

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 28.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMEN'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—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 Flour & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Fruit, Grain, &c. Ac., 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.

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. Ac., in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce. Front Street above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [12]

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

A. FLEMING, Ornamental Pa. Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs. 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, sashers, and stoves furnished with a hearth. April 30.

D. M. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Insane. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

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

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practising 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. April 27.

THOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penna. 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, 1866.

D. W. 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 & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, &c. Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

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

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: J. M. SMITH, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield Co. Pa. February 3d 1864.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by the late Mr. S. J. Row) is prepared to do work of all kinds in the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he can be excelled by any workman in town or county. Come and see the *Sign of the Big Watch*. April 29-ly-64. 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, Bower Po., Clearfield Co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, 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 in ten 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 supplied sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address: JOHN L. CUTLER, Clearfield, Penna. 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 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, Nones, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

Select Poetry.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The following lines, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, were suggested by an incident related by Mr. Gough in his lecture on "Peculiar People." Supposed to be the narration of an old nurse in one of the hospitals.

He was brought in with the wounded,
Six bullets in his frame;
We knew we could not save him,
But we tried to, all the same,
And when we'd washed and fed him,
I sat down by his side
To tell him of the Saviour,
And be with him when he died.

He lay there still and peaceful,
And listened to the Book;
It seemed an old friend to him,
By his happy, trusting look,
And then we prayed beside him,
For we are not heathens here,
But try to help our brothers when
The hour of death draws near.

His breath came short and painful,
And his words were faint and low,
As he gave his farewell messages,
I bent to hear them—so;
"His love and thanks to mother,
He had tried to do his best,
He'd often read her Bible,
She would find it in his chest;
It had been a comfort to him,
But the balls had found her boy,
And she would soon come to him
In realms of endless joy."

There was a pause a moment,
I asked him, "Nothing more?"
And with a flush he quickly
Drew off a ring he wore,
"Send this to mother, Madam,
And tell her I was true
To the one who gave it, she will know
What I would have her do."
And then the bright flush faded,
And a deadly paleness came,
And I knew his heart was breaking
For the one he could not name.

Just then along the passage,
Between the rows of beds,
Came on a group of ladies,
With red roses in their heads,
And colours gay and blushing
Were mingled in their dress,
And they talked and laughed out gaily
In the sight of such distress!

I frowned upon them grimly,
And tried to stop the noise,
(If there's one thing makes me angry,
That's unkindness to the boys.)
But their hearts were hard and selfish,
And they would not heed my frown,
But came on near the pillow where
I watched death settling down.

They stood there, and a tall one,
The handsomest of all,
Spoke out in tones as sharp
As tho' at dance or ball;
Spoke to the man just dying,
With questioning far amiss,
"My friend, pray tell me truly,
Was the country worth all this?"

Life came back for a moment,
And he rose up in his bed,
Forgetful of his suffering,
As with steady voice he said,
"Aye! Madam, the dear country
Is worth it, worth it all!
I pray God to save the 'em,
A million men for freedom!"

His last word for Freedom,
He uttered back and bed;
The ladies turned away their heads;
I do believe they cried,
I closed his eyelids sobbing,
I have looked on many a death,
But never saw a soldier give
More gladly life and breath.

They laid him down to slumber
In the crowded army-lot,
And in a leisure moment,
I put flowers above the spot,
But whenever I go near it,
I think—he is not there,
He's where the "faithful unto death"
A crown of glory wear.

Worship God with Flowers.
Flowers are the memories of childhood, which accompany us from the cradle to the grave. I left my birthplace at the age of seventeen, yet the peonies, tulips and roses of my mother's garden are pictured in my mind with a vernal freshness. Teach your children to love flowers, and they will love home and all its inmates. Beautify the grounds around your dwelling with rich foliage, plants, and the bright blossoms of sweet flowers, and the faces of all who look upon the scene will be lighted with smiles, while their hearts will worship the great Giver of all good and perfect gifts to man. If I could be the means of creating a general taste for gardening and love of flowers, I should feel as though I had been of more benefit to my country than all the military heroes of the present age. Worship God with flowers. As He loves all that is beautiful and good, so will He love you as you make your home lovely.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times says that at the last annual "Academia Poliglotta" of the great Catholic College of the Propaganda, the youths who carried off the palm were two negroes, rejoicing in the name of William Samba and John Provost. Their delivery and action were wonderful, and called forth thunders of applause even in a church.

A big Injun having strayed from the camp, found himself lost on trying to return to it. After looking about, he drew himself up and exclaimed, "Injun lost!" but recovering himself, and feeling unwilling to acknowledge such short-sightedness, continued, "No, Injun no lost—wigwam lost; (striking his breast) Injun here!"

The new State of West Virginia has been divided by her Legislature into townships, like other Free States and unlike the Slave States, which have no civil division below counties. She has also adopted a free school system. They say West Virginia is unconstitutional; but she don't act like it.

A school-boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied:—"If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy stroke upward and the down ones light!"

SPEECH OF HON. A. MYERS.

The Hon. AMOS MYERS, of Western Pennsylvania delivered a very able speech in the United States House of Representatives, on the 3d of February last, on the Constitutionality and necessity of the draft. After having dealt a merited and exhorting rebuke to Chauncy C. Burr, Clement L. Vallandigham and John U. Andrews, formerly of Virginia, who asserted that the draft law was unpopular, and that it was the highwayman's call for "your money or your life," the Hon. gentlemen went on to prove most clearly and conclusively the constitutionality of the draft as well as its necessity. In the course of his remarks after having quoted from 9th Wheaton, 196, and Marshall's life of Washington, 3d vol. p. 241, he asks the question "What is a draft?" and before answering it says:

Every citizen in this land owes it to his country to support it in time of trial; that every man is bound to take up arms in defense of the life of the nation. Every citizen is bound to do that. I know that Government, in its humanitarian ideas, in the liberal notions, in its exercise of sovereignty as it pleases, may exempt whom it will and how it will. But, sir, the great proposition stands out boldly, and as the truth, that every man is bound to march to the battlefield to defend his country in the day of its danger. In other words, the Government at this time has a draft upon all of her people. She has her hand upon every man's shoulder, saying, "Come, my life is in danger, I am drawing you to my support; come, help me out of these troubles." That is the position which the Government occupies towards every citizen. Every one is bound to go. There is a connecting link, a sort of drawing-strings between the Government and its citizens! and the draft is to ascertain which of those strings shall be cut. We have been told that the draft is to ascertain who shall go to fight the battles of our country. Sir, that is a mistaken definition. The draft is to ascertain who may stay at home, for all are bound to go; and the man who cannot see that has studied the Constitution and the meaning of the true requisitions of our Government to very little purpose, or he has gone to a very bad school teacher for patriotic education.

The honorable gentleman took decided ground that it is the duty of all to take up arms in defense of the country, and advocated an increase of pay to the private soldier, as well as the privilege of voting. In reference to the Administration, Mr. Myers said:

"But, sir, the Administration could not be left alone without a fling at it the other day in respect to its treatment of what was called the favorite General of the Army of the Potomac. I did not intend, had it not been thrown out in this way, to say one word against that once favorite General, either here or elsewhere. But when an attempt is made to stab this Administration, to misrepresent this Administration, one which the people have taken up, determined that he who for four years has held the helm of state so steadily shall run the good ship into port. I cannot be silent. Politicians may think and say and do as they please, but God and people are for Abraham Lincoln. Jeff Davis and the others may be for whom they like. [Laughter.]"

We cannot quote at any length from this able and common-sense speech. The following paragraphs will be found not only interesting, but will serve to place the patriotism and soundness of the speaker's views in marked contrast with those who opposed the draft:

"Sir, there may be a great struggle in the spring, and we owe it to our country that we should speedily fill up our Army. The way to make the struggle brief is to present a bold, united, strong front to the enemy, and that is the object of this bill. We need men to be drafted into the Army. The soldiers in the Army want a draft, and I say let the soldiers, will be done. Let us have a draft and an increase of the Army, so that we may encourage the daring and heroism of our brave soldiers to crush out the last rebel foe that may come against them. Let us do that, and then let us, oh, let us confiscate every species of property of rebels now and forever.

"What will you do with this property when confiscated?" I have a way of disposing of it. I would take a part of it and throw it into our Treasury, about the solvency of which some people have so much concern. The rest I would parcel out into sections, and give them to the men who have fought our battles. I do not know that it is necessary to go into the details of the division, but I think I would give to every single man eighty acres, to every married man one hundred and sixty, to every married man with a child one hundred and eighty acres, and if God bless them with twins, three hundred acres; and tell all the soldiers that a like merit shall have a like reward. [Great laughter.]

A Massachusetts youngster has got a glass eye that is worth more to him in these days than a good farm. He enlists, passes the surgeon, pockets the bounty, goes into camp, is discharged for defective vision, and tries the same game at the next place. He had received seven bounties at last accounts, and was about to re-enlist as a veteran, when he was arrested, and possibly he will next go with his eye out.

The Wilkesbarre Times pays \$14 per bundle for printing paper, for which he formerly paid \$6. Is it any wonder that printers raise the price of papers and other work?

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

June 10—An enrolling officer murdered at Maunville, Ind. . . . Fighting near Monticello, Ky.; rebels defeated. . . . Rebels repulsed at Lake Providence by negro troops.

June 11—Col. Montgomery leaves Hilton Head with his colored regiment for a raid in Georgia. . . . Preparations in Pennsylvania to repel rebel invasion. . . . Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac at Poolesville, but are driven back. . . . Meeting in New-York to raise colored troops. . . . Peace Democratic meeting in Brooklyn. . . . Vallandigham nominated for Governor of Ohio. . . . Lee's army begins to move up the Rappahannock.

June 12—Rebels attack Triune, Tenn., and are driven off. . . . Steamer Maple Leaf, from Fortress Monroe, seized by rebel prisoners.

June 12—Union gunboats shell the shores of James River. . . . Darien, Geo., burned by Unionists. . . . Union cavalry near Port Hudson captured. . . . Skirmish near Midletown, Va.; rebels defeated. . . . Rebel private Clarence captures six vessels off the Chesapeake, converting one (the Taony) into a pirate. . . . Gen. Corcoran leaves Suffolk, Va., with a strong force. . . . Gen. Hunter relieved from command of Department of the South. . . . Attack upon Morris Island by our gunboats; rebels attack our troops on Folly Island.

June 13—Rebels plunder a railway train at Elizabethtown, Ky. . . . Skirmish on Slate Creek, Ky.; Union defeat. . . . Lee surrounds Milroy at Winchester; part of our garrison taken. . . . Hooker's army in rapid march toward Maryland. . . . Skirmish and rebel defeat near Boston, Ky.

June 14—Gen. Banks assaults Port Hudson and is repulsed. . . . English and Austrian consuls sent away from Richmond. . . . Rebel raid upon Maysville, Ky.

June 15—Lee marches into Maryland. . . . President calls for 100,000 men to repel invasion. . . . Immense excitement in Pennsylvania. . . . The Potomac army at old Bull Run battle-field. . . . Enrollment resisted in Boone Co., Ind. . . . Rebels who attacked Maysville caught; their plunder and 100 prisoners taken.

June 16—Lee's advance north of Chambersburg. . . . Gen. Milroy arrives at Harper's Ferry; rebel attack there unsuccessful. . . . Skirmish near Aldie.

June 17—The rebel advance at Westminster, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg. . . . New York troops start for Harrisburg. . . . Cavalry fight at Thoroughfare Gap. . . . Skirmish on the Blackwater. . . . Rioters in Holmes county, Ohio, resist enrollment; they are put down by military. . . . Skirmish near Big Black Bridge, Miss. . . . Fight with guerrillas near Westport, Mo. . . . Rebel iron-clad Nashville (Atlanta) captured in Warsaw, Soud.

June 18—7000 of Milroy's men arrive safely at Bedford, Pa. . . . Rebels burn canal boats at Hancock, Md. . . . Small skirmishes with Lee in Maryland. . . . Skirmish near Aldie. . . . Union defeat near Hernando, Miss.

June 19—Rebel cavalry cross the Ohio into Harrison Co., Ind.; 40 of them captured.

June 20—Gen. Schneck suppresses disloyal papers in Baltimore. . . . Cavalry fight near New Baltimore. . . . Vicksburg bombarded.

June 21—Brilliant cavalry fight, and rebels whipped at Aldie Gap. . . . Skirmish near New Baltimore; Union repulse. . . . Skirmish at Low Creek, West Va.; rebels beaten. . . . Rebels defeated at Lafourche Crossing, La.

June 22—Skirmish at Frederick, Md.; rebels driven out.

June 23—Rebels occupy Chambersburg, Pa. . . . Skirmish near Gettysburg. . . . Gunboat Sumter sunk by accident off Cape Henry. . . . Union raiding force return from East Tennessee, where they made great havoc.

June 24—Rebels advance to Shippensburg and Hagerstown. . . . The pirate Taony destroying fishing vessels off New England coast. . . . Union raid force returned from Northern Miss. after much success. . . . Gen. Rosecrans' army in motion; skirmishes at Guy's Gap and Liberty Pike.

June 25—Rebels near Carlisle, Pa. . . . Fight at Liberty Gap, Tenn.; rebels routed.

June 26—Rebels occupy Gettysburg. . . . Unionists evacuate Carlisle. . . . Skirmish at South Anna, Va.; Gen. W. F. Lee (Rebel) captured. . . . Death of Admiral Foote.

June 27—The Potomac army northwest of Baltimore. . . . Cavalry fight at Fairfax; Union defeat. . . . Rosecrans' army occupy Manchester, Tenn., after slight resistance; also Shelbyville.

June 28—Gen. Hooker superceded by Gen. Meade. . . . Rebels occupy York and threaten Harrisburg. . . . Rebels capture a train near Rockville, Md.; also sutler's stores at Annadale, Va. . . . Skirmish at Columbia bridge, Pa. . . . Enrollment in Indiana enforced by military. . . . Rebels defeated at Donaldsonville, La.

June 29—Rebels driven from Decherd, Tenn.

June 30—Mines exploded and rebel outworks branched at Vicksburg. . . . Cavalry fight at Hanover.

July 1—Rebels repulsed in attack on Carlisle, Pa. . . . First conflict at Gettysburg; rebel advance checked; Gen. Reynolds killed. . . . Bragg retreats before Rosecrans; Tallahomma occupied by our advance.

July 2—Second battle of Gettysburg; no special advantage to either side; rebel losses very heavy. . . . Skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, Va.

July 3—Final battle of Gettysburg; complete Union victory; Lee withdrew at night, marching back toward Virginia. . . . Pemberton proposes terms for the surrender of Vicksburg; Grant refuses anything short of unconditional submission.

July 4—Surrender of Vicksburg and Pemberton's entire army. . . . Lee's army rapidly retreating to the Potomac. . . . Rebel attack on Helena, Ark., repulsed. . . . Mor-

gan, the guerrilla, whipped at Green River Bridge, Ky.

July 5—Vallandigham arrives at Halifax. . . . Raid from Newbern to Warsaw, N. C.

July 6—John Morgan's rebels invade Indiana and capture Corydon.

July 7—Great scare in Louisville; Morgan said to be coming. . . . Two steamboats captured by rebels at Bralenburg, Ky. . . . Bragg retreats across the Tennessee, destroying the Bridgeport bridge.

July 8—Surrender of Port Hudson; the Mississippi opened.

July 9—Rebel cavalry defeated at Boonsboro, Md., with heavy loss. . . . Raiding party to destroy Lee's communication with Richmond return to Fortress Monroe.

July 10—Gillmore lands off Morris Island, taking all the rebel works except Ft. Wagner and Gregg, which are shelled by the Monitors. . . . Our forces occupy Jackson, Miss. . . . Rebels defeated at Big Creek, Ark. . . . Cavalry fight on the old Antietam line. . . . Lee in fortifications opposite Williamsport. . . . Morgan burns depot at Salem, Ind.

July 11—Morgan burns railroad bridge at Vienna, Ind.

July 12—Morgan gets into Ohio. . . . Martial law in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. . . . Fight at Jackson, Miss.

July 13—Great Draft Riot in New York; many buildings destroyed; The Tribune office assailed; Colored Orphan Asylum burned, several negroes killed. . . . Bragg pulled up at Chattanooga. . . . Rebel cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn. . . . Yazoo city taken by our troops. . . . Union defeat at Bayou La-fourche, La.; 210 taken prisoners.

July 14—New York Riot continues; military called out; several conflicts and some rioters killed; Gov. Seymour issues a proclamation. . . . Lee gets his army safely across the Potomac; we capture a few stragglers at Falling Waters.

July 15—New York Riot continues; cars and stages stopped; two negroes killed; military attacked—Col. O'Brien killed. . . . Cavalry skirmish near Charleston, Va. . . . Riots in Troy and Boston. . . . Jeff. Davis calls out white men from 18 to 45 to serve three years.

July 16—Last day of the New York riot; a great many rioters killed. . . . Rebels defeated near Fort Gibson, Ark. . . . Rebel dash upon Hickman, Ky. . . . Rebels defeated at Elk Creek, Indian Territory.

July 17—Orders given to enforce the draft at all hazards. . . . Huntsville, Ala., taken by Union troops. . . . Rebels evacuate Jackson, Miss.

July 18—Gillmore assaults Fort Wagner, but fails to take it. . . . Rebels defeated at Wytheville, Va.; the place destroyed and the Tennessee and Virginia railroad broken. . . . Raid from Newbern into North Carolina. . . . 400 rebels captured at Riazzi, Miss.

July 19—Fighting with Morgan at Buffington Island; 800 of his men taken.

July 20—Basil Duke and a portion of Morgan's force taken near Pomeroy, O.; Morgan escaping.

July 21—Joe Johnston retreats to Brandon, Miss. . . . Union raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, N. C.

July 22—Skirmish near Nolan's Ferry on the Potomac. . . . Skirmish at Chester Gap, Va. . . . Brashear City, La., recaptured by our gunboats.

July 23—Engagement at Manasses Gap, Va.; 300 rebels killed or wounded, 60 prisoners.

July 24—Skirmish with Morgan's men at Washington, Ohio.

July 25—John Morgan and all his men captured near New Lisbon, Ohio. . . . Rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.

July 27—Rebels drive Union forces out of Richmond, Ky.

July 29—Rebels defeated at Paris, Ky.

July 30—President Lincoln issued an order for retaliation in case of barbarous treatment of our men.

July 31—Lee's and Meade's army again on the Rappahannock. . . . Rebels take Stanford, Ky., but are quickly driven out.

August 1—Heavy cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford; rebels defeated. . . . Richardson's rebel guerrillas driven from West Tennessee. . . . A doleful proclamation issued by Jeff Davis.

August 2—The Enfans Perdus, of N. Y., capture 500 rebels at Folly Island.

August 3—Skirmish near Kelly's Ford. . . . Gen. Foster goes up James River on reconnaissance; his boat attacked at Dutch Gap; he retreats safe.

August 4—Skirmish near Brandy Station. . . . Steamer Ruth accidentally burned below Cairo.

August 5—Union raid upon Woodville, Miss.; railroad broken.

August 6—Gen. Sibley reports three battles and defeat of the hostile Indians in Minnesota.

August 10—Admiral Farragut arrived with his flagship at New York.

August 12—Robert Toombs publishes a letter of this date, exposing the bankruptcy of the Confederacy.

August 14—Some Union signal officers captured near Warrenton, Va. . . . Gillmore tries the range of his heavy guns toward Sumter.

August 15—Union cavalry return to Corinth, Miss., with 250 prisoners just conscripted by Forrest.

August 16—Explosion of the City of Madison, ammunition boat, at Vicksburg; about 150 men killed.

August 17—Grand bombardment of Sumter begun.

August 18—Union raid in North Carolina; 30 rebels killed near Pasquotank.

August 19—Union raid upon Grenada, Miss.; great destruction of railroad property.

August 20—Lawrence, Kansas sacked and fired by Quantrell; many citizens murdered.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Little and often fills the purse.

Raftsmen's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAR. 9, 1864.

Letter from South Carolina.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C. }
Co. C 76th Pa. Vol., Feb. 25, 1864. }
FRIEND ROW:—Allow me through the columns of your worthy "Journal," to communicate, for the benefit of your readers, a few items of interest which I copy from the Charleston Tri-Weekly Courier, (published in Charleston City, S. C. at eight dollars, for six months) and captured with some other mail, by the Expedition that was fitted out here a short time ago, and left for Florida under command of Gen. Seymour. I will begin with an article, from the Courier, styled "Promises, and Performances."

"When the war began, says the Richmond Whig, everybody professed to be willing to lay down life, and give up property in behalf of the cause. Now, few appear to be willing to part with either, although the noon-day sun is no plainer than the fact that without additional sacrifices, the army cannot be sustained, and the cause must fail. The fear of getting killed or wounded threatens to reduce us all to slavery, and the fear of starvation, added to the lust of gain, may produce a famine in the army, if not at home. A little less fright and more common sense—we will not say Patriotism—may compose these difficulties, and show us a pathway out of the bog into which we have fallen."

Again, the Courier quotes an article in which it says: "The Rockingham (Va.) Register says Mr. Smuggood, of that county, is selling flour to soldiers' families at ten dollars per barrel, notwithstanding it is generally selling there at from sixty to one hundred dollars per barrel."

I will now give the prices of domestic goods, and grain at Augusta Ga., as taken from the Courier by myself. Domestic are quoted as follows: Shirting, \$2.40; Sheetting, \$2.60; 4.4 Sheetting, \$3.25; osunaburgs, \$2.60 @ \$2.75; yarms, \$23.25 per bunch; Grains—Wheat, \$12, @ \$14, per bushel; Corn, \$5, @ \$6; Cow Peas, \$5 @ \$6; Rye, \$7.50, @ \$10; Barley, \$7.00 @ \$7.75; Oats \$4, @ 4.50 per bushel.

Thinking, that the few items which I have copied from a paper, published right in the hot bed of secession, will be sufficient to convince the careful reader at once, if there is a spark of Patriotism in his heart, that the Southern Confederacy is what we call "pretty hard up." I would say to my copperhead friends (if they are worthy the name friend) at home, that while the soldiers in the Confederate army are almost in a starving condition, we have plenty, and to spare; yet, with all