockade at Vicksburg.

Feb. 3—Guerrillas routed at Mingo swamp, Mo.; 907 of them killed and 20 wounded. . . . Reconnoissance into Eastern Tennessee; skirmishes with rebels. . . . Rebels defeated in an attack on Fort Donelson.

Feb. 4—Cavalry dash upon Batesville, Ark., rebels driven out and some killed or captured. . . . Ram Fulton disabled by a rebel battery at Cypress Bend; she was saved by our gunboats. . . . Skirmish near Lake Providence, La.; 30 rebels used up.

Feb. 5—Skirmish on Bear Creek, Mo.; rebels routed. . . . Skirmish near Stafford's Store, Va.

Feb. 6—Union raid upon Middleburgh, Va., several rebels taken. . . . Col. Cushman, the rebel cotton burner, captured near Riply, Tenn. . . . Rebels capture the mail-coach near Winchester, Va., but it is retaken the same day.

Feb. 7—A squadron of Union cavalry fall into an ambush near Williamsburg, Va., and lose about 40 men, taken at Lynchburg, Tenn. . . . Rebel Secretary of State declares Galveston and Sabine Pass open to commerce.

Feb. 8—Guerrillas routed near Independence, Mo. . . . Lebanon, Tenn., occupied, and 600 rebels captured there. . . . Capture of three rebel transports by the Queen of the West, in Red River, reported. . . . Circulation of *The Chicago Times* suppressed.

Feb. 9—Skirmish near Summerville, Va., rebels driven off. . . . Gen. Rosecrans orders the summary execution of all rebels caught in Union uniform or carrying our flag.

Feb. 10—Fight at Old River, La.; rebels whipped with loss of 25 prisoners and 11 killed or wounded; Union loss 8. . . . News received of the capture of the rebel Indian Agency at Wadita, Texas, by loyal Delawares and Shawnees.

Feb. 12—Skirmish near Smithfield, Va., capture and recapture of a few men. . . . Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.; 11 rebels used up. . . . Gunboat Indianola runs the Vicksburg batteries.

Feb. 14—Union cavalry surprised at Anandale, Va.; 15 killed and missing, and several wounded. . . . Queen of the West gets aground near Gordon's Landing, is disabled by rebel cannon and abandoned.

Feb. 15—Cavalry fight near Gainesville, Tenn.; rebels beaten. . . . Rebels attack a train near Nolansville, Tenn., but are driven off with loss. . . . Fight at Arkadelphia, Ark.; rebels routed, losing 26; Union loss, 14.

Feb. 17—Forage train captured by rebels near Romney, Va. . . . Order suppressing *The Chicago Times* rescinded.

Feb. 18—Mortar boats open fire upon Vicksburg. . . . Clifton, Tenn., destroyed by Union troops. . . . Disloyal State Convention at Frankfort, Ky., dispersed by military.

Feb. 19—Rebels near Coldwater, Miss., surprised and routed, 16 taken, and 9 killed or wounded. . . . Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, a guerrilla nest, burnt by order of Gen. Hurlbut. . . . *The Constitution* newspaper at Keokuk, Iowa, sacked by soldiers from the hospital.

Feb. 20—Gunboat reconnoissance upon the Rappahannock; a rebel battery silenced. . . . Guerrilla raid upon Shaktown, Ky.; some cars destroyed.

Feb. 22—Union scout to Florence, and Tusculumbia, Ala.; cotton, horses, mules and negroes taken. . . . Yazoo Pass expedition reaches Moon Lake.

Feb. 23—Fight at Greenville, Miss.; a Union Major killed. . . . Skirmish near Athens, Ky.; guerrilla Morgan's brother captured with others. . . . A rebel robbing party of 700 operating in Eastern Kentucky.

Feb. 24—Gunboat Indianola captured near Grand Gulf, Miss., by four rebel steamers.

Feb. 25—Cavalry fight near Hartwood Church, Va.; rebels routed, but escape across Kelly's Ford. . . . Rebels dispersed at Licktown, Ky.

Feb. 26—Cavalry skirmishes on the Strasburg road; Union loss 200. . . . Cherokee National Council repeals the Ordinance of Secession, abolishes slavery, disqualifies disloyalists and adjourns. . . . Guerrillas capture a Government freight train near Woodburn, Tenn., stole the property and set the locomotive off under full steam to smash a passenger train, but did not succeed.

Feb. 27—Skirmish 15 miles from Newbern, N. C.; rebels routed, with loss of 3 killed and 48 prisoners; Union 1 wounded.

Feb. 28—Rebel iron-clad Nashville (Atlanta) captured in Ogeechee River while beginning her first voyage.

Mar. 1—Union dash into Bloomfield, Mo.; Provost Marshal and 20 prisoners taken. . . . Rebels at Aldie, Va., capture 50 Union cavalry. . . . Fight near Bradyville, Tenn.; Duke's guerrillas routed with heavy loss.

Mar. 2—Sharp contest on the Salem pike, 16 miles from Murfreesboro, between the regulars of Rosecrans' army and a large force from Bragg's; the rebels twice beaten. . . . Slight cavalry fight near Petersburg, Tenn.; rebels routed, with 12 killed and 20 wounded. . . . 30 of Mosby's guerrillas taken near Aldie.

Mar. 3—Ft. McAllister, Geo., again bombarded without success.

Mar. 4—Rebels routed near Chapel Hill, Tenn.; 12 killed and 72 captured. . . . Skirmishes at Skeet and Swan quarter, N. C.; rebels beaten, 28 killed; Union loss 18.

Mar. 5—Fight at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tenn.; Unionists defeated and the whole force captured. . . . *The Crisis* newspaper office, at Columbus, O., destroyed by soldiers.

Mar. 6—Gen. Hunter orders the drafting of negroes in the Department of the South.

Mar. 7—A scouting expedition from Belle Plain, Va., returned with several rebel prisoners and much property.

Mar. 8—Mosby dashed into Fairfax and captured Brig. Gen. Stoughton and 30 men, with all their arms and horses. . . . A company of rebel cavalry captured near Newbern, N. C., by the 43d Mass.

Mar. 9—Small rebel force captured below Fort Hudson. . . . Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.; 18 guerrillas taken. . . . Skirmish at Blackwater Bridge, Va. . . . Skirmish on Comity River, Va.; rebels dispersed.

Mar. 10—Jacksonville, Fla., captured by the 1st South Carolina (colored) regiment. . . . Several rebels captured at Rutherford Creek, Tenn. . . . Attack on guerrillas near Covington, Tenn.; 25 killed and many captured.

Mar. 11—Guerrillas repulsed in attack upon a train 12 miles from Paris, Ky.

Mar. 12—Reconnoissance from Franklin, Tenn., returned, having driven the rebels, without fighting, beyond Duck River; Union loss in the few skirmishes, 9.

Mar. 13—Fort Greenwood, on the Tallahatchie, Tenn., silenced by gunboats, but not taken. . . . Skirmish at Berwick City, La.; rebels dispersed. . . . Signal Station at Spanish Wells, S. C., surprised and burned by rebels; 9 prisoners taken.

Mar. 14—Admiral Farragut, with 7 of his fleet, passed Port Hudson, after a fierce engagement, in which the Mississippi was disabled, and burned by order of the admiral. . . . Newbern, N. C., attacked by rebels; the gunboats came up and dispersed the enemy. . . . Reconnoitering force returned to Murfreesboro, after 11 days work, with 50 rebel prisoners.

Mar. 15—*The Jeffersonian* newspaper office at Richmond, Ind., destroyed by Union soldiers.

Mar. 17—Attack on rebel works near Franklin, Va.; our troops driven off with 16 killed or wounded. . . . Cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford, Va.; Fitzhugh Lee routed and pursued six miles.

Mar. 18—Skirmishing at Berwick Bay, La.; 10 rebels killed and 20 wounded.

Mar. 19—Steamer *Georgiana*, with arms for the rebels destroyed off Charleston. . . . Skirmish on Duck River, Tenn.

Mar. 20—Admiral Farragut's boats reach the canal below Vicksburg. . . . Battle near Milton, Tenn.; rebels defeated, losing 400 men.

Mar. 21—Fight at Cottage Grove, Tenn.; rebels defeated with heavy loss. . . . Small fight near Seneca, Va.; loyalists defeated. . . . Expedition up the Bayous returned to the Yazoo after defeating the rebels at Deer Creek and destroying 2000 bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of corn, and all the houses on the route.

Mar. 22—Union force of 50 defeated by Quantrill at Blue Spring, Mo., with loss of 14. . . . Mt. Sterling, Ky., captured by guerrillas.

Mar. 24—Pontachoula, La., taken by Union troops.

Mar. 25—Union rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburg; Lancaster sunk and Switzerland disabled. . . . Brentwood, Tenn., captured and sacked by rebels; they were pursued, dispersed, many killed, and their plunder retaken.

Mar. 26—Expedition returned to Carthage, Tenn.; with 25 rebel prisoners. . . . Gen. Burnside takes command of the Department of the Ohio.

Mar. 27—Fast day in the rebel States. . . . Jacksonville, Fla., burned by the Union troops. . . . Steamer Hartford passed the rebel batteries at Warrenton, Miss.

Mar. 28—Gunboat Diana captured by the rebels at Pattersonville, La. . . . Coles Island, S. C., taken by Union troops. . . . Steamer Sam Gaty plundered by guerrillas at Sibley, Mo. . . . Expeditionary force returned to Belle Plain, Va., having foraged along Northern Neck, destroyed ferries, burned a schooner and taken some prisoners.

Mar. 29—Party of blockade runners taken at Poplar Creek, Md. . . . Sharp fight near Somerville, Tenn.; rebels beaten off; Union loss 40.

Mar. 30—Party of blockade runners taken at Poplar Creek, Md. . . . Sharp fight near Somerville, Tenn.; rebels beaten off; Union loss 40.

Mar. 30—Battle near Somerville, Ky.; rebels under Pegram routed with great loss. . . . Washington, N. C., attacked by Hill and Pettigrew; gunboats drove them out of range. . . . Mt. Pleasant, Va., taken and plundered by Jenkin's rebels; they were driven off with a loss of 52. . . . Gen. McClernand took Richmond, Miss., after a sharp fight.

Mar. 31—Gen. Herron appointed to command the army of the Frontier.

April 1—Admiral Farragut fought and passed the Grand Gulf batteries with the Hartford, Switzerland and Albatross, without serious damage. . . . Fight with Mosby near Broad Run, Va.; no result.

April 2—Women's Bread Riot at Richmond, Va. . . . Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.; 12 rebels killed or wounded, 30 taken. . . . Admiral Farragut went to Red River; destroying rebel boats. . . . Gunboat St. Clair disabled by rebels above Fort Donelson; she was saved by another boat. . . . Battle at Snow Hill, Tenn.; rebel cavalry routed, with 50 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners; Union loss 3.

April 3—Arrest of knights of the Golden Circle at Reading, Pa. . . . Skirmishing party returned to Fayetteville, Ark., after four skirmishes, in which two rebel captains were killed, one wounded, 22 men killed and seven taken.

April 4—Unsonists repulsed with loss of five men in attempt to capture rebel battery on Paulino River, N. C. . . . Palmyra, Tenn., burned by the gunboat Lexington.

April 5—Troops sent from Newbern to reconno Geone Foster besieged in Washington, N. C. . . . Skirmish on Black Bayou La.

April 6—Rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn., broken up; 5 killed and 15 taken.

April 7—Bombardment of Fort Sumpter by Admiral Dupont; the fleet driven off; fort little injured. . . . U. S. gunboat *Barataria* lost in Amite River, La. . . . Successful foray into Gloucester Co., Va.

April 8—Gunboat George Washington, stranded in Broad River, S. C., attacked by rebels and blown up.

April 9—Pascagoula, Miss., taken by a Union force from Ship Island, but abandoned same day. . . . Fight at Blount's Mills, N. C. . . . Unionists driven off with small loss.

April 10—Battle at Franklin, Tenn.; Van Dorn's attack repulsed; Union loss about 100; rebel, not known. . . . Skirmish near Waverly, Tenn.; 21 Unionists taken prisoners.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Gaining Strength.

A student in one of our State colleges was charged by the Faculty with having had a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said: "Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room."  
"Yes, sir."  
"What explanation can you make?"  
"Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advised me to try a little ale each day, as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where this beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room."  
"Indeed! and have you derived any benefit from it?"  
"Ah! yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two weeks since, I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

THOUGHTS.—Consider whence thou comest, whether thou goest, and before whom thou art to stand. Study well; speak little; do much; receive all men with a cheerful countenance. Cast not stones into the well which has quenched your thirst. No man is so destitute as the ignorant man. Rank does not dignify the man; it is the man who dignifies rank. A man may be known by three things: by his conduct in money matters; by his behavior at table; by his demeanor when angry. Accustom thy tongue to say, I know nothing. Consider three things when tempted to sin; There is an eye that sees thee; there is an ear that hears thee; all thine actions are recorded in a book. Pass not judgement on thy fellow till thou hast been in the same predicament; say not of matters that are incomprehensible, that thou canst comprehend them; neither say, when I shall have leisure I will study, lest thou may never have leisure.

VALLANDIGHAM.—Noticing the recent attempt to get the case of Vallandigham into the U. S. Supreme Court, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* makes the pertinent inquiry if it would not be "the easier and better plan for Vallandigham without waiting the uncertainties of the law, to seize at once upon the opportunity which the President's Amnesty Proclamation may afford him, and by taking the oath of allegiance, return to his home in the Union, a wiser and a better man?"

CAPTAIN FISKE, of the United States Army, has just arrived in Chicago from Idaho, and caused a sensation by his reports of the rich gold mines of that territory. He states that he saw nine hundred dollars worth of gold taken from a single pan full of earth, and is confident, from what he could learn from reliable sources, that there has already been mined \$25,000,000 in gold. None of this treasure has yet been shipped out of the territory, for lack of proper and safe escort.

Some days since a lady called at a daguerrean establishment in Oxford, New York, to have a photograph taken of her niece, a little child then with her. The photograph was taken, and while the lady was waiting to have it finished, the little girl strayed into the laboratory and swallowed some kind of poison which she found there. When missed and looked for she was found in the laboratory dead, having expired immediately. The aunt has since become insane.

The Montreal *Transcript* says that George Armstrong, a private of the 30th British regiment, who took advantage of his leave of absence to cross of the American side, enlist there, receive the bounty, and then return to his regiment boasting of his rascality, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be drummed out of the service, and afterward imprisoned for two years.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* acknowledges the receipt of a potato weighing twenty-six pounds from Matamoros. The donors remark that they would have sent a bigger one, only freights are so high!

The number of Poles who have died on the field of battle, or been executed during the present insurrection, amounts to twelve thousand, and of those who have been banished, eight thousand.

It is said forty convents have been suppressed in Italy, and the monks drawn in the conscription are obliged to serve as others are in the army.

Trinity School, a well known Protestant Episcopal Educational Institution of New York city, has recently come into possession of \$3,000,000.