Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865. VOL. 11.—NO. 21.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at $2.00 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1.50 per square, for three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 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

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

HARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June, 29, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

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. Apr10,'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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has rented the "Tipton Hotel," and will use every endeavor to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom. He will try to furnish the table with the best the country can afford, and will keep hay and feed to accommodate teamsters. Gentlemen don't forget the "Tipton Hotel." SAMUEL SMITH.
Tipton, Pa., May 25, 1864.

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.

Three Farms For Sale!

SITUATE IN PIKE TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber will sell his three farms situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., at private sale. Also, one tract of unimproved land—numbered and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1 Is an improved tract on which he resides, and contains about 260 acres—200 acres of which is cleared, 25 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a high state of cultivation and under good fences. The improvements are a good frame house, frame barn, (75 by 58 feet,) wagon shed, grain house, smoke house, wood house and other outbuildings. There is timber sufficient on the land for all farm uses, and an excellent coal bank. Also good water and a fine orchard of choice fruit growing thereon.

No. 2. Is an improved tract, and contains 135 acres—of which 80 acres are cleared, 10 acres being in meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation and under good fences, with excellent water on the farm. The buildings are a log house and an excellent frame barn, and some other outbuildings. There is on this tract sufficient good timber for 7 or 8 rafts, and an excellent coal bank, together with an orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 3. Is an improved tract, containing about 130 acres, 30 acres cleared, (new,) with a small plank house and barn thereon erected. The land is under good fences, with excellent water on it. About 3 rafts of good timber also standing thereon.

No. 4. Is an unimproved tract of 400 acres, with some good pine timber growing on it, and will make an excellent farm when cleared.

The above tracts will be sold in a body, or separately, to suit purchasers—preferring, however, to sell them in a body. The terms will be reasonable. The tracts can be seen at any time by calling on the subscriber, or inquiries by letter will be answered if addressed to Curwensville, Pa.
August 3, 1864. DANIEL BAILEY.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent sacks, at $3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of
November 27. R. MOSSOP.

FODDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, a MERRELL and BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa

MY WIFE AND I.

As through the land at eve we went,
And plucked the ripened ears,
We fell out, my wife and I,
O, we fell out, I know not why,
And kissed again with tears.

For when we came where lies the child
We lost in other years,
There above the little grave,
O, there above the little grave,
We kissed again with tears.

THE ENGLISH WORKING PEOPLE.

HOW THEY LIVE.

Nothing can be more astonishing to the American people than the extreme indigency and physical degeneracy of the British working-people. Mr. Kay's work on the "Social Condition and Education of the People in England," published last year in England, and reprinted in this country, made some remarkable disclosures, bearing especially upon the moral condition of these people. At the close of this work Mr. Kay says:—"The poor of England are more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain."

The medical officer of the Privy Council in England is required to submit annually a report of the proceedings of that body. This duty has devolved upon Mr. John Simon, whose series of reports for the last four years is a harmonized body of practical information on the causes and distribution of disease. His last report, for 1864, is full of interesting and important truth respecting the amount and kind of food taken by the working-classes. As Mr. Kay's book related to the causes leading to moral degeneracy, this report is concerned chiefly with those which conduce to physical deterioration.

For the purposes of investigation inquiry was made in only a few households which seemed to be fair samples of their class. The inquirer set out with this theory; namely, that to prevent starvation or the diseases connected with it, a woman must have in her food, daily, 3,900 grains of carbon and 180 of nitrogen, or as much nourishment as is contained in a half quartern loaf of bread. A man wants one-ninth more.

Forty-two families of silk-weavers were examined, and it was found that these did not quite come up to this *minimum* standard; thirty-one families of needle-women fell far very short; of farm-laborers' families more than one-third were below the mark. Of course this sacrifice of appetite would be made after every other sort of sacrifice had been made, after necessary clothing and fuel had been dispensed with.

It was found among silk-weavers and twisters that, while over twelve pounds of bread were necessary to each adult, little more than nine were eaten. By buying food in pennyworths a great deal of money was wasted. The children working away from home, instead of taking with them dinner prepared by the mother, are supplied with three half-pence or two-pence a day dinner-money, which they spend at a cook-shop—usually a penny upon pudding and a halfpenny upon potatoes. When they spend two-pence they are permitted to sit down and have a little gravy or fat added to their meal.

Of all classes the needle-women fare the worst. They take to their calling when every resource fails, and their average income is below four shillings (less than one dollar) per week; sometimes, too, they are out of employment. They use a little over an ounce of tea per day, into which they rarely put milk. Of meat some buy two ounces daily; others a quarter of a pound of cooked meat three times a week, and twice that amount on Sunday.

Glove-stitchers, in order to earn five shillings and sixpence a week, are compelled to work from six in the morning until eleven at night; and even children between nine and fourteen years of age are kept all day at this employment.

As a general result of the inquiry among all these classes, it appears that of bread the needle-women ate least, the shoemaker most; that of the persons interrogated in all classes, only four—three of them being kid-glovers—went wholly without sugar, the kid-glovers generally using least sugar, the needle-women and stocking-makers most; the balance of carbon in the diet being readjusted in these cases by an exactly reverse proportion in the use of butter. Only in five of the whole number of cases was there no meat at all eaten, and the five were all found among the silk-weavers of Macclesfield and Coventry. But twenty in every hundred ate butchers' meat in no appreciable quantity, prefering to use bacon. Beer of the ordinary strength was found to be drunk very generally by the silk-weavers of London, and by the shoemakers, and a very week beer by the stocking-makers of parts of Derbyshire. In half the families who were taken as fair types of the condition of the poorer laboring class, beer formed no part of the household dietary.

In the case of out door laborers, where there is not much meat used, it is all cooked for the Sunday's dinner; usually the only one at which the whole family is collected and sits together in unwonted ease. What is left from the Sunday dinner is on the following week days the husband's, and whether he take it with him bit by bit to his daily dinner in the fields, or eat it at home, it is his, as a matter of course, ungrudged. The household faith is "that the husband wins the bread, and must have the best food." His physical well-being is the prop of the house. If he have eaten up his remainder of meat or bacon by the middle of the week, and there be butter or cheese, he takes that for his dinner at the close of the week, and the wife and children at home are then reduced to dry bread which is converted into a hot meal by the use of tea.

Of course this state of affairs is a great hindrance to marriage. A man alone can subsist comfortably, and the temptation to remain single is reluctantly overcome, when by marrying he is certain to deprive himself of food absolutely necessary to health. The farm-laborer, apart from a family, is adaquately fed, long lived, and little troubled with sickness. When he takes his meals at the farm-house, his risk in the way of diet is from over-feeding. He has usually four meals a day—meat and bacon twice, and even three times a day; milk twice a day; puddings or pies three times a day in Devon, and usually daily elsewhere; beer also or cider. In Yorkshire he is found to get cheese-cakes and custards almost daily at breakfast and dinner, or even to take an hour's nap after dinner. He objects to mutton because it is fat, and throws the fat under the table. Living in this sumptuous manner, he will put off as far as possible the evil day which shall bring him poverty and starvation. Comment upon this state of society is needless, but it is with gratitude that we compare the happiness of our own working-people with that of the English poor. The emigrants bound for America even in these troublous times, may well be regarded as both wise and prudent.—*Scientific American.*

WHAT PETROLEUM IS DOING.

In the *North American and United States Gazette*, we find a comprehensive review of this newly developed source of wealth from which we extract: It has made Venango county such a scene of prodigious prosperity that he who talks now of the matter being a humbug must be rather short-sighted. There are towns built up wholly by these discoveries. There are the railroads solely built to convey petroleum to market, and so blocked up with it that they cannot furnish rolling stock enough to accommodate the trade. There are the barrels, millions of them, all over the region, oozing with petroleum. There are the wells, yielding the oleaginous fluid in endless quantities. There are banks, newspapers, hotels, insurance companies, etc., all resting on the products of those wells. Those who desire can see and judge for themselves.

Through all the season of navigation the Allegheny river has been running crowded with vessels of every description laden with petroleum. Pittsburg, which used to be the Iron City, thinks now of little else than petroleum. Barrels of it swarm everywhere. Refineries multiply. She has become one of the great distributing depots for the trade. The operators clung to Oil Creek as long as a foot of ground was to be had on either side of it, or near it, and there they sunk wells and erected engines with a zeal that can only be compared with that of the quartz gold miners. From Oil Creek they spread themselves along the Allegheny river banks and islands; then along Sugar Creek, and so to every stream in Venango county. On all of these oil wells have been sunk and oil obtained, until the whole country is bored, everywhere, and the number of wells constantly multiplying.

These explorations carried the operations into Crawford county, by means of the companies boring along French creek and Oil creek; into Erie county by the French creek enterprise; into Warren and Clarion counties, by following the course of the Allegheny river; through Clarion, Elk, Forrest and Jefferson counties, by following the Clarion river; and indeed we can scarcely now name a county in that region of Pennsylvania where petroleum has not been bored for. Most of the operations are yet merely beginning, except in Venango and the points immediately adjacent. There petroleum is the sole topic. Nothing else is known, seen or heared of. It is everywhere, and the whole prosperity of the district is based on it.

Passing south of Pittsburg, we find another petroleum region along Dunkard creek, in the counties of Fayette and Greene, where many companies flourish. Here, too, the boring has spread to all the adjoining region, away off in Western Virginia. For the product of this district the Monongahela river is the channel of transportation. But the great West Virginia oil country is far south of this along the Little Kanawha and Hughes rivers, and all the tributary creeks. There the oil has been gathered as it oozed from the earth for half a century or more. Now it is bored for in scientific style, and every foot of ground is occupied by wells of speculators. The mania has spread in West Virginia to such an extent that we really think the area covered there is more extended than in Pennsylvania, although the product is nothing at all in comparison. Then there are oil districts in Ohio and Kentucky and Canada, of which as yet little is known.

The astonishing feature in this development is the vast area of country in which petroleum has undoubtedly been obtained by boring. It is true that in the leading points oil has for a long period been well known to ooze from the ground and flow off into springs of water, creeks and swamps. But the great discovery was not owing to this, the oil having been struck at a considerable depth while boring for salt. Over an immense area of country it has been subsequently obtained by boring, and in all of these cases the same geological formation has been found. The query often asked, where was this oil deposited before the discoveries, that we now find so many thousands of wells able to go on pumping it without exhaustion? is completely answered by reference to the depth at which the petroleum is found.

The news of the success of Generals SHERMAN and THOMAS has reached England. The Confederate loan, in consequence, declined six per cent., while there was a slight improvement in Federal securities.

The King of the Sandwhich Islands has decided upon the Episcopal as his established religion.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

1863—December 1.—Hooker retires from Ringgold, and Army of Cumberland again concentrated at Chattanooga. . . Meade recrosses the Rapidan. . . Rebel Salt works, worth three millions, destroyed at St. Andrews Sound, Fla.

Dec. 2.—Village for the Contrabands at Arlington Heights dedicated.

Dec. 3.—Sherman's Cavalry near Knoxville.

Dec. 4.—Knoxville, Tenn., Longstreet raises the siege of, and retreats towards Virginia.

Dec. 6.—Chesapeake, steamer, seized by rebel pirates on board, engineer shot, and crew landed at St. Johns. . . Weehawken, the Monitor, founders at Charleston Harbor, with all on board.

Dec. 7.—Jefferson Davis issues his annual message. . . U. S. Congress reassembles.

Dec. 8.—President Lincoln issues his Message and Proclamation of Amnesty.

Dec. 11.—Fort Sumter vigorously bombarded and partly set on fire.

Dec. 14.—Bean Station, Va., Longstreet attacks Union Cavalry under Shackelford. Rebel loss 800 killed and wounded; Union loss 200.

Dec. 16.—Buford, Maj.-Gen. John, died at Washington. . . Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Averill destroys 15 miles of.

Dec. 17.—Sangster's, Rebel Cavalry attack Meade's communications at, and are repulsed. . . . Van Brunt, Com. G. J., died at Dedham, Mass, aged 64. . . Chesapeake, The, recaptured in Tambro Harbor by the Ella and Annie. All crew but three escape.

Dec. 18.—Col. Philips, with Indian brigade beats and scatters Quantrell's force near Eort Gibson, killing 50.

Dec. 19.—Fort Gibson, Ark., attacked by Standthwaite with 1,600 men. Standthwaite repulsed.

Dec. 22.—Gen. Corcoran killed by a fall from his horse. . . An expedition from Beaufort starts inland under Gen. Seymour. . . . An expedition of one white and three colored regiments, starts for Red River from Port Hudson, under Gen. Ullman.

Dec. 23.—Longstreet's soldiers are deserting 20 to 50 per day. . . Union raid on Luray. Large quantities of leather, bacon, &c., captured. . . Ferry boat at Memphis attacked by guerrillas who killed the captain. The boat escaped.

Dec. 24.—Choctaw Indians and their Chief abandon the Rebel cause. . . Christmas Eve salute of shotted guns to Rebels at Charleston. . . Reeves, with 150 guerrillas, surprise Centerville, Mo., and captures garrison of 50 men 2d M. S. M. . . Legareville, S. C., attacked by Rebels, who were driven off.

Dec. 25.—Pulaski, Tenn., 50 Forrest's guerrillas captured by Gen. Dodge. . . Gen. Sullivan's expedition from Harper's Ferry returns with 100 prisoners and 100 horses. . . Gen. Banks establishes Department of the Frontier on the Rio Grande. . . British bark Circassion seized in North River U. S. Marshal. . . Gunboat Marblehead attacked at St. John's Island, by rebels on shore with battery, and repulses them. Loss, 3 killed, and 5 wounded.

Dec. 26.—Dr. Segar, Mr. Perez, and Mr. Carter, sent to Fort Lafayette for smuggling arms to Rebels. . . Dictator, turreted ironclad, launched at New York.

Dec. 28.—Richardson crossed our lines on his way South. . . Charleston, Tenn., Rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 1,500 men attacks Col. Liebert and supply train; captures the latter; Col. Long re-inforces Liebert and Rebels are beater, losing 121 prisoners.

Dec. 29.—Wheeler captures and conscripts all stragglers. . . Part of Union train captured by Rebels at Williamsport, Va.

Dec. 30—Great naval expedition leaves New Orleans, supposed for Mobile.

Dec. 31.—Seizure of large quantity of Confederate money in New York, and arrest of the printers. . . M'Chesney's expedition meets rebels near Washington, N. C., routs them, kills Lieutenant and five men, captures one cannon and ten men.

1864—January 1.—Gov. Bramlette, of Ky., orders 5 Rebel sympathizers to be arrested for every loyal citizen taken by guerrillas. . . Colored inhabitants of Norfolk celebrate their first Anniversary of Freedom. . . Meeting at Cooper Institute for same purpose. . . A small force of Union pickets are driven in at Winchester. . . . Severe snow-storm in the west.

Jan. 2.—Major Anthony and Lt. Davis, Rebels, sent to Fort Warren for 15 years for recruiting within the Union lines. . . Rebel attack on Union train at Moorfield and Allegany Junction; 13 Rebels killed and 20 wounded. . . Union guard, one company, at Patterson's Creek, captured by 500 Rebel cavalry. Next day are retaken and cavalry routed.

Jan. 3.—Rebel Sam Jones captures 300 Union troops at Jonesville, Va., killing and wounding 60 of them. . . Death of Archbishop Hughes.

Jan. 4.—Gen. Grierson is pursuing Forrest south of Cold Water.

Jan. 6.—Kirby Smith commands all Rebel force (15,000) west of Mississippi River. . . Marmaduke and Price are at Arkadelphia and Little Rock, with 7,000, mostly cavalry.

Jan. 7.—Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior died.

Jan. 8.—Rebel obstructions in Charleston Harbor mostly washed ashore. . . A Loyal Mass Meeting held at New Orleans to consider formation of a Free State Government. . . Com. Storer, U. S. N., died. . . Fitzhugh Lee surrounds, and is beaten from Pittsburg, Va.

Jan. 9.—Rebel Cavalry conscripted every man in Cleveland, Tenn.

Jan. 10.—Sharp cavalry fight at Strawberry Plains. Rebels repulsed with serious loss. . . Rebel Lieutenant and squad of men desert to our lines from Price's army. . . Cole's Batallion of Maryland Cavalry attacked in Virginia by Mosby, with 400 Rebel, who are defeated with loss of four officers and many men.

Jan. 11.—Longstreet is fortifying at Bull's Gap, Tenn., his force 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. . . Gunboat Iron Age aground under Rebel fire at Wilmington harbor.

Jan. 12.—Gen. Marston makes an extensive raid in Virginia, capturing much grain and pork, and other rebel property, and taking 25 prisoners, many horses, mules, sheep, &c. . . Part of M'Cook's cavalry fight with 8th and 11th Texas, at Mossy Creek, Tenn., killing 14 and capturing 41.

Jan. 14.—Two hundred Rebels attempt to capture small cavalry force at Three Miles Station, Va., and are repulsed. . . Rebel Gen. Vance captures Union supply trains near Temsville, is pursued by Col. Palmer, who takes him and officers prisoners recaptures train, 150 horses, arms, &c. . . Union soldier found hanging at Smith Mills, Va., placarded, Hung by order of Gen. Wild in retaliation. . . Sturgis' Cavalry drive Rebel videttes out of Bainbridge, but fall back, enemy being in strong force beyond.

Jan. 16.—Receipt of news of the burning of 2,000 persons in the Santiago cathedral, Chilli, on Dec. 14, 1863.

Jan. 17.—Scout reports 3,000 Rebels at Point Pelee, Canada, preparing for a dash on Johnson's Island. . . Desperate attack on our lines near Bainbridge, Tenn. Rebels ultimately defeated, losing heavily. Union army fell back to Strawberry Plains.

Jan. 18.—Fifteen Rebels attack Union pickets at Flint Hill, Va., and are badly beaten.

Jan. 19.—Attempt to burn Jeff. Davis' house Richmond. . . Sturgis' force fall back to within five miles of Knoxville.

Jan. 20.—Gen. Woodbury takes an expedition to Point Rosa to cut off Rebel cattle supplies from Florida.

Jan. 21.—Numerous desertions from Rebel army at Chattanooga. On 17th 150 deserted.

Jan. 23.—Union foray at Brandon Farms on James River, captures 22 rebels, 7 signal men, 99 negroes, destroys 24,000 lbs. pork, captures sloop, schooner, &c., without losing a man. . . 600 Rebel Cavalry retreating to Natchez. . . Louisiana and Texas Troops marching to Mississippi River to blockade and obtain arms, &c., from trans-Mississippi Department. . . Union raid to Lake Phelps, N. C. Guerrillas, 200,000 lbs. pork, tobacco, cotton, horses, mules, &c., captured or destroyed.

Jan. 24.—Rhoddy driven across the Tennessee, loses his trains, 20 mule teams, 200 beeves, 600 sheep, and 100 horses. . . Four rebel gunboats make reconnoissance on the James.

Jan. 25.—Maj. Burroughs, guerrilla chief, shot while escaping from Fortress Monroe. . . Several hospital buildings and a large quantity of stores burned at camp Winder, near Richmond. . . Corinth evacuated by Union forces, and Memphis and Charleston R.R. abandoned from Lagrange to Memphis.

Jan. 26.—Athens, Tenn., taken by rebel Gen. Rhoddy. . . Tazewell attacked by 400 rebel cavalry, who are repulsed by garrison. . . Johnson's brigade of Rhoddy's force crossed Tennessee River at Bainbridge; are repulsed at Alton. Rebel loss 15, and many wounded. Union loss, 10 wounded.

Jan. 27.—Col. Borne attacks and destroys camp of Rebel Home Guards, and captures many prisoners. . . Capt. Cady, of 24th N. Y. Battery captures five rebel murderers and 1,000 sheep in Tysell Co., N. C. . . Sturgis gains decisive victory at Sevierville, over rebel cavalry; 65 rebels killed and wounded, 100 prisoners, and 2 guns taken.

Jan. 28.—A large meeting at Nashville, Tenn., to restore State Government. . . Gen. Palmer reconnoiters to Tunnel Hill, drove in rebel pickets, captures company of cavalry; 32 rebels killed. . . Nearly 300 sets of Rebel Salt Works destroyed near St. Andrews'.

Jan. 29.—Sturgis drives rebel videttes out of Danville, Tenn. . . Waldron, Tenn., rumored captured by Price. . . Gen. Thayer succeeds Gen. M'Neal commanding District of Frontier. . . Rebel attempt to capture Cumberland Gap with 3 cavalry brigades repulsed by Col. Love. . . Windsor, N. C., Bridges and a great quantity of material destroyed.

Jan. 30.—Union supply train captured near Petersburg by rebels. Union loss, 80; rebel loss, 100.

Jan. 31.—Over 7,300 deserters from Bragg since Oct. 20. . . Hood's army retires from Ringold and Dalton. . . Kit Karson pursues Navajos through Canon de Chelle; 23 killed, 150 prisoners.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEFENSES OF WILMINGTON.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article on the defenses of Wilmington, says: "Fort Fisher has seventy-two, Fort Caswell eighty-seven, Fort St. Phillippe nine, and other works estimate their number at thirty-eight, making a total of two hundred and eight guns. We may consider the capture of all these works now a foregone conclusion. Those south of Fort Fisher are cut off and must surrender upon demand, while those above cannot hope to resist upon the approach of our fleet.

A. T. STEWART'S INCOME.—A. T. STEWART, the great dry goods man of New York, returns the largest income for 1863 of any American. It is not $5,000,000, as has been reported, but $1,843,638, whereon the *extra* income tax is $92,181. HORACE GREELEY says: "We consider it hard fortune for any man to have to take care of so much property for nothing but his vituals and clothes."

During the past year the enormous sum of twenty-eight millions five hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, was lost by fires in the loyal States.

A dearth of rat skins threatens to raise the price of kid gloves in Paris.

THE WAR NEWS.

FORT FISHER TAKEN.

OFFICIAL FROM ADM'L PORTER.

Admiral Porter in his despatch announcing the capture of Fort Fisher, says:

On the 14th I ordered all the vessels carrying eleven inch guns to bombard with the Ironsides—the Brooklyn taking the lead. By sunset the Fort was reduced to a pulp, and every gun being silenced by being injured or covered up with earth so that they would not work.

On the 15th Gen. Terry and myself arranged the assault, and I ordered 1,400 sailors and marines to participate. At daylight the iron vessels, the Brooklyn and 11-inch gunboats, commenced battering the work, while the troops made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. At 10 o'clock all the vessels steamed and took their positions, opening a heavy fire, which was kept up until 3 o'clock, P. M., when the signal was made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side and the sailors the sea face, the ships changing, but not stopping their fire, to the other works. The rebels met us with a courage worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About 30 of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the top of the parapet, amidst a murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away. In a moment others tried to get up the steep pancoupe. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell while trying to emulate their brothers in arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our chart. The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for the main body of troops, and opposed a most vigorous resistance there, but I witnessed it all and think the marines could have made the assault successful. In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the northeast corner of the fort, fighting like lions and contesting every inch of ground. The Ironsides and Monitors kept throwing their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but occupied by the rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 at night. When the joyful tidings were signaled to the fleet, we stopped our fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard.

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, and very much hard labor. The troops have covered themselves with glory, and Gen. Terry is my beau ideal of a soldier and a general. Our co-operation has been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the navy the credit to say that this time at least we *substantially injured the fort* as a defensive *work*. Gen. Terry had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only 150 men in the works. This time the works were fully manned, and contained about 800 men at the time of the assault.

It is a matter of great regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up, but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the navy sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo, and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers-in-arms in the works, had the sailors been properly supported. We have lost about 100 in killed and wounded, and among them some gallant officers. I regret to announce the death of Lieut. S. W. Preston and Lieut. B. H. Porter. They were both captured together in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so long flaunted in our faces.

A correspondent's despatch, says: The enemy's force in the Fort was over 3,000. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from which they had to be driven. They were seven in number and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for 7 hours, by a skilfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, as one after another they were occupied by the enemy. Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column by signals between him and Gen. Terry at brief intervals. This signal was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops. At about 10 o'clock the enemy were entirely driven from the fort and forced down towards Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about 12 o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 2,800, the remainder of the force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, besides the naval losses which was slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship or transport was lost. Col. Curtis was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut. Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennypaker was badly wounded; also, Lieut. Col. Coan. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

Early on Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding about 200 persons. After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn except one brigade, left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not known, but Generally Terry believes it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Fort Fisher is a sand work, about 400 yards long, and presents a perpendicular front of 50 feet in highth. The armament of the fort was 72 guns, some of large calibre and rifled. The troops in the fort had sixteen days rations. The rebel loss in the assault was 500 dead, besides the wounded.