

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 24, 1861.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—Several pamphlet copies for sale at the Post-office.

THE BUCKTAILS.—On last Saturday, Sergeant Winslow of one of the companies of Kane's Rifle Regiment, passed through this place with thirty-two recruits from Elk county. They were hoarse and hale, and no doubt will be quite an acquisition to the regiment.

INJURED.—We regret to learn, that Mrs. Connelly, wife of Michael Connelly of Lawrence township, received a very serious injury one day last week. It appears that, whilst the old lady was in the act of crossing a fence, the board on which she was standing gave way, and in falling, struck her side on the top board with such force as to break several of her ribs. She is in rather a critical condition.

ROBBER.—We have been informed that on Sunday night last, the Spring house of Mr. Samuel H. Johnson, of Morris township, was broken into and robbed of 3 or 4 loaves of bread, 8 pounds of butter, 6 hams, 12 dozen of eggs, and some cheese. The perpetrators of the theft are not known. This loss is quite a serious one to Mr. Johnson at this time, especially as he had but recently procured the articles, by the proceeds of his hard earned wages. We hope he may succeed in arresting the thieves.

LIEUT. LORENZO LORRAINE.—It is with regret that we learn, that Lieut. Lorraine was seriously wounded on the leg, in the battle at Bull's Run, on last Thursday whilst in command of Sherman's battery. Lieut. L. was a brave and efficient officer, with a bright future before him; and it is therefore the more to be regretted that he was disabled thus early in the war. We hope, however, that his wounds may not be of such serious nature, but that he will again, ere long, be enabled to join the great Union Army in its victorious advance upon Richmond.

A RELEASED "PRISONER".—Our fellow townsman C. Kratzer, Esq., was a passenger on board the steamer St. Nicholas the night she left Baltimore and was captured by the secessionists. He arrived home last Saturday, and as we are informed, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of their captors, and of the Virginians, into whose hands they were delivered, and who sent them on their way, after apologizing in the politest kind of a manner for the brief interruption.—Clearfield Republican, July 17.

Had our respected friend Kratzer and his fellow travelers been "captured" by persons acting with the United States Government, what a howling and whining would have come from the editors of the Republican about "outrages upon peaceable citizens" and "violations of private rights!" But, as these people were taken by Secessionists, the affair is very trifling—of no moment—handsomely done—"the captors" and "Virginians" render full satisfaction by "pologizing in the politest kind of a manner for the brief interruption," and the editors of the Republican seize the opportunity to pay them the gentlest sort of compliments, and "speak of them in the highest terms."

SMITH'S MILLS, July 16, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL.—Did not the "powers that be" of this County, pledge themselves that the rate of County tax should not be increased on account of the Court House contract, and that the Orders of the County should be kept at par? And is it true that the County rates have been raised, and that the Commissioners have agreed to pay Hon. Wm. Bigler Nine Hundred dollars for Twelve feet of ground? Will you also state the usual price of lots in your town, and the size of the same. Those who bear the burden have a right to know these things be so. Please give us what information you can, and oblige one of your readers.

MANY TAX-PAYERS. In reply to "Many Tax-payers" we would state first, that twelve of the most responsible and respectable citizens of our town, prior to the letting of the new Court House contract, entered into a bond agreeing that the cost of construction, under certain specified conditions, should not exceed \$15,000 to the county, and that "in the event of the funds of the county, at the present rate of taxation being found inadequate to meet the expenses of said erection, that we (the signers) shall and do provide the necessary funds therefor, so far as they may be needed, when called upon, and wait for their reimbursement, with interest, out of the funds of the county, at the present rate of taxation."

Secondly: The Commissioners, if we are correctly informed, have raised the County rate of taxation two mills above what it was at the time of Court House letting took place.

Thirdly: We understand that the Commissioners of our county did purchase from Ex-Gov. Bigler a strip of ground twelve feet wide, off the side of his lot adjoining the lot on which the Court House stands, for Nine Hundred dollars. This strip had no improvements upon it. It was nothing but the naked ground for which the Commissioners paid this price. Lots on that street are 60 feet wide, which would make the value of a whole lot, at that rate, without improvements, to be Four Thousand Five Hundred dollars, (\$4,500.) We do not believe there ever was a naked town lot in Clearfield Borough, that would bring more than one-third that money even in the most prosperous times, much less, at the present.

WE doubt whether any single lot of 60 feet, without improvements or buildings on it, ever was actually sold here for more than One Thousand dollars, if indeed for so much. The Commissioners, therefore, paid three times as much as this piece of a lot is worth. We give the above information as a reply to "Many Tax-payers," because we think the people of the County have a right to know how their money is spent, and as a fair specimen of Democratic economy in Clearfield.

LETTER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CAMP 21 MILES FROM CUMBERLAND ON THE POTOMAC, JULY 15th, 1861. TO D. J. DENMARK, Esq.—DEAR UNCLE: Your letter in care of Lieut. Hartshorn, was received, and found me well and glad to hear from you. I have so many things to say, that I scarce know where to begin. Since I last wrote you we have moved twice. We were only three days at Cumberland, where we had a splendid Camp, with every convenience we could desire. We had just succeeded in getting everything arranged to our satisfaction when we received orders to march. It was not long until the camp was vacated, and we were all on the march; and now we are in the enemies country, surrounded by foes, of whose blood I have seen the first to-day. Yesterday the greater part of the "Raftsmen's Rangers," and a number of the "Buck Tails," under Capt. E. A. Irvin, were out on scout a few miles distant from our camp. They came in contact with double their number of rebels, and immediately attacked them. Our boys did not loose a man, but gallantly repulsed and dispersed them, making eight of the villains bite the dust. First-Sergeant, Patton, shot the Rebel Lieutenant dead, and captured his horse. Capt. Irvin is spoken of in the highest terms by all concerned for his coolness and bravery in the battle. He made a narrow escape, a musket ball having passed within a few inches of his head, and entered the wall of the house near which he was standing. The boys were in fine spirits when they returned, but presented a pretty rough appearance. Their faces were dark and flushed, and nearly every one had some little of the spoils. Capt. Irvin showed me a bunch of papers taken from the fallen Lieutenant, and he spoke as a brave man. The papers consisted of his commission, letters, orders and other documents. They were all stained with his blood. One of the boys had a sword with which the secessionists killed a man named Kelly who came with us from Cumberland. It was a brutal murder. They killed him while lying asleep on the porch of a house near where the fighting took place. The sword was stained with blood to the hilt. These are the Raftsmen's Rangers, and the looking horses into camp to night, that he had captured. One of our scouts who was in the Mexican War, took the gold rings off the Lieutenant's fingers and put them on his own. I don't think any of our boys would have done it, but it is hard to tell, for war seems to change their whole nature. Our men are in great favor with Lieut. Col. Kane who is now accompanying them in their scouting expeditions. He says they are just the boys for the work and he is going to keep them at it. Our camp is right on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one mile from where the Bridge was burned a few days since. We have a train of freight cars and two engines, which we use in the Commissary department. I am writing this letter in a freight car, in which I rode to Cumberland and back, yesterday, where we went for our arms stores. I have been here since I have been employed here, that I could scarce find time to write a single letter. We had to act for both regiments, but as John Bigler has been appointed Quarter Master, of the other regiment, I think I will now be able to find time to keep you posted as to our movements. Our men received a month and a half's pay before leaving Cumberland, which relieved them very much, as they needed it badly. Yours truly, JOHN LEMON.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN CHARLESTON.—A private letter received from Charleston, gives this account of the prices asked for provisions in that city. The following were the ruling rates on the first of this month: "Corn, \$1.30 per bushel; flour \$6 to \$9 per barrel; bacon 14 cents per pound; hams 18 cents; fresh beef, 16 cents; veal, 18 cents; fresh pork, none; lard, 15 cents; butter, 40 cents; cheese, \$1 per pound; brown sugar, first quality, 12 cents; loaf sugar 16 cents. All kinds of vegetables are a drug, an immense quantity having been raised for the northern markets, but for which, of course, there is no demand. The war has greatly increased manufacturing, and there is an abundance of inferior cloth made here. But cloths of superior quality are high, and before long will be entirely exhausted. Wool and leather there is plenty. But oil of all kinds is difficult to obtain. The exclusive purchase by the government of the cotton crop has, of course produced a deficiency in the market. The raising of cereals will be carefully attended to, for the purpose of not only affording a large stock for home consumption, but a plentiful supply for government purposes also.

THE PRIVATEER.—It is well, as a writer in the World remarks, that the success of Jeff. Davis, in his war, has come to light and alarmed the shipping interests which Congress is still in session. We trust that body will be fully alive to the necessity of prompt action and will at once adopt what seems to be the only measure fitted to meet the emergency. This business admits of no delay. A volunteer navy should be immediately extemporized from our merchant marine. Although merchant vessels may be unequal to cope with regular vessels of war, they are fully adequate to encounter any privateer craft which the rebels can put afloat. Their privateers are merely merchant vessels hastily armed with a few cannon, and our brave seamen would be glad of an opportunity to take care of them if the government will give them an opportunity. The city of New York alone could furnish fifty vessels for this service in five days. We hope that Congress will pass an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter such a number of vessels as may be necessary to hunt down the rebel pirates, and strengthen the blockade so as to make it more efficient than it seems to be as yet.

A GOOD REBEL.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that first thing and in an hour, and after that I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

EX-GOVERNOR STEVENS.—Ex-Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has come to Washington to tender his services to the Government. The Ex-Governor was the intimate, personal and political friend of the rebels of the South, and as Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee did more than any other man to destroy the Government he now offers to support. By the way, as Stevens is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of \$50,000, he will better sustain the Government by paying up than by his personal services in the patriot army.

AN INCIDENT.—One day last week several gentlemen of Kingwood, Preston county, Va., went out to try their pistols. After a number of shots had been fired at about 40 yards, it was concluded to try the effect of the weapons at 15 yards. One of the gentlemen loaded his pistol with only half charges of powder. When he fired it was found that the shot did not take effect. He tried again, with the same result. He then loaded two shots with full charges of powder, and fired again, with no better success. Thinking it prudent to clean his pistol, a Colt's revolver, he took it apart for that purpose, when to his surprise he found the barrel closed up—the four bullets having lodged in it. It is a matter of surprise how the force of the powder escaped without producing any unusual sensation to the hand, or without any manifest difference in the report; and what may be still more astonishing, that the pistol did not explode. Persons using revolvers may learn an important lesson from this incident, namely, to load with full charges of powder, as a smaller quantity may lead to dangerous results.

ONE OF THE BALTIMORE BONAPARTES OFFERED THE SOUTHERN CROWN.—Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," writes: I have just been informed that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern States. The man at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. If anything were wanting to prove the moral and political degradation into which the politicians of the Slave States have fallen, surely this last effort furnishes the coup de grace. When any considerable section of a great country has fallen as low as this in the scale of morality, a little of the purifying influence of the sword, independent of any other means, is necessary. The members of the Committee are daily receiving letters giving information of swindles which have been perpetrated. One man recounts a wagon swindle in Brooklyn; another gives the details of a hat job at Cincinnati, and another exposes some clever jobs which an Ex-member of Congress and a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, had in the infantry line. On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, the House adopted a resolution directing the disbursing officers not to pay any portion of the charter money for the use or purchase of the steamer Cataline, until the Committee report upon the case. Those engaged in this swindle will probably realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

THE LATE FRAUDS.—The Investigating Committee, appointed by the House to ferret out the corruptions connected with furnishing supplies and transportation, is likely to have any quantity of work on hand. The members of the Committee are daily receiving letters giving information of swindles which have been perpetrated. One man recounts a wagon swindle in Brooklyn; another gives the details of a hat job at Cincinnati, and another exposes some clever jobs which an Ex-member of Congress and a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, had in the infantry line. On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, the House adopted a resolution directing the disbursing officers not to pay any portion of the charter money for the use or purchase of the steamer Cataline, until the Committee report upon the case. Those engaged in this swindle will probably realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

THE LEGISLATIVE GUARDS.—Speaker Captain Davis, commander of this company, composed of members of the legislature, was in Philadelphia when he received notice of acceptance from the Governor. With a promptness that does him immortal honor, he at once proceeded to Harrisburg to muster the Solons. On calling the roll, nobody answered but Rauch, Clerk of the House. Captain Davis formed Rauch into a company and proceeded to drill. Next day company filled canvases and marched for Philadelphia, attending Walnut Street Theatre at night, by special invitation. Rauch slightly sore from effects of drill. Rest of the company in good health. Rauch is said to declare that platoon drill is too heavy for one man, but Captain Davis is determined to have a well drilled company, even if it be small. Hard on Rauch, but bully for Davis.

REBELS DEMORALIZED.—A letter received in Wheeling, from an officer in the First Virginia Regiment says that the rebel forces in Western Virginia were totally demoralized. It is reported, with much truth the writer does not say, that previous to the evacuation of Laurel Hill a desperate fight took place between the Georgians and Virginians. The Georgians, it appears, made the rural Virginians do all the rough work, while they superintended it. Old Virginia couldn't stand this, notwithstanding her zeal in the cause of Secesh, and the result was a fight. Some fifty newly made graves were found on the top of the hill. For some days previous to the rout there was no friendly communication between the Georgians and Virginians.

THE IMPRESSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The denial by the New Orleans Picayune of Mr. Russell's statements in regard to the impressions of a number of British citizens into the volunteer companies of that city, has elicited a letter from the British consul, Mr. Mure, in which the original charge is not only fully confirmed, but complaints are made of additional outrages, some of which are of a peculiarly flagrant character. The desperate and infamous nature of the active agents in the present rebellion will soon be fully understood everywhere, as the circumstances to which Mr. Mure alludes cannot fail to arouse great indignation in England.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—A horrible negro insurrection was frustrated by the activity of the United States military forces at Point, parish of St. Martin, La., on the 22d ult. The whites were to be massacred, the women violated, and the houses burnt; the insurgents were to increase their band, as they advanced. The negroes were led by an unknown white man; he was hanged to the first tree, after ample proof of his guilt, and six of his black accomplices shared the same fate; eleven other negroes were sent to the Penitentiary, and the others returned to their masters after a severe correction.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The House of Representatives, passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution thanking Major General George B. McClellan, and the officers and men under his command, for the brilliant victories they have recently achieved in Western Virginia. We are rejoiced that Congress has thus given an official expression to the feeling of admiration and gratitude which pervades the loyal citizens of our whole country.

Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during the Summer months. It is particularly adapted to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhoea, and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons, who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

DIED: On Wednesday, July 10th, of diphtheria, George B. son of Matthew and Sarah A. McCully, of Guiloch Township, in the 8th year of his age.

The Latest News.

Received by Tuesday Evening's Mail. Total Rout of our Army. Our Heavy Guns Lost. Whole Regiments Cut Up. IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

Close upon the heels of the gratifying news of the taking of the Rebel Batteries at Bull's Run, comes the mortifying intelligence of an almost total rout of Gen. McDowell's large Union Army in its advance upon Manassas Junction on the 21st. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to render it certain that our army has been repulsed with a loss variously estimated from 2,000 to 12,000 men, including many officers. The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful. The Union forces were advancing gradually and surely, driving the enemy before them and taking their masked batteries, when Gen. Johnston's whole force came to the aid of the Rebels and drove our troops back, creating consternation and dealing out death in every direction.

The battle commenced about 6 o'clock A. M., and up to three o'clock in the afternoon, the tide seemed to be in our favor, although our troops had a dread of the masked batteries which opened upon them at every point with frightful fatality. At this hour it was understood that the enemy was perceptibly giving way; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success; and that it only required the reserve of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction. Just then the enemy opened their batteries on Schenck and Tyler's rear and mowed them down like a scythe would cut down grass. About 4 o'clock Col. Cameron of the New York 9th, (a brother of the Sec'y of war,) was struck by a cannon ball in the breast and instantly killed. Other officers were also killed and wounded, and soon our troops gave way.

The batteries were ordered around to cover the retreat, and keep the Rebels from cutting off our men from Centreville, which was 3 or 4 miles in the rear, and where a reserve force of 4,000 or 5,000 was posted. A wheel coming off one of the gun carriages created confusion amongst the artillery; the gunners of Sherman's and Carlisle's batteries cut the traces of their horses, and their running in turn put the infantry in a perfect panic, and caused an indiscriminate retreat on their part, the men throwing guns, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, coats, &c., in every direction, many of the poor fellows, overpowered with heat and thirst, sinking to the ground never perhaps to rise again. The road was strewn with wrecks of wagons, provisions, muskets, blankets, coats, ammunition and everything the men could divest themselves of, the enemy keeping up a constant fire in the rear, and their cavalry riding through and cutting and slashing our men with perfect ferocity. Our heavy siege guns were left on the field. Gen. McDowell and other officers attempted to rally the troops at various places, but to little purpose. The start of the panic is attributed to the consternation of teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army had lined the Warrenton road.

It will be several days before our exact loss, and the exact cause of this terrible disaster, are known. Gen. Patterson just now comes in for a large share of blame. He was expected to engage Johnston and prevent his joining Manassas forces. It is charged against him, that instead of doing this, he retreated to Charlestown. Whether this is correct or not, will soon be shown. It is vaguely reported that General Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle ground on the day of the battle, and the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of General McDowell.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight: 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut; 2d Maine; a regiment of Regulars, composed of companies of the 2d, 3d and 8th regiments; two hundred and fifty Marines; 8th and 14th New York militia; 1st and 2d Rhode Island; 71st New York; 2d New Hampshire; 3d Massachusetts; 1st Minnesota; 1st Michigan; 11th and 13th New York; 2d, 4th, 5th and 20th Maine, and the 2d Vermont, besides the several batteries.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 2 1/2 p. m.—Pursuant to orders, our forces have retreated to their entrenchments opposite Washington city. Gen. McDowell occupies the old headquarters of the army which he had before the advance. The city is perfectly safe from attack. There are at least thirty thousand Federal troops now occupying the entrenchments opposite the city. Some of the remnants of the regiments who retreated from the fight have come into Washington.

The enemy, probably exhausted by the effort of yesterday, is not making any pursuit. The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run where their retreat was cut off, all the horses being killed. It is reported that the rebel Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army. It was the remnant of the Fire Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry and repulsed them, leaving but six of the rebels to return. This gallant regiment now numbers but a couple of hundred men.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by the large number who are missing—probably wandering through the woods. The lowest estimate may be placed at from 3,000 to 5,000. A correspondent says: "We saw what we know however to be a fact, when we say our losses and rout is attributed to the villainous management of Patterson, who was to engage Johnston, and prevent his joining the Manassas forces, unless he was close on his heels. His retreat to Charlestown destroyed the Government to remove him, and General Banks was ordered to take charge of the column that he has led so ignominiously. The

RECLAMATION OF THE SUNTER'S PRIZES.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cienfuegos by the privateer Sumter, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West Indian ports hereafter. It is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation, which has been received at Washington, had not, at the time, been received in Cuba.

SOUTHERN MAIL COST.—It appears, from calculations at the Post Office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the Seeced States, amounted to only \$900,000, whilst the expense of transporting the mail in the same States exceeded this sum by \$3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in those States. And yet these secondaries say that the United States Government oppressed them! Did ever lying impudence further go?

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a note of hand calling for about two hundred dollars, dated sometime last May, given by S. B. Taylor (in the name of James Irwin) to Wm. McCarlike of Girard township. The undersigned never having received value therefor, will not pay said note unless compelled by due course of law. JAMES IRWIN. July 10, 1861-3pp.

BLAIR CO. NORMAL SCHOOL. AND SEMINARY.—Fall Term, begins Aug. 12th 1861.—Daily instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching. Boarding \$1.50 per week Tuition in full, English and Scientific course, \$5.82 per quarter of ten weeks. For circular containing full particulars, address J. H. HICKERSON, Principals, July 10, 1861-3t. Martinsburg, Blair co. Pa.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS! JOHN & JERRED F. IRVIN. The undersigned give notice that on the 13th April they entered into partnership in the mercantile business in Curwensville, and that hereafter the business will be conducted by them jointly under the name and firm of John & J. F. Irvin. They inform their customers and the public in general that they have received from the East and opened at the old stand, a large and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., especially adapted to the wants of the community, and will sell the same at the lowest cash prices. Also, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and best quality, all of which they intend to sell at reasonable rates. Also, an extensive stock of the most fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, at prices to suit the times. Now is the time to purchase. Call in and examine our stock before you purchase your goods, and we feel confident that we can supply you with all kinds of goods, at as low prices and on as reasonable terms as you can procure them elsewhere. Give us a trial. May 30, 1860. JERRED F. IRVIN. N. B. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle. May 30

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE, Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., to which we invite attention.

Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watches, to be had at NAUGLE'S. The American Jewel of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLE'S. Fine sets of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jet, Carbuncle, Garnet, Opal, Florence, Malakoff, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c., or single pieces at NAUGLE'S. Plain Gold Breastpins, Ear-drops, Hoop Ear-rings, children's ear-drops and rings at NAUGLE'S. Gold seals, keys and pencils, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLE'S. Gents breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, fob buckles and guard slides at NAUGLE'S. A fine assortment of gold finger rings of different styles and quality, gold lockets, coral necklaces, silver thimbles, spectacles, watch guards, and all articles in his line, on hand at NAUGLE'S. Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from 1.25 to 15 dollars at NAUGLE'S. Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for goods at NAUGLE'S. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded, at NAUGLE'S. If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S.

Grand Opening! NEW FIRM, NEW STORE, NEW GOODS. Great Inducements to Purchasers at H. W. SMITH & CO'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, SMITH'S CORNER, BELOW JUDGE LEONARD'S.

A splendid assortment of Goods selling at prices to suit the times, consisting in part of Prings, Laces, Ribbons, Poplins, Barges, Gingham, Muslins, Checks, Balmorals, Trimmings, Dress Girdle, Balzorine, HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, French Silk Mantillas, French Silk Mantillas, Traveling Dusters, Crepe de Paris, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Zephyrs, Shakers, Shakers, Shakers, Shakers, Fine Black Broadcloth, Cassimeres, etc., etc.

ALSO, GROCERIES—SUCH AS Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Salts, Sodas, Rice, Brooms, Mackarel, also Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wall Paper, Carpeting, Flags, Stationery &c., &c. All articles usually kept in a country Store will be found here; as also many not usually kept, but much needed, at greatly reduced prices. We feel confident that all who will make a trial purchase, will find it to their advantage to continue with us. Also, a limited amount of country Orders wanted in exchange for goods. July 10.

HARTSWICK'S DRUG & VARIETY STORE, MARKET STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE JAIL. The undersigned will have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyeing, Oil, Paints, Varnishes, Tobacco and Segars, Stationery, Perfumery, Brushes, and Fancy articles, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. He invites the public to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Country Physicians furnished with Drugs, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, at the most reasonable rates. J. G. HARTSWICK Clearfield, Pa. December 12, 1860.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

D. O. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield County, Penn'a. May 14. J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 18. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, one doorway of the Post Office, on Second street. Sept. 1. ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, (and District Attorney.) Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shop's new row, Market street. May 26. WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office the same that was formerly occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett. Sept. 26. EUGENE S. WOOLFE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, one door east of the Raftsmen's Journal office. Nov 10. FRANK SHORT, Boot and Shoe-maker. Shop on Second street, (nearly opposite Reed and Weaver's Store), Clearfield, Pa. May 4, 1859. KRATZER & SON, Merchants, and dealers in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce, Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [1]12 W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, in Graham's new brick building, on Second floor. July 3, 1861. CHAS. H. POWERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, up stairs in Graham's new brick building. Business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to. July 3, 1861. THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the "Clearfield" co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3. WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10. JOHN GUELIICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 29. D. W. M. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kylesport, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Jeweler, in Market, Jewellery, &c. Room in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite the Raftsmen's Journal office, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 10. J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov. 10. RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liqueors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27. 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. JAS. B. LARRIMER. ISAAC TEST. JOHN RUSSEL & CO., Tanners and Curriers, Pennville, Clearfield Co. Pa. Keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest-cash prices. Hides of all kinds taken in exchange. July 14-5d. D. R. JEFFERSON LITZ, having located at Grahamton, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. He may at all times be found at his office or at the residence of J. B. Walters, when not professionally engaged. March 13, 1861. JOHN HUIDEKOPER, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county. All business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. He can be found at the banking house of Leonard, Finney & Co. Sept. 21, 1859. D. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business. DENTAL CARD.—A. M. SMITH, offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations upon the teeth executed with neatness and dispatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements he is prepared to make artificial teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's New Row, Clearfield. Sep. 13. J. G. HARTSWICK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. MAY 30. CLEARFIELD, PENN'A 1860. PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Philadelphia; Centreville, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, liquors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. all of which he offers to purchasers at the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD. BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE LEONARD, FINNEY & CO., CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted. Deposits received—Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. Office, on Second street, in the room lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esq. JAMES T. LEONARD. : : : : : J. B. FINNEY. W. A. WALLACE. : : : : : A. C. FINNEY. FLOUR! BACON!! GROCERIES!!!! PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS!! LIQUOR OF VARIOUS KINDS, Tobacco, Segars, &c., FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-tf. O. B. MERRELL. CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!!!! The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furniture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Litz's foundry, a large stock of CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, manufactured out of the best materials, finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once and get them while they can be had at the lowest rates. Feb. 27, 1861. JOHN TROUTMAN. STIRRING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—Tremendous Excitement among the Masses!!!—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!!! Cross Recovered!!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French-made Boots, that he would not have been taken. However, Shorty is not much put out at missing his custom; but would announce to all Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinebushoming in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Garters of any style or pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT N. B. Findings for sale Aug. 25, 1860.