

Raffsmann's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 21.

SALT—a good article, and very cheap at the store of
WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
DRUGGISTS,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Having refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mosser, on Market St., now offer for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, Pains, Oils, Glass Putty, Dye-stuffs, Stationery, Tobacco and Segars, Confectionary, Spices, and a larger stock of varieties than ever before offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best market affords. Inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and they will warrant in saying that you will be pleased with the quality and price of their goods. Remember the place—Mosser's old stand on Market St. Dec. 6, 1865.

H. BRIDGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

(One door East of the Clearfield House.)

Keeps on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts, (linen and woolen), Under-shirts, Drawers and Socks, Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the Best Cloth, (of all shades,) Black Doe-skin Cassimeres of the best make, Fancy Cassimeres in great variety.

Also French Corsettes, Beaver, Plait, Chinchilla, and Tricot Over-stitching, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, and made up according to the latest styles, by experienced workmen. Also agent for Clearfield county, for I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines. November 1, 1865.

CLOTHING!!!
GOOD AND CHEAP!!!

Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full assortments of reasonable and fashionable clothing at

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.,

where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bros. & Co.,
Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their store is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than all others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at
REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.
Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864

ALWAYS AHEAD!!!
BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM,

Are now offering goods to the public at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Tin ware, Willow-ware, Woolen-ware, Provisions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS
now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Duvals, Prints, Merino, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliants, Poplins, Bezes, Lanes, Neakins, Lincos, Lace, Edgings, Colerettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Nubias, Hoods, Coats, Mantles, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Maslins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Solitaires, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

Of Men's Wear
They have also received a large and well selected stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver-Ten, Lipans, Handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, etc., etc.

Ready-Made Clothing
In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Over coats, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Shirts, etc.

Of Boots and Shoes,
They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pumps, Watlers, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, etc.

Groceries and Provisions
Such as Coffee, Syrups, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Teas, Mustard, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps,
Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japanware, Egg beaters, Spine boxes, Wire Adels, Sieves, Darning pans, Lanterns, etc., etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth,
Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candles, wax, Cotton yarn and Basting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Raffing Ropes,
Augsers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Nails, Spikes, Grid stones, Stone-ware, Trucks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, etc.

School Books,
Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and commercial paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fans and common envelopes.

Flavoring Extracts,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Store.

Carriage Trimmings,
Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat irons and Coffee mills, Bed cords and Bed screws, Matches, Store blanking, Washing soda and Soap, etc.

They invite all persons to call and examine their stock and hope to give entire satisfaction.
BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM,
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 6th, 1865.

Select Poetry.

THE SNOW STORM.
What angel is passing from heaven,
With her white robes trailing the air—
Cold, as the form whence the spirit is driven—
Pale, as the face of despair!

Child of the air and sky
With a cloud she wreaths her brow,
While her white foot falls as silently
As a vision's tread on the earth below.

See! her foot gleams white on the mountain
As it rests on its earthward flight!
See! she melts in the arms of the fountain
As day-beams dissolve into night!

O'er the forest she throws a diamond shower,
O'er the ash, the fir, and the wild rose-tree;
With elf-moan comes the wail of mourning,
Where sleeps the young anemone.

Silent she moves on the soul of the dead;
With a quiet touch of her magic wand
She binds the green moss in silver thread,
Like a fanciful work of fairy-land.

She comes like a thought of by-gone love,
In the winter of hope descending,
When the blossom welov'd is blooming above,
And sorrow our life's tree is bending.

When, amidst stillness, and chill, and gloom,
That memory bright and fair returning
Illumines the heart in the shades of the tomb,
And whitens the barren reason of gloom.

When once she clasped the earth with true love,
No more from her chosen one she flies—
But pours out the soul, which came from above
On the breast where her beauty lies.

A visitant all too pure for earth,
Early she fades in her virgin day,
And her spirit floats back to the clime of her birth,
Drawn by the golden threads of a ray.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Wheat—Meat—Cabbage—Potatoes—Apples—Grapes—
Beets—Tomatoes—Dried-Cake—And Some Other
Things—And the Boys and Girls Besides

SCENE—John Smith's Country Store—TUESDAY EVENING—
SWAKENS, SUNDAY VISITORS, and FARMERS
who have "stopped in a word."

Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull now-days; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago.

Mr. Jones.—Good reason, Things're so high, we can't afford to buy. You charge such awful prices, Smith.

Mr. Smith.—Can't help it, I have to pay so much more. When I sold sugar at 10 cents a pound, I made a cent a pound, and I only make a cent now on 20 cents, and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family.

Mr. Brown.—I buy just as much, as ever. I don't see as there is much change. I used to sell my six hundred bushels of wheat for 75 cents a bushel, or \$450. Of this, \$250 went for family store bills, and \$200 to pay off my farm debt. Now, when I sell for \$1.50 per bushel, or \$900, it takes about \$600 for store bills, and leaves \$300 to pay off the debt. In fact, these high prices suit me. I wish Mr. McMillough had kept out of the Treasury, for he threatens to make Greenbacks par, and knock down prices.

Mr. Price.—I don't see as it makes much difference. If there is twice as much money going, and everybody gets twice as much for everything he buys, it all comes out square at the end; and there is this gain in the operation; those who save money, or make a profit, make double as neighbor Brown explains about paying his farm debt.

Mr. Butler.—That's so.
Mr. Green.—So I think.—Mr. Moore.—So do I.

Mr. Butler.—There is a little drawback, I keep the accounts of Widow Roberts, who has the mortgage on Mr. Brown's farm, and the \$400 he pays, don't go only half so far in supporting her, and educating her children.

Mr. Travis (the School Teacher).—Yes it does, for I only get \$20 a month for teaching Mrs. Roberts's and others' children, and I used to get \$25, with wheat at 75 cents.

Rev. Mr. Corey.—And I only get \$600 a year, while I always had \$500 with wheat at 75 cents and sugar at 10 cents.

Several Voices.—That ain't quite square.

Mr. Knox (Editor).—And you only pay me \$2 a year for my newspaper, which you thought cheap at \$1.50, five years ago, though I have now to pay three times as much for everything I use in making a newspaper.

Mr. Greene.—Why don't you raise your prices too?

Mr. Knox.—People won't stand it. I must keep along with no profit, or even at a loss, hoping for better times, or else lose my subscribers, and let the paper go down. Why, when I raised the price from \$1.50 to \$2 a year, a good many stopped the paper—among them Mr. Brown himself, though I paid him double for his wheat.

Mr. Brown.—I didn't stop it so much for the price; I went in for paying for my farm by extra money.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, he followed my advice for people "to economize and pay their debts now." But let us see if Mr. Brown began at the right place. On one Saturday I published in my paper that wheat had advanced 15 cents a bushel. On Monday, Mr. Brown went to market with his wheat, and sold 60 bushel at one cent advance over the old price, and thought he did well. He came home boasting about it, until he met neighbor Johnson, who got the 15 cents advance, because he read my paper and was wide awake. Mr. Brown's loss on 60 bushels would pay four whole years' subscription.

Mr. Brown.—Don't say anything more about that, Mr. Knox, and put me down a subscriber for life.

Mr. Knox.—I have heard of several other such losses by those who stopped my paper. Not to be too personal, as some of them are here, I will call them A, B, C, etc. Mr. A. paid 4 per cent more fees on \$71 taxes, because he did not see the collector's notice in my paper, and thus lost \$2.84, to save \$2. Mr. B. paid \$3.60 the same way. Mr. C. failed to bring in his

claim against an estate, because he did not see the legal notice limiting the time. That cost him \$34, to save \$2 subscription. Mr. D. sold 200 pounds of wool at 62 cents, because he did not see an advertisement of Mr. Smith, right here at home, offering 70 cents. That cost him \$16 to save \$2. Mr. F's boys went down to the village every night or two, to get the news and local gossip, because they had no paper at home, and one of them fell into bad company and is ruined. I know twenty cases where people lost money for not learning what is going on. I gather up all that is going on in business and society, and condense it into my columns. It is important for every man to know all about home matters, and I doubt if there is a man in this whole town who would not, in the course of a year, get some information, that would pay him more than \$2 a year. And then think of a household sitting down together 365 days in a year, and having nothing to talk about, except their own affairs, and a few items of gossip, gathered up by occasional contact with other people.

Mr. Taylor.—Let me help Editor Knox's argument. Wife read to me an item he published about a humbug, which he copied from the *American Agriculturist*, of New York City. Next day one of those same humbugs came round with his article, and was so plausible that he almost persuaded her into paying him \$3, for his swindling recipe; but the editor's caution kept her back.

Mr. Knox.—Yes, and do you know that the fellow sold more than fifty of the humbug recipes hereabout, at \$3, a piece? but not to any one of my subscribers.

Mr. Pitts.—Put me down as a subscriber. Mr. Knox, here is your two dollars.

Mr. Snow.—And me too.

Mr. Knox.—Thank you gentlemen. I'll try to make a better paper than ever. Every dollar helps; a new subscriber only adds to my expense the cost of paper. If everybody took the paper, and thus divided the cost of getting news, setting type, office rent, etc., I could double the value of the paper to each. Please talk the matter over with other neighbors and see, if it cannot be done.

Several voices.—We will.

Mr. Smith.—And now while you are about it, I want to make up a club for a good New York paper.

Mr. Brown.—We can't afford to take so many papers.

Mr. Smith.—You have just seen that you could not afford to stop your home paper; let us see if it will not pay to join our club. Mr. Rich, you have taken the *American Agriculturist* for several years. Does it pay?

Mr. Rich.—Pay? Yes, fifty times over. Why, I got two ten-acre fields ready to sow to wheat, and put in one of them. That night my *Agriculturist* came, and I read a simple recommendation about preparing seed wheat. I called John and we put 15 bushels to soak for the next day. It cost 50 cents for the materials. Well, that second field yielded 5 bushels an acre more than the other—or 50 bushels extra, and better wheat too. Pretty good pay for \$1.50 expended for a paper. And I have got lots of other hints almost as profitable. You know I get better profits on my beef, pork, and mutton than any other man in the place. Now this does not come from any direct hint, like the wheat, but from a good many suggestions that I have picked up in reading the *Agriculturist*, and from the course of reasoning that I have been led into, by reading in it what others do, and think, and say.

Mr. Smith.—You are another subscriber to the *Agriculturist*. Mr. West, does it pay?

Mr. West.—Pay? Yes. You know what good cabbages and potatoes I had last season. Why, the cabbages were worth double any others in town, for market or for home use. I had 400 heads, worth 5 cents a piece, extra; and they only cost 20 cents extra for seed. My 250 bushels of potatoes are all engaged for seed at \$1.50 a bushel, when other kinds bring only 50 cents. That's \$250 clear gain, for a \$14 extra I paid for seed, and \$1.50 I paid for the *Agriculturist*.

It was through this paper that I learned about both the cabbages and potatoes. Its editors are careful, intelligent men, on the constant looking out for anything new that is really good, while the paper abounds in cautions against the poor and unprofitable.

Mr. Smith.—What say you, Mr. Taylor? Does it pay to invest \$1.50 in the *Agriculturist*?

Mr. Taylor.—Most certainly. A hint in the paper led me to look after certain insects at the proper time, and the result was, I had 160 barrels of splendid apples, which brought me a clean \$5 per barrel, and this you know was better by \$1, than the average price here, or \$160. Then I have read so much about good and bad grapes, the method of treating them, etc., that I can beat the town in raising grapes profitably. My son, William, got a kink in his head about Tomatoes, from something the Editors said, and sent for some seed. He made more money on the crop raised in his spare hours, than was cleared by half the farmers in this town.

Mr. Smith.—Let's hear from Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane.—I only read in the paper what was said about hogs—what kind paid best, how to feed them, and the like; but if you would call around and see my porkers, and my expense account, I'll bet a pippen I can show \$50 more of pork for the same money, than any other man here. And this comes from reading what other men think and do. But Wife ought to be here to speak. She and the girls read the *Agriculturist* next to the Bible. They think the household department is worth more than all the fashion magazines in the world. They say, it is so full of good hints about all kinds of house work. All I can say is, that we do have better bread and cake; and Wife says, the cake don't cost so much as it used to. She has learned from the paper

how a hundred other house-keepers do their work.

Rev. Corey.—Let me say, also, that Mrs. Crane and her daughters have added a good many beautiful but cheap home-made fixtures to their parlor and sitting rooms, which certainly make their home more attractive. They told me, the other day, they got these up from pictures and descriptions in the *Agriculturist*.

Mr. Travis.—My salary has not allowed me to take the paper; though I must squeeze out enough to do so this year. My school boys have brought me some copies to look at, the past year or two, and I had the Boys' and Girls' department of the *Agriculturist* the best thing I ever saw. It is full of items, etc., that amuse and at the same time instruct the children. Why, I could pick out the boys and girls in my school whose parents take the *Agriculturist*, just by hearing them talk—they are so full of new and good things they have learned from the paper. The paper has so many beautiful engravings.

Rev. Corey.—As small as is my salary I would have the paper if it cost \$5 a year instead of \$1.50. The fact is, it helps out my salary. My little garden plot at the parsonage has yielded us almost all our table vegetables, besides many beautiful flowers. The *Agriculturist* has been my constant guide. I knew but little about gardening; but this paper is so full of information about the best things to plant and sow, when to plant, and how to cultivate—all told in so plain and practical a way, by men who seem to talk from their own experience, that I know just what to do, and how to do it well. The high moral tone of the paper, its common sense, the care it takes of all parts of the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard—the Household work, and the Children as well, with its hundreds of beautiful and instructive engravings—make it the most valuable periodical I have ever seen. I heartily wish every one of my parishioners would take it for himself and family. It would awaken thought and enterprise, give interest to the town and neighborhood talk, stimulate improvement, introduce new and profitable crops, animals and implements, and add to our wealth. Take my advice, and all of you try the paper a year. The \$1.50 it costs, is only three cents a week, and it is worth that any way. Why the large and beautiful engravings are worth many times that.

Mr. Davis.—I took the *Genesee Farmer* last year, and as that has stopped, I thought I would take a new paper.

Mr. Smith.—The "*Genesee Farmer*" was not really stopped. The Publishers of the *Agriculturist* invited Mr. Harris to join the *Farmer* to the *Agriculturist*, and put his whole force into the latter paper. They paid him a large price for his office, and moved it with everything connected with it to their office. So the *Agriculturist* is really two papers joined into one, and of course better. I think we better go with Mr. Harris to the *Agriculturist*, that has been published for 25 years, and has a hundred thousand circulation, which, as Mr. Knox has told us, supplies the means and facilities for giving us a great deal more for the same money. Mr. Harris carries on his large farm, and in his "*Walks and Talks on the Farm*," and other things he writes for the *Agriculturist*, he tells us a great deal about all kinds of farm work.

Mr. Davis.—Put me down for the *Agriculturist*.

Mr. Smith.—I am glad to do so. I know you will like it. The January number, which has just come to hand, is alone worth the cost of a year. See here, (showing it,) there are 40 pages, twice as large as the magazine pages, and there are thirty-five engravings in it, two of them full page size, and see how beautiful! Why, I'll give any man who takes the papers a year, a \$1.50 in goods out of my store, if he says at the end of the year he has not got many times his money's worth.

Mr. Butler.—Put me on your club.

Mr. Greene.—And me too.—Mr. Brown.—And me.

Mr. Smith.—I have no interest in the matter, except to do a good thing for the place. You can join our club, or any one who desires can get the *Agriculturist* for all of 1866 (Volume 25), by simply enclosing \$1.50, with his name and post-office address, and sending it to Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City. The paper always comes prompt and regularly, and what is a good thing, it stops when your time is up, without your having to write about it. I predict there will be plenty of other next winter, to talk as Mr. Rich, Mr. West, Mr. Crane and Parson Corey have done to-night.

HE KNEW HIM.—"Come here my little fellow," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled. "Do you know who I am?" "Yeth, thir," "Who am I?" "You ith the man who kiteded mamma, when papa wath in New York."

The greater portion of the destitution among the poor of both colors in the South, is attributable to the practice among planters of hiring, working and refusing to pay for the labor performed. Ex-rebels are now causing all the trouble that exists in the South.

A lady asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornament without being proud. "Madam," said the minister, "when you see a fox's tail peeping out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is within."

The market is flooded with counterfeit fractional currency of all denominations. Most of the worthless notes are badly executed, and are readily detected. The paper is always inferior to the genuine.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will hold a special session in Wilkesbarre, in June next.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the War, etc.

FEBRUARY 1—The rebel commissioners, Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, arrive at Fortress Monroe. Secretary Seward leaves Washington to meet them. The advance of Sherman's army reaches Whippy Swamp, 30 miles from Branchville.

Feb. 2—President Lincoln arrives at Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel commissioners. Rebel guerillas dash into Midway, Kentucky. Peace conference at Fortress Monroe, between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the one hand, and the rebel commissioners on the other. The rebel commissioners return to Richmond, President Lincoln and Mr. Seward to Annapolis. Gold in Richmond at 4,400 per cent premium.

Feb. 4—The Governor-General of Canada signs the Canadian Alien Bill, to prevent rebel raids across the border. Lieut. Cushing, with 4 boats and 50 men, takes possession of All Saints, on Little River, S. C., capturing a large amount of cotton.

Feb. 5—The Army of the Potomac in motion. The 5th Corps advances 6 miles to Rowanty Creek. The rebels driven from their rifle-pits. Two divisions of the 2d Corps advance to Hatcher's Run. Severe engagement at both places. Repulse of the rebels.

Feb. 6—Severe engagement of the 5th Corps and Gregg's cavalry with the rebels. The 5th Corps holds its ground and maintains its connection with the 2d. Casualties in the 5th Corps, during the two days, about 500; in the Second, 250. Hatcher's Run is made the line of defence for the left flank. Two blockade-running schooners in Galveston harbor, boarded, captured, and run out to the blockading fleet by Acting Ensign G. H. French.

Feb. 7—Attack of the rebels upon a portion of the 5th Corps, and the cavalry repulsed. Union loss slight. Kilpatrick's cavalry drives the rebels from Blackville, S. C.; Lieut. Cushing, with 15 men, captures Shallotte, N. C., garrisoned by 100 rebels. The electoral votes counted in Congress; 212 for Lincoln and Johnson; 21 for McClellan and Pendleton.

Feb. 10—From two to three thousand of Gen. Sherman's right column effect a landing on James Island, 2 miles from Charleston.

Feb. 11—Movement towards Wilmington. Gen. Terry makes a reconnaissance in force. The rebels driven from their lines and into their main works. Rebel loss about 100. Union casualties about 60. Union troops gain two miles of ground. Cavalry engagement at Aiken, S. C., between Kilpatrick and Wheeler. Kilpatrick takes possession of the town.

Feb. 15—Destruction of Charlotte Iron Furnace, on Water Lick Creek, by 300 picked men of the 1st and 6th Regiments of Michigan Cav.

Feb. 17—Occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman. Evacuation of Charleston by the rebels. The upper part of the city fired. Two rebel iron clads blown up.

Feb. 18—Occupation of Charleston by the Union forces; 200 pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition captured.

Feb. 19—Capture of Fort Anderson, N. C., by Schofield and Porter. Union loss in killed and wounded about 30. Sherman in Winsboro, S. C., 38 miles north of Columbia.

Feb. 20—Gen. Cox routs the rebels 2 miles from Wilmington, N. C. The rebel House of Representatives passes a bill to arm negroes. Repulse of a rebel attack on Fort Myers, Florida.

Feb. 21—Major Generals Crook and Kelley surrounded and captured by a party of rebel cavalry at Cumberland, Md. Evacuation of Wilmington by the rebels.

Feb. 22—Occupation of Wilmington by the Union troops. Large quantities of supplies captured. 700 prisoners and 30 guns captured in Fort Anderson and Wilmington together.

Feb. 23—Occupation of Georgetown and Fort White, S. C., by the Union forces. 15 pieces of artillery captured.

Feb. 24—Burning of Columbia, S. C.

Feb. 25—Johnson assumes command as successor to Beauregard.

Feb. 27—Sheridan starts on a new movement.

MARCH 1—Gen. Bailey starts on a cavalry raid from Baton Rouge.

March 2—Sheridan captures nearly the whole force of Early, consisting of 1,800 men, between Charlottesville and Staunton.

March 3—Skirmish between Sherman's cavalry and that of Wade Hampton. The rebel Col. Aiken killed. Occupation of Cheraw, S. C., by Sherman's advance. Occupation of Charlottesville, Va., by Sheridan.

March 4—Reinauguration of President Lincoln. U. S. transport steamer Thorn blown up by a torpedo in Cape Fear River.

March 6—Expedition up the Rappahannock. Capture of 400 prisoners and 95 tons of tobacco at Fredericksburg. Extensive contraband trade broken up.

March 8—Sherman at Laurel Hill, N. C. The rebel Senate passes the negro enlistment bill. Engagement between Cox and Bragg 4 miles from Kingston, N. C. Bragg captures a large number of prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery, but is ultimately driven back. Fighting continues to March 10.

March 9—A transport, with 2,000 Union troops, enters Mobile Bay through Grant's Pass.

March 10—Gen. Sheridan at Columbia, Fuvannah Co., Va., 50 miles west of Richmond. He reports having destroyed all the locks for a considerable distance on the James River Canal, an immense number of bridges, many miles of railroad, mills, factories and vast quantities of merchandise; also, having captured 12 canal boats, 14 pieces of artillery, and an abundance of provisions. Desperate attempt of Bragg to break the national lines at Kinston, N. C.

The rebels lost 1,200 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. Two thousand rebels captured from March 8 to 10. The entire Union losses about 1,000. Gen. Lee urges the work of raising and organizing negro troops. Gen. Stoneman, with 4,000 men, starts on a cavalry raid from Knoxville. Engagement between the cavalry forces of Wade Hampton and Kilpatrick near Fayetteville, N. C. Nearly all the members of Kilpatrick's staff captured. The rebels finally beaten back and most of the officers recaptured. Gen. Grant issues an order forbidding all trade with points within the rebel lines in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

March 11—Sheridan at Beaver Mills Aqueduct, 20 miles north of Richmond. Hoke's division of rebels repulsed at Kinston. Loss over 2,000. Union loss 300. 21 Union vessels in sight of Mobile. Sherman arrives at Fayetteville. Reports having captured at Columbia, S. C., 43 pieces of artillery; at Cheraw, S. C., 25 pieces and 3,600 barrels of gunpowder; at Fayetteville, N. C., 20 pieces, and large quantities of ammunition.

March 12—Occupation of Kinston by Schofield. The rebels threw many pieces of artillery into the river and burn the ram Neuse. Gen. Stoneman at Wytheville, Christiansburg, and Salem, Va.

March 13—Sheridan tears up the railroad between Richmond and Hanover. Message from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress. Reports having attempted the initiation of negotiations by a conference between Grant and Lee, but that this was declined by Grant.

March 15—Fight at Brandenburg, Ky., between a small Union garrison and a party of rebels. Sheridan reports having rendered useless the James River Canal as far as Goodland. The rebel House of Representatives passes the bill (36 to 32 votes) suspending the habeas corpus writ.

March 16—Lieut. Commander Eastman destroys 3 rebel schooners in Mattox Creek, Va., large stocks of tobacco, guns, ammunition captured. Fight at Aversborough, N. C. (20 miles north of Fayetteville) between a portion of Sherman's army and the rebels under Hardee. Union loss 74 killed, 477 wounded; rebel loss 327 killed and wounded, 273 prisoners.

March 17—Gen. Canby's movement against Mobile cancelled. Portions of the 13th and 23d Corps in motion. Gen. Wilson leaves Nashville with 15,000 men on a cavalry expedition into Central Alabama and Georgia.

March 18—Adjournment of the rebel Congress. Gen. Sheridan's advance reaches White House, on the Pamunkey River. His entire loss during this raid 50 men and 2 officers.

March 19—Occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., by Sherman. Engagement at Bentonville, N. C., between Sherman and Johnston. Repulse of the rebels. Union loss, 1,646; rebel loss, 167 dead, 1,625 prisoners. The rebel schooner Anna Dale, in Matagorda Bay; cut loose from under 2 rebel batteries and burned.

March 20—Gen. Steele's forces leave Pensac