

# Raffsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 29.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFSMAN'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 Square & Sawn 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.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new room, 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 SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door 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. [1312]

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

F. A. FLEMING, Currier, Clearfield, 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, 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 19, 59.

D. R. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examining Surgeon on Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. July 3.

J. B. MENALLY, 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 Laniel'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. B. WATSON.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business connected with their office in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1863.

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

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

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

AUCTION.—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 2d 1864

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by J. 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 outdo any other workman in town or country. Come and see 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 moderate. Address, Bower Po., Clearfield co., Pa. Nov. 13.

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.

BUKLEY'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 lots 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 the community is simply sufficient to convince the most skeptical 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 Trim

ming store, on Second Street, next door to Mrs. Laniel's Hotel, where she will be happy to receive orders for either work or goods, and has made over into the latest New York style all the styles of Dress Trimmings, Hats, Ribbons, Collars, Sleeves, &c., which she will sell at the smallest possible profit for cash. Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 18, 1863.

## Select Poetry.

### WINTER WILL NOT LAST FOREVER.

Winter will not last forever;  
Spring will soon come forth again,  
And, with flowers of every color,  
Deck the hillside and the plain.  
Larks will soon in fields be sporting,  
Birds re-echo from each tree,  
"Winter's gone! Its days are ended!  
We are happy—we are free!"  
Hedges and trees will soon be budding,  
Soon with leaves be covered o'er;  
Brighter days are yet in store!  
Brighter times will come again,  
Joy our every grief succumbing;  
As the sunshine after rain;  
Melt the snow and ice of winter,  
Melt at the approach of spring.  
So will all our cares and trials,  
When the heart is sad and drooping,  
Think, though you be vexed sore,  
Sorrow cannot last forever;  
Brighter days are yet in store!

### UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND!

Ornament of the Rebel Authorities.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1864.—A letter from Col. Straight to the House Military Committee contains some new items in the indictment civilization brings against the barbarians who have control of prisoners at Richmond. The following are some of his statements:

The rations furnished both officers and men by the rebels consist of about one pound of corn bread made from unboltheaded meal, and one-fourth pound of poor fresh meat per day; meat has been issued to the prisoners but about half that time since the 1st December last. In addition to the rations of bread and meat, the prisoners draw about two quarts of rice to one hundred men, and a sufficient quantity of salt is furnished, and a very small quantity of vinegar.

In a few instances, say six or eight times at most, a small quantity of sweet potatoes has been issued, instead of rations of meat. Above is the sum total of rations issued to our officers and men, now prisoners of war. The condition of our unfortunate enlisted men, now in the hands of the enemy, is much worse than that of our officers. From early in May last, when I arrived in Richmond, to about the first of December, all the enlisted men were taken to what is called Belle Island and turned into an enclosure like so many cattle in a slaughter pen. Very few of them had tents, or shelter of any kind, and the few tents furnished were so poor and leaky as to render them but little better than none at all.

The prisoners are taken to Libby when they first arrive in Richmond, for the purpose of counting them and enrolling their names; consequently I had a fair chance to see their condition when they arrived. Fully one-half who were taken since May last were robbed by their captors of their shoes, and nearly all were robbed of their overcoats, blankets and haversacks. At least one-third of them had been compelled to trade their pants and blouses for mere rags, that would scarcely hide their nakedness; very many of them were entirely bareheaded, and not a few as late as the middle of December were brought in who had nothing on but a pair of ragged pants and shirt, being bareheaded, barefooted and without blouse, overcoat or blanket. I have seen hundreds of our men taken to the hospital thus clad, and in a dying condition. I have frequently visited the hospital and have conversed with large numbers of the dying men brought there from the island, who assured me that they have been compelled to lie out in the open air without any medical attendance, though for several days they had been unable to walk. Though they were destitute of anything like quarters, and nearly naked during the cold, stormy and chilly fall season, the first and chief complaint of all those I saw and talked with, was the insufficient quantity of food. In no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men. During the winter large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge say there were over twenty of our men who would have suffered amputation from the effects of frost; this was before the coldest weather had commenced. Sometime in the fore part of December the position of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings where they were more comfortably quartered, but there has been no time since May last but more or less men have been kept on the island in open air, and without blankets or overcoats.

It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburg prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. Officers captured at Chickamauga assure me that they and their men were robbed of everything. Many of them lost their coats, hats and boots, as soon as captured, and then were nearly starved and frozen. On the night of the 19th of December, I received a letter, purporting to come from one in authority, stating that for \$100 in greenbacks and two silver watches, myself and friend would be permitted to pass the guard. Some days previous to this, one of my officers succeeded in making his escape in this way, and although I was not without apprehension that it was a trap, nevertheless I resolved to try the experiment. Captain B. C. G. Reed, of the 3d Ohio, and myself, went to the designated place, at the appointed hour, where we were assured that it was all right. We complied with the terms and passed out, but no sooner were we outside of the guard lines than Lieut. Latouche, adjutant of the prison, and seven men sprang out from a concealed place and commenced firing upon us before halting. We were unarmed and could do nothing but surrender.

We were taken back to prison, put in irons, and thrown into one of those filthy holes called cells, where we were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a very large amount of filth in the cell which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I asked for paper, pen, and ink to write to the rebel authorities, and also for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cells, but everything was denied me. At the time I was taken to the cell, there were six of our men confined in these cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick. They were released at the end of seven days of confinement. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of these cells. They are infested with an innumerable number of rats and mice, and have no mark of having been cleaned since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind, and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who can now be called a well man. He also confirms the statement that every pledge made to them to return them their money was violated, and that, too, after notice was sent North that the money forwarded them would be delivered. Every penny so sent was stolen.

### Education the Cornerstone of the Union.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture a few days ago, at the Music Hall, Boston, before a large audience, in which he advocated the planting of school houses among the negroes, and poor whites of the South, with every step of the army, and said that we have one destiny and one future with the black man, and we've got to share our ideas with him. He said that he did not despond of the future of the Republic, but believed, as he saw it, in a union of all the States, indissoluble as granite, and founded upon justice; in the words of another, you might as well attempt to put a six weeks' chicken back into its egg, as to return four millions of slaves into bondage. The South, he said, fights with the undying energy of a baffled aristocracy, and an aristocracy is always hard to conquer. There is danger of our becoming Abolitionists; an Abolitionist is behind the times, we must become American citizens. [Applause.] He spoke also in regard to the next Presidential election, and said that we must rise to the level of our mission; we must demand a policy in our candidate which is thoroughly, and in the original sense of the word, democratic, and let our platform be that everything which God has furnished with veins must by us be provided with a school.

### Ten Thousand Persons Burnt Alive in Japan.

In August last, in Japan, not a building with 2000 beings in it, but the whole city of 170,000 souls, was suddenly burned to ashes in a few hours; a city of paper and bamboo, covering many square miles, filled with its women and children, the sick and the infirm, the blind, the hunched and the maimed. It burned like straw on many sides at once, reddening the ocean for leagues with its flames. It was fired, without warning by bomb-shells, and red-hot shot rained incessantly during two days into its midst. In that vast conflagration it is morally certain that not 2000 only, but at least five times, perhaps ten or twenty times 2000 helpless creatures must have perished. No brilliant pen has painted for us the hideous incidents of their last agonies, and the horrors of an infernal fire, before which that of Chili burns but pale and feebly. That death was dealt out to those innocent beings in Japan by English sailors, purposely, unsparringly and boastfully, not in war, not in self-preservation, but in order to strike terror into a harmless people whom we are bent upon forcing into trade.—London News.

The Phila. Press says, it has been incorrectly stated in many Union journals that Mr. Wallace Dewitt an extreme pro-slavery Democrat, and a bitter opponent of the Administration and of Governor Curtin in the fall canvass, owes his position as Prothonotary of the Middle district of the Supreme Court to the vote of Judge Agnew. The indignation aroused by the appointment of Dewitt was lost in the profound regret for the supposed action of Judge Agnew. As the Press is one of the journals published by the false statement, we are anxious to entirely vindicate Judge Agnew from the charge. That gentleman imperatively refused to have anything to do with the appointment of Mr. Dewitt, and we trust the fact will be circulated throughout the State.

A PILL FOR YOUNG LOVERS.—A gentleman of this city, says the Chicago Journal, who is a devout Christian, and the happy father of some half-dozen buxom daughters, has adopted a novel expedient for breaking up the practice certain young men have of coming "sparking Sunday night." He makes each of the young ladies in turn, read a chapter in the Bible, and closes the meeting with prayer.

The first bell in Haverhill, Mass., was purchased in 1781; before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1730: "That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting time on the Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family.

A boy whose general appearance betokened the want of a father's care, being asked what his father followed for a living, replied: "He's a Methodist preacher by trade, but he don't work at it any more."

Gold sold in Richmond on the 17th ult. at \$1 for \$22 confederate; silver \$1 for 20; foreign coin \$1 for \$21.50.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

### Chronology of the War, etc.

August 21—Quantrell's murderers pursued; several skirmishes. . . . Rosecrans advance begin an attack on Chattanooga. . . . Brig Bainbridge foundered; only one man saved.

August 22—A raid to Pocahontas, Ark.; 100 rebels captured including Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and staff.

August 23—Shells thrown into the city of Charleston, nearly six miles range. . . . Gen. Blunt crosses Arkansas River; rebels fall back without fighting.

August 24—Cavalry skirmish below Fredricksburg. . . . Cavalry skirmish near Fairfax. . . . Squad of Union cavalry captured at Annadale.

August 25—125 bodies buried at Lawrence, the victims of Quantrell's massacre; 41 of Quantrell's men killed to this date. . . . Rebels under Price and Marmaduke defeated at Bayou Metairie, Ark.

August 26—Union expedition to Bottom's Bridge, Va.; rebels defeated and bridge destroyed.

August 27—John B. Floyd died at Arlington, Va. . . . Belle Boyd the female traitor, rearrested in Va. . . . An army train captured near Philippi, West Va., by rebels.

August 28—Union camp captured at Edwards Ferry, Va. . . . Fight near Warm Springs, Va.; rebel loss, 200.

August 29—Five deserters shot in Potomac.

August 30—Rosecrans's army crosses the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

August 31—About this time guerrillas swarmed in all Western Tennessee and down the Mississippi on both sides to Baton Rouge. . . . Fort Smith, Ark., taken by Gen. Blunt.

Sept. 1—Union expedition in West Virginia under Gen. Averill, return after general success. . . . Rebel raid upon Brownsville, Tenn.; the place plundered.

Sept. 2—Gunboats Santee and Reliance, lately taken by the rebels, destroyed by a Union force. . . . Kingston, Tenn., taken by Burnside.

Sept. 4—Burnside occupies Knoxville.

Sept. 5—Skirmish near Moorfield, W. Va.; no loss. . . . Women's Bread riot in Mobile.

Sept. 6—Rebels evacuate Morris Island; Forts Wagner and Gregg fall into our possession; 150 rebels killed and wounded.

Sept. 7—Gen. Burnside tenders his resignation, which is not accepted. . . . A magazine exploded by our shells in Fort Moultrie.

Sept. 8—Skirmish at Bath, Va. . . . Rebels defeated near Arkadelphia, Ark.

Sept. 9—Cumberland Gap taken from the rebels by Gen. Shackelford. . . . Union defeat at Tipton, Tenn.; 300 captured.

Sept. 10—Gen. Rosecrans arrives at Chattanooga; Archbishop Purcell celebrates mass in the cathedral. . . . Little Rock, Ark., taken by Union troops without a fight.

Sept. 12—Union cavalry raid into Mississippi. . . . Sabine Pass expedition returns to New Orleans, having utterly failed; two of its small gunboats destroyed.

Sept. 13—Cavalry fight beyond Culpeper; 49 rebels and 2 guns taken; Gen. Pleasanton advances to the Rapidan. . . . Small rebel raid across the Potomac to steal horses. . . . Rebel works at Grant's Pass, near Mobile, shelled.

Sept. 14—Arkansas being rapidly cleared of rebels by Gen. Blunt.

Sept. 15—The President suspends the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Sept. 16—Skirmish along Rosecrans's lines; little damage.

Sept. 17—Cavalry fight at Raccoon Ford; Union repulse.

Sept. 18—White's rebel cavalry routed at Warrington.

Sept. 19—Beginning of the battle of Chickamauga.

Sept. 20—Battle of Chickamauga rages furiously; Union army defeated. . . . Fight at Zollicoffer, Tenn.

Sept. 21—Rosecrans at night withdraws from Chickamauga to Chattanooga; Bragg does not follow. . . . Meade's cavalry possess Madison C. H. . . . Rebels seize a steam-tug at Southwest Pass, but are caught and the boat restored.

Sept. 22—Great cavalry fight and Union victory near Madison C. H. . . . Rebel cavalry cross the Potomac near Rockville, but are driven back.

Sept. 23—Meade's army reaches the Rapidan. . . . 1200 rebel prisoners, taken at Cumberland Gap, arrived in Louisville.

Sept. 25—Meade breaks the Railroad near Fairfax. . . . Rebels driven out of Donaldsonville, La.

Sept. 27—Steamer Robert Campbell burned by rebels at Milliken's Bend; 25 lives lost.

Sept. 28—Rebels attack Burnside's right wing near Knoxville, but are repulsed.

Sept. 29—Gen. Hooker arrives in Cincinnati. . . . Two Union regiments defeated above Fort Hudson, La.

Sept. 30—Delegation from Missouri visit the President to ask a change of command in the Western Department. . . . Rebel cavalry repulsed in trying to cross the Tennessee near Harrison's Landing.

Oct. 1—Frequent skirmishes with guerrillas south of the Potomac.

Oct. 2—Battle at Anderson's Cross Roads, Ky.; rebel cavalry whipped. . . . Explosion of an ammunition train near Bridgeport, Tenn. . . . Gen. Gillmore moves his headquarters to Folly Island.

Oct. 3—Fight at McMinnville, Tenn. . . . Greek fire thrown into Charleston. . . . Guerrillas active near Glasgow, Ky.

Oct. 4—Four steamers burned at St. Louis by rebel incendiaries. . . . Expedition from Fortress Monroe to break up guerrilla bands. . . . Rebels attempt to destroy Shelbyville, Tenn.

Oct. 5—Rebels destroy a large railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro. . . . The rebels bombard Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain. . . . Cavalry fight near Albany,

Ala. . . . Rebels repulsed in an attack on Murfreesboro.

Oct. 6—Rebels whipped near Shelbyville, Tenn. . . . Skirmish at Como, Tenn. . . . Rebels attempt to destroy the new Ironsides with a torpedo; they fail, their men taken.

Oct. 7—Some of our cavalry ambushed near Harper's Ferry by Indians. . . . Part of Gen. Blunt's escort whipped by the rebels near Fort Scott; all who surrender were murdered. . . . Rebel steamers destroyed on Red River.

Oct. 8—Coffee and Shelby, with rebel guerrillas, plundering in Central Missouri. . . . Fight near Farmington, Ky.; rebels defeated. . . . Fight at Salem, Miss.; rebels driven off.

Oct. 9—Rebels make great efforts to cut Rosecrans's communications, but fail. . . . The overland Texas expedition, from New Orleans reaches Vermillionville.

Oct. 10—Skirmish near Madison Court House, Va. . . . Fight at Blue Springs, near Knoxville. . . . Union raiding expedition under Col. S. H. Mix, leave Newbern, N. C.; return in a few days entirely successful.

Oct. 11—About this time much fighting along the Memphis and Charleston railroad; rebels generally defeated.

Oct. 12—Skirmishing along our lines on the Rappahannock; Gen. Meade withdraws all his army to the North bank. . . . Skirmish at Blackwater, Mo. . . . Fight at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Oct. 13—Skirmish at Arrow Rock, Mo. . . . Brisk fight from Catlett's Station to Manassas. . . . Rebels under Shelby, in Missouri, defeated by Gen. Brown. . . . Skirmish on the Big Black, below Vicksburg.

Oct. 14—Fight at Briscoe Station; rebels defeated; 450 taken prisoners.

Oct. 15—Skirmishing on the Bull Run battle-field.

Oct. 16—Rebel raid upon Brownsville, Mo.

Oct. 17—President Lincoln calls for 500,000 men. . . . Active volunteering for the Union army in Arkansas.

Oct. 18—Skirmishing near Stone Bridge and Manassas Junction. . . . Jim Keller, a noted guerrilla, taken near Sharpsburg, Ky., and shot.

Oct. 19—Lee recrosses the Rappahannock and marches southward. . . . Secret meetings in New Orleans to revive the rebel State Government.

Oct. 20—Gen. Rosecrans relieved; Gen. Grant takes command. . . . Gen. Blunt relieved of army of the Frontier. Gen. Meade taking his place. . . . Kilpatrick's cavalry on a raid toward Warrenton.

Oct. 24—Fight near Philadelphia, East Tenn. . . . Fight at Cherokee Station, near Corinth, Miss.; rebels defeated.

Oct. 22—Skirmishes at Columbia and Kingston Spring, Tenn. . . . Gen. Averill's Union cavalry near Covington, Va.

Oct. 23—Rebel raid upon Danville, Tenn. . . . Fighting at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock. . . . Unionists land at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and recapture some prisoners.

Oct. 24—Guerrillas driven out of southern Missouri.

Oct. 25—Whole of 1st Alabama cavalry said to have been captured near Tolanda, Miss., about this date.

Oct. 26—Grant starts his movement upon Lookout Mountain; a flanking force crosses the river.

Oct. 27—Hooker defeats the rebels at Brown's Ferry, Arkadelphia, Ark., occupied by Union forces about this date.

Oct. 28—Flanking and capture of Lookout Mountain; it is soon after abandoned and recaptured by the rebels.

Oct. 29—Union prisoners from Richmond, in a state of starvation, arrive at Annapolis; some die on the trip from Fortress Monroe. . . . 60 rebels taken near Columbia, Tenn.

Oct. 30—Charleston, Mo., robbed by guerrillas. . . . Guerrillas routed near Piney Factory, Tenn. . . . Burnside's forces cross the river at Knoxville and occupy Loudon Heights. . . . Heavy bombardment of Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 31—Bank's expedition lands at Brazos Island. . . . Plot in Ohio to overthrow the Government comes to light. . . . Rebel cavalry repulsed at Warrenton. . . . Gen. Hooker wins an important victory at Shell Mound, Tenn. . . . Fight at Leiper's Ferry, Tenn.

Nov. 1—Much anxiety in Richmond about food. . . . Union raid in Northern Alabama; they reach Florence. . . . Skirmish near Washington, N. C. . . . Collision on Opelousas Railroad; 16 soldiers killed and 65 wounded.

Nov. 2—Rebels capture two trains and destroy railroad near Mayfield, Ky. . . . Rebels routed at Roan Springs, Tenn. . . . Unsuccessful attempt upon Sumter by a boat expedition.

Nov. 3—Rebel cavalry defeated near Columbia, Tenn. . . . Rebels defeated at Collierville, Tenn.; their Brig-General Geary captured. . . . Gen. Washburne's advance.

Nov. 4—Bank's expedition take peaceable possession of Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. . . . East Tennessee said to be clear of rebels.

Nov. 5—Rebels continue to shell Chattanooga. . . . Skirmish at Motley's Ford, East Tenn. . . . Union camp at Rodgersville, East Tenn., surprised, and 4 guns and nearly 800 men taken.

Nov. 6—Guerrillas plunder in Blandville, Ky. . . . Much excitement about the starvation of Union prisoners at Richmond.

Nov. 7—Meade's army begins an advance; sharp fighting at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station; the rebels driven across the river. . . . Rebels break up the Memphis and Charleston railroad near Salisbury. . . . Rebels defeated at Lewisburg, West Va.

Nov. 8—Meade advances, the rebels retreating toward Gordonsville. . . . Successful reconnaissance returns from Chowan River, N. C. . . . Bank's expedition in possession of Brazos, Benville, and Point Isabel.

Nov. 9—Skirmish near Culpeper; Meade's army in line of battle all day; Lee declines a fight. . . . Rebel dash upon Bayou Sara, La. . . . Fight on the Little Tennessee;

a rebel regiment repulsed with 50 killed and 40 prisoners.

Nov. 10—Skirmishing near Culpeper. . . . Rebels concentrate along south Bank of the Rapidan. . . . Supposed conspiracy in Canada to set free rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

Nov. 11—Charleston and Fort Sumter regularly shelled day by day.

Nov. 12—Union meeting held in Arkansas; rebellion dying out.

Nov. 13—Rebel foray across the Potomac at Edward's Ferry.

Nov. 14—Longstreet crosses the Tennessee and attacks Burnside, who retires toward his works at Knoxville. . . . Banks captures Corpus Christi Pass.

Nov. 15—Reconnaissance and skirmish on the Rapidan. . . . Skirmish near Holston, Tenn.; Burnside falls back to Lenoir.

Nov. 16—Gen. Sherman's corps forms a junction with Thomas at Chattanooga. . . . Fighting near Mount Jackson, Va. . . . Burnside falls back to Bell's Station.

Nov. 17—Seabrook Island occupied by Gillmore. . . . Charleston again shelled. . . . Burnside reaches Knoxville.

Nov. 18—Skirmish at Germania Ford, Va. . . . Capture of Mustang Island by Gen. Banks.

Nov. 19—Gettysburg Cemetery dedicated. . . . Fighting at Knoxville.

Nov. 20—Mosely's guerrillas, in Union uniform, attempt to capture our forces at Bealton, Va.; the trick discovered in time.

Nov. 21—Skirmishing along Burnside's and Longstreet's lines.

Nov. 22—A portion of Knoxville burned; the city closely invested by Longstreet. . . . Successful scouting by negro troops at Potomac, S. C.; a grandson of John C. Calhoun killed.

Nov. 23—Reconnaissance in force by Gen. Thomas; rebels driven back. . . . Guerrillas whipped in Loudon Co., Va.