

# Rafferty's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 25.

## TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFERTY'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.

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

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

**HARTSWICK & HUSTON,** Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, 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,** Marketstreet, 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. Also makes dealers in all kinds of wood, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 10, '59.

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

**THOMAS J. McCULLOCH,** 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. McENALLY,** 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, Liqueurs, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

**LARIMER & 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, 1865.

**W. M. ALBERT & BROS.,** Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed timber, 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 E. Welch as a jewelry shop) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he can not be excelled by any workmen in town or county. Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 62-ly-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 who respect 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 MCQUEEN, Pa. May 13.

**TO WOOL GROWERS.**—Notice is hereby given to those persons who have been trading wool to John H. Newpher, dec'd, for goods, that said Newpher was doing business for the Tipton Hotel, and that all contracts made by him will be punctually filled. Such persons as have received goods and were to pay for the same in wool next spring, are notified that the wool will be taken as per contract and those who are about to leave the county are requested to come and settle their accounts without further delay. Either myself or another agent will be around in the spring, to secure payment on former contracts, and make new ones. M. G. STIRK, New Millport, Jan. 11, 1865. pd

**BANK NOTICE.**

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,** Office of the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, January 30th, 1865.

**WHEREAS,** BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, and is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

**SALT! SALT! SALT!**—A prime article of ground alum salt, put up in patent kegs, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash price of \$2.75.

R. MOSSOP.

## LACE MAKING.

Lace has a subtle and peculiar charm, quite independent of its costliness. It has a mysterious beauty which partakes of the charm that lies in the wonderful wood-carvings in Gothic cathedrals. Lace, old lace, is a product of art, not of manufacture; human life, human volition, is expressed in every inch of the delicate mesh which makes the costly ground to set forth the pattern. There is individuality impressed upon each kind of lace, just as there is upon each great school of painting; for the artists in took put their seal on their work. It took a lifetime to produce even a small quantity of fine lace. "Less belles et entelles Valenciennes," as they were called, required so much labor, that some workers could only produce twenty-four inches in a year. The changes in the atmosphere and the fluctuations in the health of the workers told on the finer kinds of lace; and it was a well-known fact, that if a piece were begun in the city of Valenciennes and finished outside the walls, it would be inferior, though it might be the work of the same hand, made with the same thread, and on the same pillow. The flax of which the old Brussels and the point d'Alencon were made was cultivated on purpose; it was chiefly grown in Brabant, Halle, and Goutrai, and had to be spun in underground cellars, because contact with external air made the thread brittle. The thread was so fine as almost to elude the sight; the spinner had to go by the sense of touch, examining every inch as it left the distaff, and at the slightest irregularity stopping the wheel. The room was kept in darkness, except for one single ray of light arranged to fall on the thread, which was thrown up by a background of dark paper. As it was in the sixteenth century, so it is now. The wheel and distaff are still used to spin the flax for lace thread, and under the same conditions. No machine has yet been invented to equal the work of the trained flax spinner and her distaff. At the present day, the hand-spun thread is often sold at £240 sterling for one pound of overdupos of thread; and at the French exhibition in 1859, it was stated that sometimes the price runs as high as £500 for the kilogramme. Fine lace may well be costly!—*London Athenaeum.*

## How Petroleum is Formed.

The *Pittsburgh Chronicle*, speculating on the formation of petroleum, says: "We may set it down as an axiom that nature is not only capable of producing now all articles that she has ever produced, but that she is and will continue to produce them until she substitutes something better. Perhaps our meaning will be better understood by applying to a single article.—Suppose, for instance, we take the one in which we all have so deep an interest—petroleum. This is known to be a hydro carbon, composed of two gases. These gases are primary elements, indestructible and inexhaustible in quantity. One of them—hydrogen—is a constituent of water, and of course, is as inexhaustible as the ocean. The other is a constituent in all vegetable forms and in many of our rocks. One hundred pounds of limestone, when burned, will weigh but sixty pounds. The part driven off by burning is carbonic acid. Underlying the "oil rock" is a stratum of limestone of unknown thickness, but known to be upwards of one thousand feet in depth. The water falling on the surface and percolating through the porous sandstone that underlies the oil rock, becomes charged with salt, potash, saltpetre, and other chemical ingredients, and, finally, reaches the limestone rock and discomposes it—the carbon in the rock and the hydrogen of the water uniting to form oil, while the oxygen is set free to ascend to the atmosphere to unite with minerals and form oxygen. The reverse of this process is seen in burning the oil in a lamp—the oxygen in the atmosphere uniting with the carbon in the oil, forming a carbonic acid and with the hydrogen forming water—thus completing the circle. The question is frequently asked, "When will the oil become exhausted?" We may answer when the ocean is, and not before."

**REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.**—The House of Representatives at Washington has unanimously passed a bill giving a gratuity of \$300 a year to each of the five surviving Revolutionary pensioners, additional to the pension of \$100 which they now receive. In January, 1864, there were only twelve surviving, seven of whom have since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: Lemuel Cook, enlisted in Hatfield, Mass., 98 years of age, now residing in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York; Samuel Downey, enlisted in Carroll county, New Hampshire, 98 years of age, now living in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York; Wm. Hutchins, enlisted in New Castle, Maine, 100 years of age, residing at Penobscot, Maine; Alexander Marony, enlisted at Lake George, New York, as a drummer boy, 94 years old, residing at Yates, Orleans county, New York; and James Barham, substitute for a drafted man in Southampton county, Virginia, living in Missouri, in his 101st year.

Crushed coffee is said to be better than ground. Savarian roasted a pound of coffee, divided it in equal parts, ground one part, pounded the other in a mortar, poured on each an equal weight of boiling water, treated them alike excepting in the grinding and pounding. The unanimous opinion of himself and several other good judges was that the pounded coffee was the best.

Children, like the fixed stars viewed from mountains, should never tremble; and the earth seem to them, as it would do from a star, glorious, shining, not carthy black.

Mrs. Houghover, aged 109 years, died in Indiana county, on the 21st ult.

## CAUGHT IN MY OWN TRAP.

Dora and I had been silent fully fifteen minutes—an unusual occurrence for us—when she suddenly broke out in one of her gayest, sweetest peals of laughter. Her ears were going at the rate of forty miles an hour, but Dora's laugh rang out above all their noise and confusion. "What is it Dora, you witch you?" I said, half piqued that she had not at first told me what pleased her, and laughed afterwards. "Nothing, Nell, only I was just thinking of something funny. Do you see that gentleman just in front of us, with the beautiful black whiskers and dreamy brown eyes? Well, he's been watching you behind that book for the last half hour, looking as if he should love to take a bit of the red roses on your cheeks. Don't blush, but he's in love with you. I'll bet my gold thimble on it. I was just thinking of some of the stories I have read about young ladies mistaking handsome young fellows for their brothers, etc., and thought what fun it would be if you could only manage to mistake that gentleman for your brother Fred. I was ready for full in a moment. "Tell you what I'll do, Dora," I broke out eagerly. "You know I haven't seen Fred since I went to school, three years ago; and of course he's changed a great deal since then. Well, if that literary gentleman with the brown eyes (he is handsome isn't he, Dora?) should get off at our station, I'll wait till he gets mixed up with the crowd, see him suddenly, as for the first time, rush up to him in a flutter of delight, call him brother Fred, and give him such another kissing as he hasn't had since he saw his sweetest last."

"Yes, I would, if I were you," said Dora, sarcastically. "You don't try to know." "Don't I dare to, though? Wait and see." And so I dropped back into the cushion in silence till the train stopped at our station. Dora gave me a wicked look, and whispered that she knew my courage would fail me for the gentleman was really getting off. I was not to be tripped over, though; and so, as we stepped out on the platform, I saw the literary gentleman standing amidst the crowd, and with a little bound, threw myself in to his arms, and kissed him full in the mouth, hysterically saying, "Fred, my dear brother, how do you do."

I caught a glimpse of Dora—she was in danger of going into convulsions. I expected to hear the stranger say confusedly that there was some mistake; but, to my surprise, he gave me a hearty embrace—kissed me two or three times—said that he was well—that I had grown a great deal; and inquired for my little friend Dora—who, all this time, was exciting the sympathies of the crowd, as they supposed she was insane, judging from her frantic laughter.

"Father and mother are expecting you Nellie and are so impatient they can scarcely wait to see you. I was afraid you wouldn't know me, but I am really glad that my image has been treasured up so carefully in my little sister's heart." I was bewildered beyond measure. It really was Fred, then, and I had not known him. I felt slightly ridiculous, and while introducing Dora to my brother, whispered to her to keep quiet in reference to my intended. I was too much confused to think of inquiring how he came to be in the cars without seeing me; so we all went to the carriage which was waiting for us, and rapidly drove home.

I had never known Fred to be so affectionate. He held my hand in his own all the time, and kissed me at unnecessary intervals; but to tell the truth, I had never loved him half so well before—never thought him half so handsome.

We reached the gate. Mother kissed me and cried over me all at once; father repeated it; and finally a frank, hearty voice broke out with, "Hallo, sis! aren't you agoing to notice your scapegrace of a brother, at all?" And to my astonishment, a handsome fellow, I had not seen before, gave us a genuine hug, and a kiss that you could have heard across the yard.

"There is some mistake," I murmured, "are you my brother Fred? I thought that gentleman was," pointing at the handsome fellow I had embraced at the depot.

"Why, sis, are you going crazy? Of course I'm your brother, and that fellow there is my college chum, Archie Winters, who went half way up the line to meet you. What are you blushing at Nell? There wasn't anything wrong in it; was there? I didn't have time to go, and let him take your picture with him, so that he would be sure and know you. He's been playing off some of his mad pranks; and passing himself off for me, I'll warrant."

I looked at Archie Winters beseechingly; and as they were all going into the house; I whispered to him: "For pity's sake, do not speak of that mistake. How could it have happened?" "I overheard you in the cars, and will promise to keep your secret only in one condition."

He whispered something to me that made my face flush scarlet; but I was at his mercy, and said I would think of it. I did think of it, reader; and to the delight of the whole family—Dora and Fred in particular, Archie and I were married in less than two months. And Dora said to me, as I bade her good-bye, that it would give us an unspeakable delight to Fred and herself if I would attend their wedding in a month; and I did.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

### Chronology of the War, etc.

**AUGUST 1.**—Bradley Johnson and McCausland defeated at Cumberland, losing part of their plunder from Pennsylvania.

**AUGUST 2.**—Col. Stout, with 500 men, posted to intercept retreat of McCausland and Johnson, is captured by them, losing 90 men.

**AUGUST 4.**—Bradley Johnson and McCausland defeated at New Creek. Jeff. Davis's sugar mill at Manatee totally destroyed.

**AUGUST 5.**—Farragut's great victory at Mobile Bay.

**AUGUST 6.**—Twenty-third corps of Sherman's army unsuccessfully attacks rebel lines before Atlanta, losing over 500 men.

**AUGUST 7.**—Gen. Sheridan assumed command of Middle Military Division. Battle of Moorfield. Combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore and McNeil totally defeated by Averill.

**AUGUST 8.**—Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, surrendered. Entire rebel force evacuated Maryland side of the Potomac. Indians attack a train of nine wagons near Plumb Creek; kill all the men and burn wagons; women taken prisoners; also burn 27 wagons at Point Rancho. Gen. Burris returns to New Madrid after a 17 days scout in S. E. Mo. and N. E. Ark. Result, 50 rebels killed, 40 wounded, 57 prisoners; horses, arms, &c., captured.

**AUGUST 9.**—Gen. Butler commences Dutch Gap Canal. Explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point.

**AUGUST 10.**—Sheridan's advance reach Berryville. Atlanta bombarded by Sherman's forces.

**AUGUST 11.**—Battle of Sulphur Springs Bridge.

**AUGUST 12.**—Northern frontier of New York threatened by invasion from Canada.

**AUGUST 13.**—Mosby attacks Sheridan's supply train near Snicker's Gap. Rebel cavalry captured 5 steamers, with Government cattle, at Shawneetown.

**AUGUST 14.**—Battle of Strawberry Plains. Tenth Corps take rebel line of breastworks, 4 guns and 100 prisoners. Dalton attacked by Wheeler with 5,000 men; defended by Siebold with 400 men.

**AUGUST 15.**—Sheridan falls back toward Charlottesville. Gen. Steadman re-enforces Dalton, and Rebels are driven out of town in confusion. Kilpatrick cut West Point, Ga., Road at Fairburn, and burned depot. Tenth corps threaten Malvern Hill.

**AUGUST 16.**—Battle of Deep Run.

**AUGUST 18.**—Battle of Six Mile Station, on Weldon Railroad.

**AUGUST 19.**—Rebels attack at Six Mile Station, taking 1,500 prisoners. Total Union loss 3,000. Martinsburg robbed by Rebels.

**AUGUST 20.**—Guerrillas raid on Woodburn and set fire to depot.

**AUGUST 21.**—Rebels attack our position on Weldon Road, and after great loss (over 2,000) withdraw. Union loss about 600. Battle of Summit Point. Early driven 2 miles. Memphis entered by Forrest with 9 regiments and 4 guns; took 250 prisoners, murdered sick soldiers, and killed prisoners unable to keep up with cavalry. Union force arriving Forrest left; was overtaken near Lanex, and severely punished in a two hours' battle.

**AUGUST 22.**—Rebel force on Weldon Road withdrawn from front of 5th and 9th Corps, and intrenches 3 miles from Petersburg. Rebel Johnson's forces whipped at Canton, Ky., by Col. Johnson, and himself killed. Rogersville, Tenn., action at.

**AUGUST 23.**—Rebels fallen back to their lines 2 miles from Petersburg. Fort Morgan surrendered. Shelby captures nearly all 54th Ill. near Duval's Bluff.

**AUGUST 24.**—Clinton, Miss., taken by Gen. Herron and Lee.

**AUGUST 25.**—Torbert encounters Early's forces at Leetown, narrowly escaping flankings. He falls back to near Shepherdstown. Battle of Reams Station. Hancock abandons Reams, having lost 1,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners and 9 guns. Rebel killed and wounded 1,500.

**AUGUST 26.**—Kilpatrick destroyed 14 miles of Macon Railroad, and stores, capturing 6 guns, 4 flags and 200 prisoners; afterwards forced to abandon most of his captures. Rebels fall back from Sheridan's front toward Smithfield.

**AUGUST 28.**—Early driven through Smithfield.

**AUGUST 29.**—McClellan nominated for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton for Vice.

**AUGUST 30.**—Sheridan interposed his whole army between Atlanta and Hood's army intrenched at Jonesboro.

**SEPT. 1.**—Rebels driven from Jonesboro to Lovjoy's Station, losing 1,000 prisoners and 10 guns. Hood evacuates Atlanta. Gen. Rousseau drives 10,000 Rebels, near Murfreesboro Pike, three miles.

**SEPT. 2.**—Rebels before Petersburg cheered McClellan's nomination.

**SEPT. 3.**—Milroy attacks 3,000 Rebel cavalry near Murfreesboro, and drives them toward Triune. Sheridan's army again moves forward from Charlestown. Battles of Darksville and Perryville. Rebels were repulsed, losing 70 prisoners. Union loss 300. Mosby captured an ambulance train which had left the field.

**SEPT. 4.**—John Morgan's forces routed, and Morgan killed by Gen. Gillem, at Greenville, Tenn. Killed 100, prisoners 75, including Morgan's staff.

**SEPT. 6.**—Battle of Matamoros.

**SEPT. 7.**—Dibbel's Rebel Brigade surprised at Readyville by 230 of 9th Pa. cavalry, losing 130 prisoners.

**SEPT. 8.**—Rebel Col. Jessie and 100 men captured near Ghent, Ky.

**SEPT. 9.**—Sheridan's army concentrated at Atlanta.

**SEPT. 10.**—Grant drives picket line across Plank Road, and advances his permanent

line half a mile. Steamer Fawn burned by rebels on Dismal Swamp Canal.

**SEPT. 14.**—Price, with about 10,000 men, crosses White River, en route for Missouri. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, withdraws 15,000 Ga. militia from Hood's army.

**SEPT. 16.**—2,500 cattle, the 13th Pa. Regiment, with arms, wagons and camp, captured at Sycamore Church.

**SEPT. 17.**—Averill drives rebels out of Martinsburg.

**SEPT. 19.**—Battle of Winchester. Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, all the wounded, and sends Early "whirling up the Valley." Battle at Powder Mill, on Little Rock River. Steamer Island Queen captured and sunk on Lake Erie, and the Parsons burned by rebels from British soil.

**SEPT. 20.**—Athens, Ala., captured by Forrest; 500 Union soldiers forced to surrender.

**SEPT. 21.**—Battle of Fisher's Hill. Early loses 1,000 prisoners and 16 guns. Torbert's cavalry defeats Wickham at Luray, capturing some prisoners.

**SEPT. 23.**—Price occupies Bloomfield, Mo.

**SEPT. 26.**—Early retreats to Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge. Merritt and Powell attempt to carry the Gap, but are repulsed. Battle at Pilot Knob.

**SEPT. 27.**—Gen. Ewing arrives at Rolla, after being surrounded at Harrison by Price's forces.

**SEPT. 28.**—Battle of Newmarket Heights. Rebel night attack on Hancock's front, on Jerusalem Plank Road repulsed.

**SEPT. 30.**—Warren captures Rebel first line of works at Preble's Farm, capturing 50 men and one gun. Rebels retired half a mile back to strong positions, and repulsed our attack thereon, capturing 1,500 prisoners and killed and wounded 500. The 10th and 18th Corps concentrated at Newmarket Heights, furiously attacked by rebels, and swept back with terrible loss three times, losing 1,000, beside 200 prisoners and 2 flags.

**OCT. 2.**—Rebels in front of Warren fell back to their main lines, from Petersburg lead works to Southside Road.

**OCT. 3.**—Lieut. Meigs murdered by guerrillas in Shenandoah Valley. Sherman's forces crossed the Chattahoochee with 15 days' rations, moving toward Marietta, Ga. Thomas ordered to Chattanooga after Forrest, and Gen. Corse to Rome.

**OCT. 5.**—Hood captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned 7 miles of railway; then moving on Allatoona.

**OCT. 6.**—Allatoona unsuccessfully attacked by Hood. Sheridan began to move back from Waynesboro. Gen. Lee captures Clinton, La., and 30 prisoners.

**OCT. 7.**—Battle at Darlestown Road and Newmarket Heights. Rebel loss 1,000; Union 500. Pirate Florida captured at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, by U. S. S. Wachusett, Commander Collins. Taken to offing and sunk. All on board sent to U. S.

**OCT. 8.**—Rebels at Woodville attacked by expedition from Gen. Dana, killing 40 and capturing 3 guns and 56 men.

**OCT. 11.**—Rebel Gen. Buford, with 1,200 cavalry, crosses Cumberland River, Tenn., at Harpeth Shoals. Col. Weaver, with 90 colored troops, attacked by 200 rebels near Fort Nelson, Tenn. Defeats them, and k. and w. 27.

**OCT. 12.**—Longstreet attacks Sheridan near Strasburg. No material advantage gained in a three hours' battle.

**OCT. 17.**—Price occupies Lexington, Mo.

**OCT. 18.**—Maj. Gen. Birney died at Philadelphia.

**OCT. 19.**—Battle of Cedar Creek. Sheridan's arrival changes defeat into a great victory. Rebels less 50 guns, &c.

**OCT. 20.**—Early retreats at night to Mount Jackson.

**OCT. 22.**—Pleasanton defeats Price at the Little Blue, and forces him to the Big Blue River.

**OCT. 23.**—Shelby drove our forces under Curtis from Westport, and was then attacked by Pleasanton.

**OCT. 25.**—Price defeated at Fort Scott Road, losing camp equipment, 20 wagons of plunder, 1 gun, and cattle.

**OCT. 26.**—Price driven from Mine Creek by Pleasanton, and loses 1,000 prisoners and 1,500 stand of arms. Marmaduke and Cabell captured.

**NOV. 5.**—Rebels unsuccessfully attack Fort Sedgwick on Jerusalem Plank Road. Union loss 70; Rebel 120. Gen. Butler assumes command of troops in New York, arriving and to arrive, "to meet existing emergencies." Johnsonville shelled, and 3 tinclads and 7 transports destroyed by Forrest on Tennessee.

**NOV. 6.**—Rebels attack Mott's and Gibson's pickets; capture 30 and a mile of intrenchments, but are driven out and lose 47 prisoners. Several such attacks and repulses at this time.

**NOV. 8.**—President Lincoln re-elected, and Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President of the United States. Hon. Reuben E. Fenton elected Governor of New York, over Seymour. Gen. McClellan resigns his commission in the U. S. Army. Sheridan created Major-General of the Regular Army.

**NOV. 9.**—Sheridan moved all his army back to Newtown on Cedar Creek. Atlanta outposts attacked unsuccessfully by

Iverson. Sherman issues his marching order for his advance through Georgia.

**NOV. 10.**—Rebels engaged 2d Corps' pickets all night, without success, on this and two next nights. Rebel plot to seize Pacific Mail steamers at Panama discovered.

**NOV. 11.**—U. S. S. Tulip destroyed by boiler explosion off Ragged Point. 49 officers and men killed (all of crew but 10).

**NOV. 12.**—About 10,000 prisoners exchanged near Fort Pulaski. Nov. 12-16. Several unimportant skirmishes between Sheridan and Early. Both armies looking for winter quarters. Lomax, rebel general, defeated near Nineveh, Va., by Powell, losing 150 prisoners and 2 guns. Custar captures 150 and Merry; about 200 prisoners on reconnaissance from Cedar Creek. Sherman left Kingston, Ga., for Atlanta.

**NOV. 13.**—Battle of Bull's Gap. Gen. Gillen defeated with loss of baggage, train and all his artillery.

**NOV. 16.**—Sheridan left Atlanta for the South and East. Portions of Atlanta burned. Howard drives Rebel Gen. Iverson at Rough and Ready.

**NOV. 17.**—Slocum burned railroad depot at Social Circle. Sherman's right wing advances on Jonesboro and McDonough, driving out Wheeler and Cobb. Covington partially burned by Slocum's division. Part of Butler's picket line captured, at night, near Chester Station.

**NOV. 18.**—Macon Railroad cut by Slocum at Forsyth. Georgia Legislature fled from Milledgeville. Sherman close at hand.

**NOV. 19.**—Ocmulgee River bridged by Howard. Madison captured by Sherman; depots, &c., burned.

**NOV. 20.**—Gen. Gillem's retreating force arrives at Knoxville. Howard crossed the Ocmulgee and entered Milledgeville. Georgia Central Railroad destroyed at Griswoldville. Sherman crossed the Ocmulgee, arriving at Greensboro.

**NOV. 21.**—Thomas' army at Pulaski. Rebels badly whipped at Liberty, La., losing 3 guns and 200 prisoners. Sherman's cavalry by Wheeler at Gordon, but drive him out and occupy town.

**NOV. 22.**—Hood's advance 20 miles south of Pulaski. Thomas falls back toward Franklin. Sheridan reconnoiters towards Rood's Hill, where rebels are found in force. Rest of Early's army at Mt. Jackson and Newmarket.

**NOV. 23.**—Battle at Griswoldville, Ga.

**NOV. 24.**—Potomac, James, and Valley armies celebrate Thanksgiving with aid of thousands of turkeys and other delicacies from New York, &c.

**NOV. 25.**—Thomas fallen back to Franklin. Rebel attempt to burn New York, 15 hotels, Barnum's, and shipping fired.

**NOV. 26-29.**—Decatur besieged by Beauregard who is repulsed, losing 500 men.

**NOV. 27-28.**—Steamer Greyhound burned on James River; Gen. Butler on board, escaped. Rosser captures Fort Kelly, at New Creek, with guns and prisoners.

**NOV. 30.**—Battle of Franklin. Hood repulsed with loss of 5,000 men, guns, flags, &c., and 1,000 prisoners. Union loss 1,500. Thomas resumes his march to Nashville, where he halts and fortifies. Attorney General Bates resigned. Roger A. Pryor captured in front of Petersburg. Battle of Grahamsville, S. C.

**DEC. 1.**—Blockade of Norfolk, Bermuda and Pensacola ceased. Gen. Banks resumes command Department of the Gulf. Stoney Creek Station captured by Gen. Gregg, 2 guns, 190 prisoners, depot burned, &c.

**DEC. 3.**—Portions of Hood's army cross the Tennessee, between Florence and Decatur.

**DEC. 4.**—Merritt's expedition in London Valley returns with 2,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep. The Valley stripped of stock and forage.

**DEC. 5.**—U. S. Houses of Congress meet in 2d session, 38th Congress. Blockhouses at Murfreesboro unsuccessfully attacked by rebels. Brig Lizzie Freeman and brig captured by pirates off Warwick River. Passengers robbed; one murdered.

**DEC. 6.**—Ex-Secretary Chase appointed Chief Justice Supreme Court. President Lincoln speaks at serene to Gov. Fenton. Hood skirmishing 5 miles from Nashville.

**DEC. 7.**—Electoral Colleges in States meet for election of President and Vice President. Detroit threatened by Canadian raiders.

**DEC. 8.**—Rebels establish a battery on Cumberland River. Gunboats fail to dislodge it.

**DEC. 9.**—500 Indians killed, near Fort Lyon, by Col. Chevington's force.

Since the last date, Sherman took Savannah—Thomas defeated Hood, at Nashville, and scattered his army—Fort Fisher has been captured by Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry—and Grant has extended his line four miles further southwest of Petersburg.

**CONTRABAND TOM,** who has come into Sheridan's lines, says the Rebels are having a "right smart talk" about arming colored men, and the negroes are talking about it themselves, but the blacks are equally divided on the matter. Says Tom—"Bout half de colored men tink dey would run directly to de Yankees wid dey arms in their hands, and toder half tink dey would jiss stan' and fire a few volleys to de rear first, fore dey run—dats all de differenc'."

**SHERMAN'S** soldiers while on the march through Georgia, learned how to rob bee hives without the penalty of stinging. The plan was, to rapidly approach a hive, take it up suddenly, and hoisting it upon the shoulder, with the open end behind, run like thunder. The bees bustle out, and fly back to the place where the hive stood. The honey belongs to the boys who win it.

A Dentist just starting in business, advertises that he "spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.